

# *ACTIVE ENGLISH GRAMMAR*

*Öğr. Gör. Mustafa BALTA*

SOKAK KİTAPLARI YAYINLARI  
ACTIVE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

*ÖĞR. GÖR. MUSTAFA BALTA*

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## **Kitabın Temel Amacı**

Bu kitap, Anadolu ve Fen Liseleri gibi İngilizce eğitim veren tüm eğitim kurumları, üniversitelerin hazırlık öğrencileri, tüm İngilizce sınavlarına hazırlananlar, ayrıca **İngilizceyi temelden başlayıp tüm detaylarıyla öğrenmek isteyenler** için büyük bir titizlikle hazırlanmıştır. **Türk Eğitim Sistemine uygun olan bu eser**, İngilizce gramerinde yer alan 63 Ünite başlığı altında yazılmış ve adayların tüm ihtiyacına yeterli olabilecek bir kaynaktır.

## **Dilbilgisi**

Bu kitap, İngilizce dilbilgisi ile ilgili konular üzerinde geniş kapsamlı ve bol açıklamalı biçimde tasarlanmıştır. Ünite birden başlayarak tüm kitaba çalışmaya gerek yok. Hangi konuda kendini yetersiz buluyorsan o konuya çalışmak daha verimli olacaktır. Her kişinin dilbilgisi ile ilgili farklı sorunları var; bu yüzden onların ilgili konulara daha çok zaman ayırmaları gerekir.

## **Üniteleri kullanma**

Her ünite iki bölümden oluşur. Her ünitenin konu başlığına ait geniş açıklama çerçeve içerisinde verilmiştir. Açıklamanın altında detaylar ve her konuya ait “Örnek Cümleler” yer almaktadır. Her ünite ile ilgili bol alıştırma konunun sonunda bulabilirsiniz. Özellikle bu çalışma üzerinde durmakta fayda vardır.

## **Örnek cevaplar ve cevap anahtarı**

Alıştırmaların başlığı altında, birinci veya ikinci örnek cevaplar verilmiştir. Bu cevaplar ışığında diğer alıştırmalar yapılmalı. Tüm alıştırmaların cevapları kitabın arkasında yer almaktadır. **Ortalama olarak 4.000’e yakın uygulama bulabilirsiniz.**

## **İngilizce -Türkçe sözlük**

Kitabın arka sayfalarında ihtiyacınıza cevap verecek kapasitede İngilizce-Türkçe sözlük mevcuttur.

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# UNIT 1 "To be"

(olmak)

TO BE (am- is-are)

(Şimdiki Zaman Şekli)



"TO BE" etrafımızdaki nesneleri NİTELEMEK, ÖZELLİKLERİNİ, YERLERİNİ VE KONUMLARINI BELİRTMEK İSTEDİĞİMİZDE kullanacağımız temel fiildir. To be cümleleri kesinlikle EYLEM CÜMLESİ DEĞİLDİRLER. İçinde hareket, ivme içeren hiçbir yapıyı anlatamazlar.

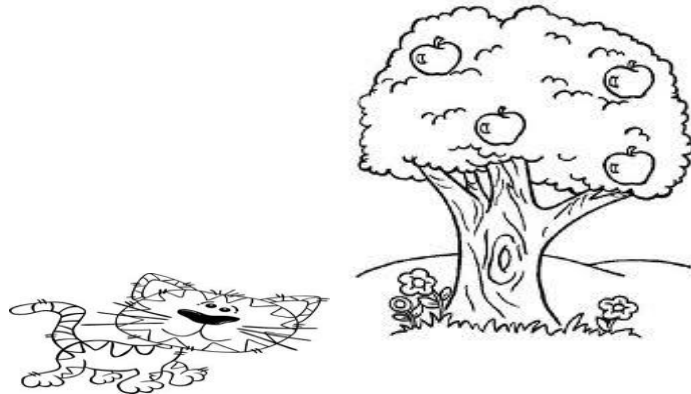
To Be	Kısa şekil	Örnek cümle	Şahıs Zamiri	To Be	Örnek cümle
I am	I'm	I'm from New ealand.	I	am not	I am not from Spain.
You are	You're	You're Chilean.	You	are not	You are not Australian.
He is	He's	He's twenty years old.	He	is not	He is not thirty years old.
She is	She's	She's a nurse.	She	is not	She is not a secretary.
It is	It's	It's a big dog.	It	is not	It is not a small cat.
We are	We're	We're intelligent.	We	are not	We are not stupid.
You are	You're	You're students.	You	are not	You are not teachers.
They are	They're	They're married.	They	are not	They are not single.

I am a doctor.	( Ben bir doktorum.)	You are a doctor.	(Sen bir doktorsun.)
He is a doctor.	(O bir doktordur.)	He is ill.	(O hastadır.)
She is my sister.	(O benim kız kardeşim.)	His shoes are dirty.	(Onun ayakkabıları kirli.)
Tom is tired.	(Tom yorgun.)	Shops are closed.	(Mağazalar kapalı.)
Jane is at home.	(Jane evde.)	I am 21years old.	(Ben 21 yaşımdayım.)
The movie is wonderful.	(Film harika.)	Karen's eyes are green.	(Karen'in gözleri yeşil.)
It is Linda's bag.	(O linda'ın çantası.)	They are in the kitchen.	(Onlar mutfaktalar.)

Soru Şekli	Kısa Cevap	Kısa Cevap
Am I intelligent?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Are you a student?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I <b>am</b> not.
Is he a pilot?	Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, he <b>isn't</b> .
Is she from Spain?	Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, she <b>isn't</b> .
Is it a big house?	Yes, it <b>is</b> .	No, it <b>isn't</b> .
Are we ready?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>aren't</b> .
Are you doctors?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>aren't</b> .
Are they rich?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>aren't</b> .

Is the bicycle expensive? (Bisiklet pahalı mı?)    Are the children at home? (Çocuklar evde mi?)  
Aren't you a student? (Sen öğrenci değil misin?)    Isn't the box empty? (Kutu boş değil mi?)  
Aren't they in Ankara? (Onlar Ankara'da değil mi?)    Yes, they **are**. (Evet, Ankara'dalar.)

**TO BE - PAST (was-were)**  
**(Geçmiş Zaman olarak)**



*There **was** a cat under the tree yesterday.*

İngilizce was-were, TO BE FİİLİNİN GEÇMİŞ ZAMANDAKİ KARŞILIĞIDIR. am-is-are yardımcı fiillerinin GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN halleridir.

**TO BE- PAST**

**Affirmative (OLUMLU ŞEKLİ)**

Şahıs Zamiri	To Be	Örnek Cümle
I	<b>was</b>	I <b>was</b> tired this morning.
You	<b>were</b>	You <b>were</b> very good.
He	<b>was</b>	He <b>was</b> the best in his class.
She	<b>was</b>	She <b>was</b> late for work.

It	<b>was</b>	It <b>was</b> a sunny day.
We	<b>were</b>	We <b>were</b> at home.
They	<b>were</b>	They <b>were</b> happy with their test resul

#### TO BE- PAST

#### Negative (OLUMSUZ ŞEKLİ)

Şahıs Zamiri	To Be	Örnek Cümle
I	<b>was not</b>	I <b>was not</b> tired this morning.
You	<b>were not</b>	You <b>were not</b> crazy.
He	<b>was not</b>	He <b>was not</b> married.
She	<b>was not</b>	She <b>was not</b> famous.
It	<b>was not</b>	It <b>was not</b> hot yesterday.
We	<b>were not</b>	We <b>were not</b> invited.
They	<b>were not</b>	They <b>were not</b> friends.

I **am** a doctor.

(Ben bir doktorum.)

(GENİŞ ZAMAN ve şimdiki zamanı kapsar)

I **was** a doctor.

(Ben bir doktordum.)

(GEÇMİŞ ZAMANı kapsar.)

They **are** at home.

(Onlar evde.)

(Geniş zaman ve şimdiki zamanı kapsar)

They **were** at home.

(Onlar evdeydiler.)

(Geçmiş zamanı kapsar.)

There **was** a letter for you this morning.

(Bu sabah size bir mektup vardı.)

There **was** some important news on the radio.

(Radyoda önemli birkaç haber vardı.)

Jack lost his job yesterday. He **was** angry.

(Jack dün işini kaybetti. Kızgındı.)

#### TO BE- PAST

#### Questions (SORU ŞEKLİ)

Affirmative	Örnek Cümle
I <b>was</b> late	<b>Was I</b> late?
You <b>were</b> sick.	<b>Were you</b> sick?
He <b>was</b> surprised.	<b>Was he</b> surprised?
She <b>was</b> from Italy.	<b>Was she</b> from Italy?
It <b>was</b> a big house.	<b>Was it</b> a big house?
We <b>were</b> ready.	<b>Were we</b> ready?
They <b>were</b> busy.	<b>Were they</b> busy?

**Was** Maria at the college last year?

(Maria geçen sene kolejde miydi?)

Who **was** at the college last year?

(Geçen sene kim kolejdeydi?)

**Was** Orwell in India two years ago?

(Orwell iki sene önce Hindistan'da mıydı?)

### English exercise "To be present and past"

My parents **are** not at home.

**Are** you a teacher?

**Were** you alone or with your wife?

You **were** very angry.

Where **was** Matt at ten o'clock?

What **was** the weather like at midnight?

**Was** Loren good at school? She **was** so-so.

Where **is** the bank?

Who **is** this girl?

We **were** angry not to meet them.

They **were** very late.

**Were** there a lot of people in the snack bar?

**Was** Matt in his cabin?

**Was** Margaret good at school? No, she **wasn't**.

#### 1-1 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verb "to be Past"

1. She is thirty now, so last year she **was** twenty-nine.
2. ....it a good film?
3. I got married when I..... twenty-seven.
4. It was a great day, but we..... so tired.
5. I didn't buy those jeans because they ... too expensive
6. When I..... a child we lived in Rome.
7. Where ..... you yesterday afternoon?
8. ....the weather good while we were away?
9. They..... so naughty as kids.
10. Why..... he so angry?
11. Where .....Matt at ten o'clock?
12. .... there a lot of people in the snack bar?
13. What ..... the weather like at midnight?
- 14..... Matt in his cabin?
- 15.....Matt hungry in the morning?
16. What.....Matt's problem?
17. .... Sean's parents at Cork?
18. Why..... They in Cork?
19. He..... at home yesterday
20. They..... at home yesterday

#### 1.2- Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verb "to be present"

1. I. **am** saving up to buy a car.
2. She.....sleeping in the armchair.
3. We ..... good at English.
4. Mrs Denis ..... very keen on the cinema.
5. You..... a cousin by marriage.
6. They..... very tired this morning.
7. Clement and John ..... in the kitchen.
8. My phone number..... two one nine six five six one.
9. My credit card .....blocked, I don't know why!
10. I.....living at Morisson's.
11. This teacher .....an English one.
12. I.....very tired today.
13. We..... so happy to see you!
14. It..... ten o'clock and I've to go.
15. My friends..... on holiday.
16. My parents..... very old now.
17. My best buddy..... always late.
18. Peter .....not at school today.
19. I..... sixteen and it is my birthday.
20. We ..... better than them.

#### 1.3 - Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verb "to be present" or to be Past"

1. Last year, she **was** 22, so she is 23 now.
2. Today the weather..... nice, but yesterday it was cold.
3. I..... hungry last night, so I had something to eat.

4. Where ..... you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
5. Don't buy those shoes. They..... too expensive.
6. I.....hungry. Can I have something to eat?
7. Why..... were you so angry yesterday?
8. We must go now. It..... is very late.
9. This time last year I ..... in Paris.
10. We..... tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
11. Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He ..... a famous film star.
12. Where..... the children? I don't know. They must be in the garden

#### 1.4 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of to be Past

1. Where are you? *Where were you?*
2. She is tired.....
3. What is she doing? .....
4. Why is he leaving? .....
5. John is going to Paris. ....
6. Why is Tom happy today? .....
7. Tomorrow, it will be Saturday.....
8. They are looking for Ashley. ....
9. He's not nice. ....
10. Peter and Sarah are very nice, aren't they? .....

## UNIT 2 Subject and Object pronouns

(Şahıs Zamirleri ) (Nesne zamirleri)

İngilizce'de ilk olarak öğrenilmesi gereken temel kelimeler zamirlerdir. Bu kelimeler Türkçede olduğu gibi İSİMLERİN YERİNE KULLANILIR ve "zamir" diye adlandırılır.

### PRONOUNS (toplu olarak)

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

### Subject and Object pronouns



*We have some books. The books are for us*

### SUBJECT PRONOUNS (Şahıs Zamirleri ) OBJECT PRONOUNS (Nesne zamirleri)

singular	I	Ben	me	Beni, bana
	you	Sen	you	Seni, sana, sizi, size
	he	O (erkek)	him	Onu, ona (erkek)
	she	O (bayan)	her	Onu, ona (dişi)
	it	O (cansız)	it	Onu, ona (cansız)
plural	we	Biz	us	Bizi, bize
	you	Siz	you	Sizi, size
	they	Onlar	them	Onları, onlara

I am a doctor. (Ben doktorum.)

I live in İstanbul. (İstanbul'da oturuyorum.)

You are lazy students. (Sizler tembel öğrencilersiniz.)

He is rich. (O (erkek biri) zengindir.)

It is a big house. (O (cansız varlık) büyük bir ev.)

I love you. (Seni seviyorum.)

You are a lazy student (sen tembel bir öğrencisin.)

You sleep a lot. (Sen çok uyuyorsun.)

He plays football (O (erkek biri) futbol oynar.)

We are workers (Biz işçiyiz)

(şahıs zamirleri)	(nesne zamirleri)
I know Sue (Sue'yu tanıyorum)	Sue knows me (Sue beni tanır)
You know Sue (Sue'yu tanıyorsun)	Sue knows you (Sue seni tanır)
He knows Sue (O Sue'yu tanır)	Sue knows him (Sue onu tanır)
She knows Sue (O Sue'yu tanır)	Sue knows her (Sue onu tanır)
We know Sue (Sue'yu tanırız)	Sue knows us (Sue bizi tanır)
They know Sue (Sue'yu tanırlar)	Sue knows them (Sue onları tanır)

Steve kicked the ball to me.

(Steve topu bana çekti.)

Douglas wants to talk to you.

(Douglas seninle konuşmak istiyor.)

Liz doesn't like him.

(Liz onu sevmez.)

John kissed her.

(John onu öptü.)

Give it to me please!

(Lütfen, onu bana ver!)

The politician lied to us

(Politikacı bize yalan söyledi.)

Mary didn't invite them.

(Mary onları davet etmedi.)

### Exercise "object pronouns- subject pronouns"

Heather is my friend. Do you know her?

They don't like fish. What about you, Henry?

Do you want some coffee? No, I don't like it.

Listen to me! I have something to tell you.

Where are my gloves? Can you see them?

Do you like cats? I love them.

Dan likes Peter but Vicky hates him.

Jimmy is bad at physics. I'm very good at it.

Don't ask me. I don't know.

John! Where are you? I can't see you.

Look at this woman! She is my aunt Sanaa.

He's Amanda's father.

My mum loves my brother and me. She loves us.

My friends live in the Netherlands but they speak English very well.

My husband and I went to Amsterdam last summer. We both think it's a wonderful city.

### 2.1 Fill in the blank with the "Subject pronouns and Object pronouns"

1. I can't find my ticket. I think I must have lost it

2. My grandparents live in Dublin. They often come and see .....

3. Where is Jenny? Have you seen ..... today?

4. I saw them at the restaurant ..... were having lunch.
5. Both my sister and ..... would love to visit New York one day.
6. I don't think the shop is open. .... usually closes at 6.00.
7. I have to go. If anyone phones, please tell .....I'm out.
8. Neither my sister nor ..... have been to New York.
9. Can you remind ..... to buy some tea when we go out?
10. Paul is on holiday. I received a letter from ..... Yesterday.
11. Jenny, there's someone on the phone for you! 'What do ..... want?'
12. He and I were right, but no one believed .....

## 2.2 Fill in the blank with the "Object pronouns"

1. Paul is my best friend. He always helps **me** with my homework.
2. Although Tony is my brother, I never play football with .....
3. We go to the club every Saturday. Do you want to join.....?
4. Anna and Meg are my sisters. I always take ..... to the zoo on Sundays.
5. I have a writing machine but I never use ..... because it's very old.
6. Mary is my cousin. I always see ..... on Wednesdays.
7. Do you need a book? I can lend ..... my book. Here it is.
8. My boyfriend is living in Los Angeles now. I miss ..... a lot.
9. Are you hungry? I can make some sandwiches for ..... now.
10. I don't want to be late. Can you lend ..... your car, please?

## 2.3 Fill in the blanks with Object pronouns as shown in example

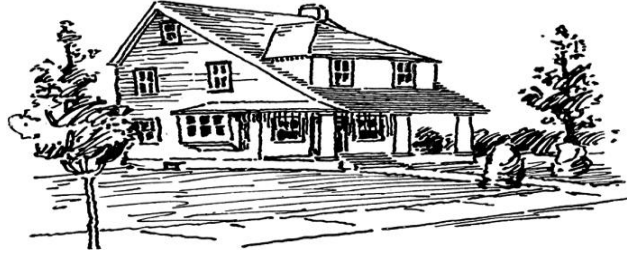
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I see <b>(Paul)</b> on the bus every day <b>him</b>    | 2. Alain usually sits near <b>(Pauline and Jean)</b> ..... |
| 3. This house belongs to <b>(my brother and me)</b> ..... | 4. Do you understand <b>(the exercise?)</b> .....          |
| 5. I write to <b>(my parents)</b> every month.....        | 6. Lise is waiting for <b>(you and Sylvain.)</b> .....     |
| 7. Denise likes <b>(chocolate)</b> a lot.....             | 8. Serge is very fond of <b>(Julie)</b> .....              |
| 9. Put <b>(your coat)</b> on your chair.....              |  |



## UNIT 3 Possessive adjectives

(İyelik sıfatları )

### POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



*The house belongs to us*

İngilizce **possessive adjectives** konusu, Türkçe **İyelik sıfatları** - **İyelik eki** konusuna karşılık gelir. **SAHİP OLMA DURUMLARINI BELİRTMEDE KULLANILIRLAR**. İsimlerden önce kullanılırlar.

Personal pronouns (şahıs zamirleri )	Possessive adjectives (iyelik sıfatları)
I	my benim
you	your senin
he	his onun
she	her onun
it	its onun
we	our bizim
you	your senin
they	their onların

This is **my** book

(Bu benim kitabımdır)

This is **your** pencil

(Bu senin kurşun kalemindir)

**His** father is a rich man

(Onun babası zengin bir adamdır)

**Her** husband is a doctor

(Onun kocası bir doktordur)

**Our** teacher is a polite man

(Öğretmenimiz kibar bir adamdır)

**Your** children are very naughty

(Sizin çocuklarınız çok yaramazlar)

**Their** dog is very aggressive

(Onların köpeği çok agresiftir)

"my, your, her, his, its, our, their" tekil ya da çoğul kullanımlarda değişime uğramadan aynen kalır.

Here's **my** book.

Here are **my** books.

Alison is doing **her** homework.

Do you live with **your** parents?

**Our** teacher is good.

**Our** teachers are good

**My** book is blue.

**My** books are blue

We love **our** new house.

The children are with **their** grandmother.

### Exercise "possessive adjectives"

Where's Lucia? - Is she in <b>her</b> room?	It's Mr. Young's key. - It's <b>his</b> key.
We've got a problem.- It's <b>our</b> problem.	Stephan has got a problem.- It's <b>his</b> problem.
I've got a dog outside. - It's <b>my</b> dog.	Tell me. Is this <b>your</b> raincoat?
He has forgotten <b>his</b> book at home.	We have lost <b>our</b> way.
They remember <b>their</b> childhood.	She does <b>her</b> best to learn French.
Do you know Jim? I have bought <b>his</b> car.	John and I ride <b>our</b> bikes.
That's Jane. What's <b>her</b> job?	That's Mrs Jones. What's <b>her</b> job?
<b>Men's</b> clothes are on the third floor.	<b>Peter's</b> motorcycle
<b>Peter and John's</b> mother is a teacher.	<b>That's</b> my dog in the picture.

#### 3.1 Fill in the blank with "Possessive adjectives"

1. I am in **my** room now doing my homework.
2. Sonia is in the garden with ..... friends.
3. The dog and the cat are having ..... milk.
4. We love ..... pets very much.
5. Here's my key, where's ..... key Dad?
6. Tom and..... sister Monika are twins.
7. Mrs Holmes is a doctor however ..... husband is a teacher.
8. They love ..... children very much.
9. Minnie is my cat. It's little and brown but ..... eyes are green.
10. 'You're just like ..... Father! Don't be so selfish!'

#### 3.2 Fill in the blank with "Possessive adjectives"

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. This is Tom. Look at <b>his</b> dog       | 2. I am Maria. Meet ..... family                  |
| 3. That is Ann. This is ..... cat.           | 4. We are sisters. This is ..... dog.             |
| 5. They are friends. Look at ..... balloons. | 6. My name is Efi. That is ..... brother          |
| 7. She is a woman ..... name is Maria.       | 8. They are boys. .... names are Ben and Tom.     |
| 9. This is a cat ..... name is Bo.           | 10. We are Anna and Georgina. This is ..... house |

#### 3.3 Fill in the blank with "Possessive adjectives"

1. The pen belongs to Mr. Grant. It's **his** pen.
2. The book belongs to Mary. It's ..... book.
3. The suits belong to the boys. They're ..... suits.
4. The house belongs to us. It's ..... house.
5. The eraser belongs to Fred. It's ..... eraser.
6. Those shoes belong to the children. They're ..... shoes.
7. The hat belongs to you. It's ..... hat.

8. The hats belong to you. They're ..... hats.
9. The notebook belongs to me. It's .....notebook.
10. This pen belongs to Mrs. Williams. It's ..... pen.

### 3.4 Fill in the blank with “ Possessive adjectives”

1. This is Peter, *his* favourite food is fish.
2. James has lost ..... ring. He can't find it anywhere.
3. .... name is Susan. She is a very nice girl.
4. .... name is Albert. I don't like him very much.
5. These girls are Amanda and ..... friend Jane.
6. Ian has got a dog. This is ..... dog.
7. .... name is Anne. She lives in London.
8. My granny has got a laptop. This one is ..... Laptop.
9. Rachel has got a new car. This is ..... car.
10. This is Paul, ..... camera is fantastic.

### 3.5 Fill in the blank with “ Possessive adjectives”

1. I have not understood ; can you spell *your* name again please ?
2. Shall we ask dad if we can borrow ..... car?
3. Did she show you ..... stamp collection ?
4. Do you mind if I take one of ..... cigars?
5. She is very nice but ..... brother is a bit strange.
6. Ask ..... father about it, he will probably tell you.
7. We both love ..... house more than anything else, and we feel happy at home.
8. What is ..... favourite sport? I like playing golf.
9. What is ..... address? .....She lives 54 Stanhope Road.
10. May I introduce you to ..... cousins Sean and Dean?

## UNIT 4 Possessive pronouns

(iyelik zamirleri)

### Possessive pronouns



*It's His book. It's his*

İYELİK ZAMİRLERİ de aynı şekilde, BİR ŞEYİN KİME AİT OLDUĞUNU ANLATIR ama tek başlarına kullanılırlar. Özne ve nesne olabilirler.

possessive pronouns (iyelik zamirleri)	örnek cümleler
<b>mine</b> benimki	This is my car, <b>it's mine</b> (O benimkidir)
<b>yours</b> seninki	This is your car, <b>it's yours</b> (O seninkidir)
<b>his</b> onunki (erkek)	This is his car, <b>it's his</b> (O, onunkidir)
<b>hers</b> onunki (bayan)	This is her car, <b>it's hers</b> (O, onunkidir)
<b>its</b> onunki (hayvan ve cansız)	This is <b>it's cottage</b> (O, onunkidir)
<b>ours</b> bizimki	This is our car, <b>it's ours</b> (O, bizimkidir)
<b>theirs</b> onlarınki	This is their car, <b>it's theirs</b> (O, onlarınkidir)

Is this pen mine or **yours**?

(Bu kalem benimki mi, seninki mi?)

It is our problem. Not **theirs**.

(Bu bizim problemimiz. Onların değil.)

Are those girls friends of **yours**?

(Şu kızlar sizin arkadaşınız mı?)

This is my car. (**Bu benim arabamdır.**)

This is **mine**. (**Bu benimkidir.**)

This is your book. (**Bu senin kitabındır.**)

This is **yours**. (**Bu seninkidir.**)

This is our house. (**Bu bizim evimizdir.**)

This is **ours**. (**Bu bizimkidir.**)

### Exercise "possessive pronouns"

I looked everywhere for your key. I found **John's** key but I couldn't find **yours**.

My flowers are dying. **Yours** are lovely

All the essays were good but **his** was the best.

John found his passport but Mary couldn't find **hers**.

John found his clothes but Mary couldn't find **hers**.

Here is your car. **Ours** is over there, where we left it.

Your photos are good. **Ours** are terrible.

I don't like this family's garden but I like **yours**.

#### 4.1 Fill in each blank with the "possessive pronoun"

1. This is her office. This is *hers*
2. That is my pen. It is.....
3. These CDs belong to me. They are .....
4. Is this your hat? Is it.....?
5. That is my cat. That is .....
6. This is your pencil. This is .....
7. This is her present. This is .....
8. This is our house. This house is .....
9. That book belongs to me. It is .....
10. This chair belongs to my mum. This chair is.....

#### 4.2 Complete the sentences with the "Possessive pronoun"

1. It is Jane's car. It's *hers*
2. It isn't my book ..... is in my bedroom.
3. Oh no! I have forgotten my book. Can you lend me .....?
4. I met Ken yesterday. My bicycle is more beautiful than .....
5. I like my job but Lucy doesn't like .....
6. Whose pen is it? David, is it .....?
7. No, it isn't ..... it must be Jenny's.
8. Mary went to the cinema with her children last Sunday. We visited a museum with .....
9. This house isn't the Smiths ..... is in Market Street.
10. It isn't Mary's birthday today ..... is on February 10th.
11. Mark's car is not red. .... is blue.
12. The Biggs haven't got an old car ..... is new.

## UNIT 5 Definite article "the"

(belirlilik tanıtıcısı)

### DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE (Belirli artikel)



*The house we've just visited is **the** most expensive one.*

İngilizcede "The", Definite article belirlilik tanıtıcısı'dır. Belirlilik ifade eder. DAHA ÖNCE BAHSEDİLMİŞ BİR ŞEYDEN BAHSEDERKEN KULLANILIR. Yani bir kelimenin başına "the" tanıtıcısı gelmesi için, o kelimenin, söyleyen ve dinleyen tarafından BİLİNEN BİRŞEY OLMASI GEREKİR.

Where is **the** book?

(Kitap nerededir?)

Diye sorulduğu zaman soranın ve dinleyenin **BİLDİĞİ BİR KİTAP** vardır.

The book is on **the** table.

(Kitap masanın üzerindedir.)

Şeklinde bir cevap verilirse **BİLİNEN BİR KİTAPTAN** bahsedildiği anlaşılır.

**The** player is very good.

(Oyuncu çok iyi.)

Did you clean **the** car?

(Arabayı temizledin mi?)

There's **a** man at **the** door. He wants to see you.

(Kapıda bir adam var. Seni görmek istiyor.)

**The** apple you ate was rotten.

(Yediğin elma çürüktü.)

"Did you lock **the** car?"

(Arabayı kilitledin mi?)

Does **the** artist live near here?

(Sanatkâr buralarda mı yaşıyor?)

"She's got two children; a girl and a boy. **The** girl's eight and the boy's five."

(Onun iki çocuğu var; bir kız ve bir oğlan. Kız sekiz ve oğlan beş yaşındadır.)

### "THE"NIN KULLANILDIĞI ÖZEL DURUMLAR

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** Superlative (**en üstünlük karşılaşt.**) yapı ile kullanıldığı zaman sıfattan önce gelir;

He is **the** tallest boy in our class.

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** Ulus isimlerini the ile kullanarak, **bütün bir ulusu ifade eden** çoğul bir anlam verebiliriz.

**The Japanese** are very industrious people.

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** East, west, north gibi yön bildiren sözcüklerle **bölgeleri belirtirken** the kullanılır.

**the** Middle East, **the** Far East, **the** east of Turkey

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** Okyanus, kanal, deniz, nehir isimleri ile kullanılır.

**the** Black Sea, **the** Mississippi, **the** Nile , **the** Pacific Ocean

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** Takım adalar, dağlar çoğul bir isimle kullanıldıklarında the alırlar.

**the** Canary Islands, **the** Andes, **the** Alps, **the** Thames

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** The + **adjective bir insan** sınıfını ifade eder.

**the** old people in general

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** Ülkelerin çok azında ve **birlik isimlerinde** kullanılır.

the Philippines, The Netherlands, The Sudan

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** Tek olan şeylerden ve **müzik aletlerinden** söz ederken;

the sun the moon the earth the sky the trumpet the piano the guitar

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** Sayılabilir **tekil bir ismi** the ile bütün bir türü ifade edecek bir şekilde kullanabiliriz;

the monkey likes banana,

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** Tren, uçak, gemi ve benzerlerinin isimleri ve tarihi olaylarda;

the Concorde the Titanic the Ascension

**DEFINITE ARTICLE** The +**çoğul soyad**, 'ailesi' demek için kullanılır.

The Browns came = Mr and Mrs Brown (and children) came.

### Exercise " definite articles"

It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in **the** garden.

I like living in this house but it's a pity that **the** garden is so small.

We had dinner in **the** most expensive restaurant in town.

What's **the** name of that man we met yesterday?

We stayed at a very nice hotel - I can't remember **the** name now.

Our plane was delayed. We had to wait at **the** airport for three hours.

Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to **the** airport?

Are you going away next week? 'No, **the** week after next.'

#### 5.1 Fill in the blanks with " the" or leave them empty

..... Rick is one of ..... \_\_\_ Smiths who live on our street.

*Rick is one of the Smiths who live on our street.*

1 ..... Hawaiian Islands are in the middle of ..... Pacific Ocean.

2 ..... Salt Lake City is the capital of Utah.

3 ..... London lies on ..... Thames River.

4. .... Suez Canal connects ..... Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea.

5. .... Lake Huron and ..... Lake Erie are two of \_\_\_ Great Lakes.

6. .... Calcutta lies north of ..... Bay of Bengal.

7. .... North Sea separates British Isles from ..... Norway and \_\_\_ Denmark.

8. .... Bay of Biscay lies to the west of ..... France.

9. .... Orkney Islands are in the north of ..... Scotland.

- 10 ..... Anticosti Island lies in ..... Gulf of St. Lawrence.
11. Part of ..... Sahara Desert lies in ..... Algeria.
12. .... Gerry, one of \_\_\_\_ Johnsons, lives on ..... Belleview Street.
13. .... Mount Kilimanjaro is south-east of ..... Lake Victoria.
14. .... Vancouver Island lies off the west coast of ..... Canada.
15. .... Serengeti National Park lies in ..... Tanzania.

### *5.2 Fill in the blanks with "the" or leave them empty*

1. My favourite sport is ----- basketball.
2. Mind ! your sister is afraid of ..... mice.
3. The test was very easy. I answered all ..... questions without any help.
4. Tom always tells ..... truth. He never tells lies.
5. You need ..... patience to teach today's teenagers.
6. She plays ..... violin quite well.
7. .... Doctor Johns lives in our street.
8. He is ..... biggest idiot in the world!
9. Is ..... China the largest country in the world?
10. I prefer ..... wine to whisky.
11. I really don't like ..... meal she is cooking.
12. Simon is studying German at ..... University of Berlin.
13. .... water is often polluted.
14. I love ..... English tea.
15. My brother arrived ..... last week.



## UNIT 6 Indefinite article “a / an”

(belirsizlik tanıcısı)

### INDEFINITE ARTICLE: a / an (Belirsiz artikel)



*Jane doesn't feel very well this morning. He has got a headache.*

"A" ve "an" tanımlayıcıları **BELİRGİN OLMAYAN İSİMLERDEN ÖNCE KULLANILIR**. İletişim içinde olduğunuz nesne ile ilgili özel olarak bilmediğiniz bir bilgiye işaret eder. Türkçede "Bir" (1) anlamına gelirler.

İsimler sessiz bir harf ile başlıyorsa önüne (a), sesli bir harf ile başlıyorsa (an) getirilir.

a pencil (bir kalem)

a book (bir kitap)

a teacher (bir öğretmen)

an apple (bir elma)

an engineer (bir mühendis)

an inspector (bir müfettiş)

a house (bir ev)

an animal (bir hayvan)

Give me a book.

(Bana bir kitap ver.)

Give me the book.

(Bana kitabı ver.)

Can you open a window?

(Bir camı açar mısınız?)

Can you open the window?

(Camı açar mısınız?)

Can I have an orange juice?

(Portakal suyu alabilir miyim.)

### "a. an " nın kullanıldığı özel durumlar

**INDEFINITE ARTICLE** insanların mesleği, dini, görüşü veya ırkından bahsederken;

Ali is a student. John is **an** English.

**INDEFINITE ARTICLE** Bir şeyden veya söyleyenin tanımadığı belli bir insandan bahsederken;

**A stranger** is sitting in the cafe.

**INDEFINITE ARTICLE** Bir şeyin, bir kimsenin ne olduğu, niteliği anlatılırken, tanımı yapılırken;

**A** bird is **an** animal that /lies. Nevzat is **a** clever person.

**INDEFINITE ARTICLE** Ücret, hız, oran ifadelerinde;

four times **a** day, two kilometres **an** hour

**INDEFINITE ARTICLE** Ünlem ifadelerinde, sayılabilir isimlerden önce;

What **a** nice baby! What **a** crazy boy!

**INDEFINITE ARTICLE** Bazı sayıların önünde;

**a lot of-** a couple of

## INDEFINITE ARTICLE Hastalıklarla ilgili bazı ifadelerde;

He caught **a** cold. I have **a** headache.

### Exercise " Indefinite article "

He met **a** nice girl yesterday.

They went to the zoo and saw **an** elephant.

She heard **an** awful thing about that film.

John is **an** honest boy.

He will go to **a** university in England.

She met **a** handsome young man at the party.

I read **an** interesting book yesterday.

She is **a** cute and quiet child.

I have to go now. My train leaves in **an** hour.

She hopes she will have **a** happy life with her boyfriend.

An elephant is **a** mammoth animal.

He is planning to go to **a** university which is quite close to his place.

Would you like to join me for **a** cup of tea at my humble bungalow?

### 6.1 Put in a/an or the in these sentences where necessary.

1. Would you like apple? *an apple.*
2. How often do you go to dentist? .....
3. Could you close door, please? .....
4. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake .....
5. Excuse me, where is bus station, please? .....
6. I've got problem. Can you help me? .....
7. I'm just going to post office. I won't be long .....
8. There were no chairs, so we had to sit on floor. ....
9. Have you finished with book I lent you? .....
10. My sister has just got job in bank in Manchester. ....
11. We live in small flat near city centre .....
12. There's small supermarket at end of street I live in .....

### 6.2 Fill in each blank with a, an or the..

..... Moon is full tonight.

*The moon is full tonight.*

He is ..... singer.

*He is a singer.*

Please sit in ..... centre of the boat.

*Please sit in the centre of the boat.*

The room costs twenty dollars ..... day.

*The room costs twenty dollars a day.*

1. His aunt is ..... teacher.

2. .... architect is trained in design, drafting, and economics.

3. .... ostrich is the world's largest bird.

4. Buses pass this point two or three times ..... hour.

5. Plants gain energy from the light of ..... sun.

6. I woke up in ..... middle of the night.
7. She is ..... doctor.
8. .... seal is an excellent swimmer.
9. Our eyes usually blink several times ..... minute.
10. At ..... equator, sunrise occurs at the same time each day.
11. He is ..... author.
12. They wanted to hear ..... end of the story.
13. Such a severe storm occurs only once ..... decade.
14. Mount Everest is tallest mountain in ..... world.
15. There is an index at ..... back of the book.

### 6.3 Fill in the blanks with "the" or "a-an"

1. We are very surprised by *the* words he knows.
2. Will you take ..... picture of the church?
3. They have ..... loveliest garden I have ever seen.
4. It's really ..... interesting piece of news, don't you think so?
5. That's ..... incredible story!
6. They were hidden in this village till ..... end of the war.
7. He gave me ..... excellent piece of advice.
8. I have emptied the content of the bottle in ..... sink.
9. We have ..... theatre and several cinemas in the town.
10. His father, ..... bank clerk, will be retired at the end of the year.
11. Mum was very happy because we put ..... end to this scandal.
12. Have you got ..... book about the Greek myths? Anyone will be all right.
13. All ..... sick passengers were well looked after.
14. Sorry, I can't give an objective opinion, I am not ..... musician.
15. We all believe in ..... freedom of the press in the country.
16. It was ..... interesting movie.
17. Excuse me. Have you got ..... time to help me?
18. Have ..... nice day.
19. Where did you put ..... book?
20. It's such nice weather that I think I'll go on ..... picnic in the park.
21. .... apple a day keeps the doctor away.
22. Can you tell me ..... way to the supermarket, please?
23. .... supermarket is closed today.
24. John is ..... teacher and works in one of the schools.
25. Betty is..... tallest girl in our class.

# UNIT 7 Have / has got

(sahip olmak)

## Have / has got



*I have got a baby.*

SAHİP OLMAK kavramı İngilizcede iki değişik şekilde ifade edilebilir. Değişik metinlerde farklı kullanımlara rastlayabiliriz. Özellikle İngiltere'de kullanılan İngilizcede "have/has got" daha sık kullanılır.

I **have got** a car.

(Bir arabam var.)

She **has got** two sisters.

(Onun iki kızkardeşi var veya o iki kızkardeşe sahiptir.)

We **have got** many pens.

(Bizim çok kalemimiz var veya biz çok kaleme sahibiz.)

I **have got** a sister.

(Bir kızkardeşim var.)

I **have** a sister.

(Bir kızkardeşim var.)

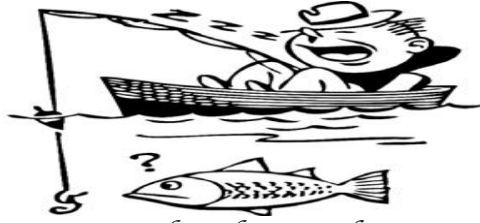
### Olumlu cümle

### Olumsuz cümleler (iki türlü)

I <b>have</b> a brother.	I <b>haven't got</b> a brother.	I <b>don't have</b> a brother.
You <b>have</b> a sister.	You <b>haven't got</b> a sister.	You <b>don't have</b> a sister.
He <b>has</b> a cat.	He <b>has not got</b> a cat.	He <b>doesn't have</b> a cat.
She <b>has</b> a dog.	She <b>hasn't got</b> a dog.	She <b>doesn't have</b> a dog.
It <b>has</b> Bluetooth.	It <b>hasn't got</b> Bluetooth.	It <b>doesn't have</b> Bluetooth.
We <b>have</b> books.	We <b>haven't got</b> books.	We <b>don't have</b> books.
You <b>have</b> a nice room.	You <b>haven't got</b> a nice room.	You <b>don't have</b> a nice room.
They <b>have</b> pets.	They <b>haven't got</b> pets.	They <b>don't have</b> pets.

**SORU cümleleri . (iki Türlü)**

Do/does	Have/ has
Do I <b>have</b> time?	Have I <b>got</b> time?
Do you <b>have</b> pets?	Have you <b>got</b> pets?
Does he <b>have</b> a computer?	Has he <b>got</b> a computer?
Does she <b>have</b> a mobile phone?	Has she <b>got</b> a mobile phone?
Does it <b>have</b> mudguards?	Has it <b>got</b> mudguards?
Do we <b>have</b> ketchup?	Have we <b>got</b> ketchup?
Do you <b>have</b> a yellow car?	Have you <b>got</b> a yellow car?
Do they <b>have</b> nice teachers?	Have they <b>got</b> nice teachers?



*Bob **doesn't have** breakfast on Saturdays because he gets up early to go fishing*

**"To Have" fiili GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN olarak kullanılmak istendiğinde, "had" şekline dönüşür.**

Ayşe **had** a cat two years ago.

(İki sene önce Ayşe'nin bir kedisi vardı.)

Ali **didn't have** a car last year.

(Geçen sene Ali'nin bir arabası yoktu.)

I **had** many books when I was a student.

(Öğrenciyken benim birçok kitabım vardı.)

Did you **have** a blue dress last year?

(Geçen sene senin mavi bir elbisen var mıydı?)

No, I **didn't have** a blue dress last year.

(Hayır, geçen sene benim mavi bir elbisem yoktu.)

**Exercise " have /has"**

We **have got** a red car.

**Have** you got a brother?

Helen **has got** a sports bag.

I **haven't got** my workbook.

**Has** Richard **got** his English book?

They **have got** itching powder.

**Have** the boys got a dog?

**Has** she **got** a nephew?

She **doesn't have** a pink skirt.

Murat **doesn't have** a bag.

You **don't have** a keyboard.

Do you **have** a ticket?

Does **she have** orange shoes?

Does it **have** a bone?

Don't they **have** any banana?

Doesn't she **have** an armchair?

**Have you got** or do you **have** a toothache?

**Did you have** a bicycle when you were a child?

*7.1 Write negative sentences with have. Some are present (can't) and some are past (couldn't).*

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. I can't make a phone call. (any change)        | <i>I haven't got any change.</i> |
| 2. I couldn't read the notice. (my glasses)       | <i>I didn't have my glasses.</i> |
| 3. I can't climb up onto the roof. (a ladder)     | I .....                          |
| 4. We couldn't visit the museum. (enough time)    | We .....                         |
| 5. He couldn't find his way to our house. (a map) | .....                            |
| 6. She can't pay her bills. (any money)           | .....                            |
| 7. They can't get into the house. (a key)         | .....                            |
| 8. I couldn't take any photographs. (a camera)    | .....                            |

### 7.2 Complete these with "have.-has -had"

1. Why are you holding your face like that? *Have you got or Do you have* a toothache?
2. .... a bicycle when you were a child?
3. I don't eat much during the day. I never ..... lunch.
4. When you did the exam, ..... time to answer all the questions?
5. I met Ann in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and ..... a chat.
6. .... you got a pet?
7. How many books ..... you got?
8. My father ..... got a new red car.
9. They ..... got any CD by Madonna.
10. She ..... got any computer in her bedroom.
11. He..... got a dog.
12. I ..... got new friends in my city.
13. I ..... got any children.
14. .... got six brothers and one sister.
15. He ..... a wart on the end of his nose!
16. When I was little, I ..... a red tricycle.
17. Michael ..... a fast car.
18. Johnny and Tony ..... ten years of experience in this field.
19. Sherry..... been with this firm for over ten years!
20. .... you ever had plastic surgery done?
21. Have you ever ..... a nightmare about spiders?
22. She ..... had a terrible day!
23. She looked as if she ..... just seen a ghost walk by !

## UNIT 8 Apostrophe, genitive -s

(İyelik)

### APOSTROPHE, GENITIVE –s (canlı varlıklar için)



*This is Derek's horse.*

İngilizcede iyelik bildirmek için **apostrophe** s ('s) ve "of" kullanılır. **GENELLİKLE "S" CANLI VARLIKLAR İÇİN KULLANILIR.**

Mr. **Brown's** Office. My **sister's** room The **manager's** opinion The **cat's** tail

Henry's apple is red.	Henry'nin elması kırmızıdır.
My brother's hat is lost.	Kardeşimin şapkası kayıptır.
My uncle's horse is white.	Amcamın atı beyazdır.
This man's name is Paul.	Bu adamın adı Paul'dur.
What is your father's name?	Babanızın adı nedir?

Anne's paintings are beautiful.

(Anne'nin tabloları güzel.)

The doctor's surgery is in that street.

(Doktorun muayenehanesi bu caddede.)

That's the cat's bowl.

(Bu kedinin kasesi.)

**Tekil bir kişi adı ya da isimden sonra gelen iyelik eki daima 's dir:**

This is Sue's bag.

These are Sue's bags.

**Eğer isim çoğul ise ve -s ile bitiyorsa, iyelik eki olarak üst tırnak gelir ' :**

My parents' flat is quite small.

(Anne babamın dairesi epey küçük.)

The girls' bedroom is upstairs.

(Kızların yatak odası üst katta. )

**İsim çoğul ise ama -s ile bitmiyorsa 's gelir:**

The children's coats are here.

(Çocukların paltoları burada.)

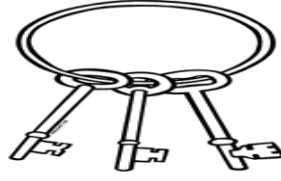
The men's toilets are closed.

(Erkeklerin tuvaleti kapalı.)

Emma and Paul's car is outside.

(Emma ve Paul'un arabası dışarıda.)

## GENITIVE CASE (cansız varlıklar için kullanımı)



*The keys of the door*

İngilizce "of" kelimesinin iyelik eki olarak kullanımı şu şekildedir.

( ISIM + OF + ISIM)

The garden **of the house**.

(Evin bahçesi.)

The flowers **of the garden**.

(Bahçenin çiçekleri.)

The colour **of the flowers**.

(Çiçeklerin rengi.)

The door **of a house**.

(Evin kapısı)

### Exercise " apostrophe, genitive –s"

Do you know that **woman's**house?

Do you know **the house of that woman**?

The room of the girls = **The girls' room**.

Clothes for men = **Men's jobs**.

The sister of Charles = **Charles's sister**.

The boat of the sailors = **The sailors' boat**.

The castle is within 5 **minutes'** walk.

Let's go to the **butcher's**.

**Dave's** computer was broken.

It's not my book, it's **John's**.

Sarah is a **woman's** name.

**John's father's** car is white.

John and **Mary's** house is being built.

**Mike's and Carol's** houses are beautiful.

My **father's** dog is black.

**My parents'** house is near Bordeaux.

Do you know the cause **of the problem**?

You can sit in the back **of the car**.

Madrid is the capital **of Spain**.

Look at the roof **of that built**.

Don't forget it is **Brian's birthday**; he is 25.

Here is Peter's car.

Emy and **Mike 's** car was stolen this morning.

This is my **friends ' cottage**.

I borrowed **my mother-in-law 's** umbrella.

This is my bedroom and **Mary 's**.

We are talking about **America 's future**.

I don't know where the young **lady 's** little dog is.

What's **the name of** this street?

When is **Bridg's** birthday ?

Which is **Julian's** favourite team?

When is the **end of the programme** ?

When is your **parents'** anniversary party?

How big are **the windows of the house**?

### 8.1 Rewrite each of the following sentences using "Genitive"

1. this is **the manager's car** (the car - the manager)

2. ( the population - the world) ..... is increasing every ten minutes

3. I'll buy some paint for ..... (the door - the garage)



4. She had ..... (a feeling - disappointment)
5. It was terrible to see ..... (the wounded hand - the girl)
6. ( the owner - the car) ..... will have to pay the fine
7. It was ..... (a decision - your husband)
8. I couldn't believe ..... (the boy - the story)
9. After ..... (a day - work) she felt very tired
10. Go to (the back - the house) .....

## 8.2 Complete the sentences. Use '-s or -s'

1. David and Sue are husband and wife. David is *Sue 's husband*.
2. This car belongs to Ann. It's Ann .... car.
3. The king lives in a very beautiful palace. The king ..... palace is very beautiful.
4. I was at Elena at her house last night. I was at Elena ..... house last night.
5. All the students have put their books on the table. All students ..... books are on the table.
6. My sister was born on 28th June. The 28th June is my sister .... birthday.
7. Mrs. Penn makes delicious cakes. Mrs. Penn .... cakes are delicious.
8. My grandparents have a house next door to us. My grandparents .... house is next door to ours.
9. Mr and Mrs Smith have a daughter, Mary. Mr and Mrs Smith are Mary ..... parents.

## 8.3 Complete the sentences with "Apostrophe"

1. This is *Mark's*. (Mark) car.
2. Shall we go to the ..... (Smiths)?
3. .... (John) sister has a lot of books.
4. After only two ..... (hour) sleep I had to go to work.
5. .... (John and Mary) house has a blue door.
6. I had a letter in this ..... (morning) post.
7. This is my ..... (son) new bike.
8. These are the ..... (boys) new bikes.
9. My ..... (parents) house is big.
10. .... (Men) suits can be found on the first floor.

## UNIT 9 Indefinite pronouns

(belgisiz zamirler)

### INDEFİNİTE PRONOUNS (somebody, anybody, nobody)



*Peter has a bad memory. He can't remember **anything**.*

INDEFİNİTE PRONOUNS anlam olarak birbirlerinden farklıdır. Aşağıdaki tabloda, indefinite pronouns (belgisiz zamirler)in kullanımına ilişkin detaylı açıklamalar ve örnekler verilmiştir.

somebody	biri, birisi	someone	biri, birisi
something	bir şey	somewhere	bir yer, bir yerde
anybody	hiç kimse, herhangi biri	anyone	herhangi biri
anything	hiç birşey, herhangi bir şey	anywhere	herhangibir yer
nobody	hiç kimse	no one	hiç kimse
nothing	hiçbir şey	nowhere	hiçbir yer
everybody	herkes	everyone	herkes
everything	herşey	everywhere	her yer

I saw **someone** outside.

(Bahçede birisini gördüm.)

There is **something** on your head.

(Kafanda bir şey var.)

I left my glasses **somewhere**.

(Gözlüğünü bir yerde unuttum.)

I didn't see **anybody** at home.

(Evde kimseyi görmedim.)

Is there **anyone** in the class?

(Sınıfta kimse var mı?)

I didn't buy **anything** yesterday.

(Dün hiçbir şey satın almadım.)

We didn't go **anywhere** last summer.

(Geçen yaz hiçbir yere gitmedik.)

I saw **nobody** at school.

(Okulda hiç kimseyi görmedim.)

I met **noone** at the party.

(Partide hiç kimseyle tanışmadım.)

I sold **nothing** yesterday.

(Dün hiçbir şey satmadım.)

I went **nowhere** last holiday.

(Geçen tatil hiçbir yere gitmedim.)

	body (şahıs)	thing ( eşya)	where ( yer)
--	--------------	---------------	--------------

<b>some</b>	<b>SOMEONE/SOMEBODY</b> I met <b>someone</b> I knew.	<b>SOMETHING</b> He bought <b>something</b> cheap.	<b>SOMEWHERE</b> They went <b>somewhere</b>
<b>any</b>	<b>ANYONE/ANYBODY</b> We didn't speak with <b>anyone</b> .	<b>ANYTHING</b> I can't see <b>anything</b> nice.	<b>ANYWHERE</b> I'm not going <b>anywhere</b> today.
<b>any</b>	<b>ANYONE/ ANYBODY</b> Do you know <b>anyone</b> here?	<b>ANYTHING</b> Did you answer <b>anything</b> ?	<b>ANYWHERE</b> Did you hide it <b>anywhere</b> ?

**Somebody** stole my wallet

(Birisi cüzdanımı çaldı.)

I saw **someone** outside.

(Bahçede birisini gördüm.)

I left my glasses **somewhere**.

(Gözlüğünü bir yerde unuttum.)

I didn't see **anybody** at home.

(Evde kimseyi görmedim.)

Is there **anyone** in the class?

(Sınıfta kimse var mı?)

I didn't buy **anything** yesterday.

(Dün hiçbir şey satın almadım.)

He doesn't want **anything**.

(Hiçbir şey istemiyor.)

Can **anybody** lift this heavy stone?

(Herhangi biri bu taşı kaldırabilir mi?)

Will you go **anywhere**?

(Bir yere gidecek misin?)

Do you want **anything** to read?

(Okuyacak bir şey istiyor musun?)

**NO** ile başlayan zamirler yapı olarak olumlu cümlede kullanılırlar, fakat anlamları OLUMSUZDUR. Bu durum Türkçede yoktur.

I saw **nobody** at the party.

(Partide hiç kimseyi görmedim.)

**No one / nobody** is coming to my wedding.

(Düğünüme kimse gelmiyor.)

There is **no bus** now. We have to walk.

(Şimdi bir otobüs yok. Yürümek zorundayız.)

**SOME** ile başlayan kelimeler genelde OLUMLU cümlelerde; **ANY** ile başlayan kelimeler ise OLUMSUZ VE SORU cümlelerinde kullanılır.

There is **someone** at the door . Is there **anyone** at the door?

There isn't **anyone** at the door.

I know **somewhere** we can go. Do you know **anywhere** we can go? I don't know **anywhere** we can go

### Exercise " no / thing / one / body / where "

**Someone** invited me to dinner yesterday evening.

**Something** terrible has happened to them.

I have **something** to tell you.

There is **something** to drink in the fridge.

He knows **somebody** in New York.

Susie has **somebody** staying with her.

They want to go **somewhere** hot for their holidays

Keith is looking for **somewhere** to live.

I was too surprised to say **anything** .

Have you found your wallet **anywhere**?

**No cars** are allowed in the city centre.

'Where are you going?' '**Nowhere**.'

There is **nobody** in the house at the moment.

When I arrived there was **nobody** to meet me.

I have learnt **nothing** since I began the course.

There is **nothing** to eat.

There is **nowhere** as beautiful as Paris in the Spring. Homeless people have **nowhere** to go at night.  
We haven't got **any money**. We've got **no money**.

### 9.1 Fill in the gaps with *Somebody - nobody - anybody - everybody - something*

1. Does *anybody* want a game of tennis ?
2. What's that smell? Can you smell ..... burning?
3. I asked if ..... wanted an ice-cream.
4. Did ..... phone me while I was out?
5. Your face looks terribly familiar. Haven't I seen you ..... before?
6. She left the room without saying .....
7. This doesn't look a very nice restaurant! Can we go ..... else?
8. I have ..... more to say to you. Goodbye.
9. I have never been ..... more beautiful than Scotland.
10. What do you want for supper? ..... I don't mind!

### 9.2 Fill in the gaps with *all, everything or everybody/everyone*.

1. It was a good party. *Everybody enjoyed it.*
2. *All I've* eaten today is a sandwich.
- 3 ..... has got their faults. Nobody is perfect.
4. Nothing has changed ..... is the same as it was.
5. Margaret told me ..... about her new job. It sounds quite interesting.
6. Can ..... write their names on a piece of paper please?
7. Why are you always thinking about money? Money isn't .....
8. I didn't have much money with me. .... I had ten pounds.
9. When the fire alarm rang, left the building immediately.
10. She didn't say where she was going. .... She said was that she was going away.
11. We have completely different opinions. I disagree with ..... she says.
12. We all did well in the examination ..... In our class passed.
13. We all did well in the examination ..... of us passed.

### 9.3. Rewrite each of the following sentences to express a negative meaning

I have **some** paper.

*I do not have any paper.*

I saw your glasses **somewhere**.

*I did not see your glasses anywhere.*

1. He has some relatives in the city

.....

2. I know someone here.

.....

3. Some of us were surprised by the announcement .

.....

4. I plan to go somewhere on my vacation.

.....

5. Some tickets were sold this morning.

.....

6. I heard someone playing the bagpipes.

.....

7. I gave her some advice. ....
8. Something is wrong. ....
9. We bought something at the flea market. ....
10. They had some exciting adventures. ....
11. Someone offered to help me. ....
12. She knows someone working at the Library. ....
13. He lives somewhere near here. ....
14. Somebody left early. ....

#### 9.4 Fill in the blank with "Some - any - no "

1. They haven't got **any** idea where to go for their holidays.
2. He has ..... time to watch TV tonight; he's got too much work to do.
3. Question: - Did you speak to .....?
4. Answer: - No, I spoke to.....
5. I'm thirsty, I'd like ..... tea, please.
6. There's ..... I don't understand, could you explain it to me, please?
7. This homeless man is very poor, he's got ..... money.
8. ' Did you hear that noise?' 'No, I didn't hear .....
9. 'Did you buy ..... fruit, this morning?'
10. 'Yes, I bought ..... oranges. Do you want one?'
11. 'Did you go to the cinema last night?' 'No, I went .... I stayed at home and studied with Anglia's Facile.'
12. There's ..... at the door who says he wants to speak to you.

#### 9.5 Fill in the blank with " Some- or any- + body/-thing/-where"

1. I was too surprised to say **anything**
2. There's ..... at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
3. Does ..... mind if I open the window?
4. I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat .....
5. You must be hungry. Would you like ..... to eat?
6. .... isn't telling the truth.
7. This machine is very easy to use ..... can learn to life it in a very short time.
8. There was hardly ..... on the beach. It was almost deserted.
9. 'Do you live ..... near Jim?' No, he lives in another part of town.'
10. 'Where shall we go on holiday?' Let's go ..... warm and sunny.
11. We slept in a pall because we didn't have ..... to stay.
12. I'm going out now. If ..... phones while I'm out, can you tell them I'll be back?
13. They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go .....
14. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ..... ?
15. .... who saw the accident should contact the police.

16. What do you want to eat? ..... I don't mind. Whatever you have.
17. Who shall I invite to the party? I don't mind ..... you like.
18. What sort of job are you looking for? ..... It doesn't matter.

# UNIT 10 Reflexive pronouns

Dönüşlü zamirler (Kendi zamiri)

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUN



*A lion has strong claws and powerful jaws, it can easily defend itself*

İngilizce dilbilgisinde bazen fiilin anlamı, özneye geri döner ve özneyi etkiler. Bu durumda " REFLEXIVE PRONOUN" (Dönüşlü zamir) kullanılır. TÜRKÇEDE, BUNU İFADE ETMEK İÇİN "KENDİ" KELİMESİNİ KULLANIRIZ.

I	myself	I cut <b>myself</b> with a knife	(Bıçakla kendimi kestim)
you	yourself/yourselfs	You cut <b>yourself</b> with a knife	(Bıçakla kendini kestin)
he	himself	He cut <b>himself</b> with a knife	(Bıçakla kendisini kesti)
she	herself	She cut <b>herself</b> with a knife	(Bıçakla kendisini kesti)
we	ourselves	We cut <b>ourselves</b> with a knife	(Bıçakla kendimizi kestik)
they	themselves	They cut <b>themselves</b> with a knife	(Bıçakla kendilerini kestiler)

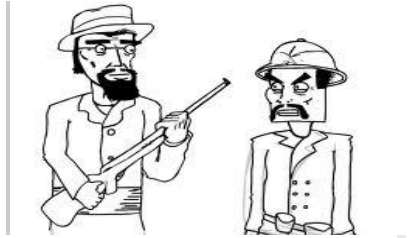
You can help <b>yourselfs</b> to pizza.	(Kendinize bir pizza kazandırabilirsiniz)
He blames <b>himself</b> for the break up.	(Kendisini ayrılık konusunda suçluyor.)
She should learn to look after <b>herself</b> .	(Kendi kendisine bakmasını öğrenmeli.)
Did you prepare <b>yourself</b> for the test?	(Kendini sınava hazırladın mı?)
How did she injure <b>herself</b> ?	(Kendini nasıl yaraladı?)
Let's get <b>ourselves</b> some ice cream.	(Hadi kendimize dondurma alalım.)
I drew <b>myself</b> this map.	(Bu haritayı ben kendim çizdim.)
I cut <b>myself</b> with a knife.	(Kendimi (elimi) bıçakla kestim.)

By edatı ile kullanılan dönüşlü zamirler, cümledeki fiilin gösterdiği eylemi ÖZNEİN KENDİ KENDİNE, KİMSENİN YARDIMI OLMAKSIZIN YAPTIĞI ANLAMINI VERİRLER.

by myself	(kendi kendime )	by himself	(kendi kendine)
by ourselves	(kendi kendimize)	by themselves	(kendi kendilerine)

She learnt English **by herself**. (Kendi kendine İngilizce öğrendi.)  
He repaired the car **by himself**. (Otomobili kendi kendine tamir etti.)  
You can carry the suitcase **by yourself**. (Bavulu kendi kendine taşıyabilirsin.)  
I painted the walls **by myself**. (Duvarları kendi kendime boyadım.)  
The soldiers built the bridge **by themselves**. (Askerler köprüyü kendi kendilerine inşa ettiler.)

**EACH OTHER:** (birbirlerini, birbirlerine, biri diğerine)



*Tom looked at Peter, Peter looked at Tom. They looked at **each other**.*

Each other ve one another kelimeleri Türkçede karşılıklık, ortaklık ilişkilerini ifade etmektedir. İki kelime de Türkçeye (BİRBİRLERİNİ, BİRBİRLERİNE, BİRİ DİĞERİNE) şeklinde çevrilir.

They haven't seen **each other** for long years. (Uzun seneler birbirlerini görmediler.)  
Jude and Mary wear **one another's** blouses. (Jude ve Mary birbirlerinin bluzlarını giyerler.)  
The two footballers shouted at **each other** angrily. (İki futbolcu birbirlerine kızgın bir şekilde bağırıldılar.)

#### Exercise "reflexive pronouns, each other"

Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**.  
John and his girlfriend are still angry. They're not talking to **each other**.  
Tommy and Maggie are old enough to go by **themselves**:  
I am glad they are enjoying **themselves**. Gladys has burnt **herself**.  
Peter, don't use that knife or you will hurt **yourself**. My mother can repair plenty of things **herself**.  
Don't tell me you can't do it **yourself**, Jack! Steve and Andrew can look after **themselves** now.  
Dad has made that table **himself**. Polly and I are going to write the letter **ourselves**.  
He washes his clothes **himself**. Little Susie can already dress **herself**.  
We repaired the car **ourselves**. He hurt **himself**.

#### 10.1 Fill in the blank with the reflexive pronoun

1. The parrot is talking to *itself*
2. You have to introduce ..... Tom !
3. He admires ..... In the mirrors.
4. She is looking at ..... in the mirror of the bathroom.
5. My friend and I enjoyed ..... very much.
6. She describes ..... in a nice letter.



7. I have to introduce ..... to my new colleagues.
8. Your mother and you enjoyed ..... very much at the mall.
9. I have to go, because I have to clean the car .....

### 10.2 Complete with the right reflexive pronoun.

1. I must finish all the work *myself*
2. You have to introduce ..... Tom !
3. She is looking at ..... in the mirror.
4. Tom and John have to clean the car .....
5. My friend and I enjoyed ..... a lot at the concert.
6. The parrot is talking to .....
7. Tom likes and admires ..... a lot.
8. The teacher told her pupils: ' You will do the activity .....
9. He cut .....
10. She describes .....

### 10.3 Fill in the blank with the reflexive pronoun

1. I am glad they are enjoying *themselves*
2. Gladys has burnt .....
3. Peter, don't use that knife or you will hurt .....!
4. My mother can repair plenty of things .....
5. Don't tell me you can't do it ....., Jack !
6. Steve and Andrew can look after ..... now.
7. Dad has made that table .....
8. Polly and I are going to write the letter .....
9. Tommy and Maggie are old enough to go by .....
10. Helen and I always enjoy ..... during the holidays.

### 10.4 Complete with the reflexive pronoun or each other.

1. I don't like him. We never speak to *each other* .
2. During the climbing trip, two climbers cut ..... quite badly.
3. On our birthdays, my friend and I give ..... gifts.
4. When two people get married, they usually give ..... a ring.
5. My parents are very happy. They still love .....
6. Peter and Susan have met .....
7. She and her brother stopped talking and looked at .....
8. John and his mother bought ..... presents for Christmas.
9. My cat and his dog looked at..... with dread.

# UNİT 11 can/ could /be able to

(yetenek, olasılık)

## CAN-COULD



*I **can** help my little sister. I **am able to** help my little sister*

Can bir yardımcı fiildir, modal yardımcı fiildir. Can, bir şeyin mümkün olup olmadığı ya da BİRİSİNİN BİR ŞEYİ YAPMA BECERİSİNİN OLUP OLMADIĞINI ANLATIRKEN KULLANILIR. Rica, istek, izin gibi durumlarda da can kullanılabilir.

Özne	Yardımcı fiil	Esas fiil	
I	can	play	tennis.
He	can not / can't	play	tennis.
	Can you	play	tennis?

## YETENEK- KABİLİYET

Johnny **can** swim.

(Tony yüzebilir.)

My mother **can** speak Chinese.

(Babam Çince konuşabilir.)

I **can** climb that mountain.

(Şu dağa tırmanabilirim.)

My brother **can** play the piano.

(Erkek kardeşim piyano çalabilir.)

He **can** drive a motorbike.

(Motosiklet sürebilir.)

I **cannot** see you. (I can't see you.)

(Seni göremiyorum.)

Tony **can't** play volleyball.

(Tony voleybol oynayamaz.)

My father **can't** speak French.

(Babam Fransızca konuşamaz.)

**Can** you speak any foreign languages?

(Herhangi bir yabancı dil konuşabilir misin?)

## OLASILIK

I **can** come and see you tomorrow if you like (İstersen yarın gelip görebilirim.)

## İZİN İSTEME ,RICA ETME

Can i have a glass of water, please?

(Bir bardak su alabilir miyim lütfen?)

Can you help me a minute, please?

(Lütfen bir dakika bana yardım edebilir misin?)

Can I read your newspaper?

(Gazeteni okuyabilir miyim?)

GEÇMİŞTEKİ olasılık, ihtimal, kabiliyet veya yeteneklerden bahsederken "could " kullanırız.



*My grandfather **could** speak seven languages **when he was young**,*

Özne	Yardımcı fiil	Esas fiil
My grandmother	<b>could</b>	swim.
She	<b>could not</b>	walk.
	<b>couldn't</b>	
	<b>Could</b> your grandmother	swim?

Alf played well but he **couldn't** beat Jack. .

(Alf iyi oynadı ama Jack'i yenemedi.)

My brother **couldn't** swim when he was 10.

(Kardeşim 10 yaşındayken yüzemiyordu.)

**Couldn't** the boy open the door this morning?

(Çocuk bu sabah kapıyı açamadı mı?)

I **could** see him.

(Onu görebilirdim.) (Ama görmedim.)

**Could** you close the window?

(Pencereyi kapatır mısınız?)

**Could** you tell me where the hospital is, please?

(Hastanenin nerede olduğunu bana söyler misiniz lütfen?)

## BE ABLE



*He **was able to** play tennis **when he was a child**.*

YETENEKLERİ ifade ederken be able to kullanılır. Able sıfattır. GÜÇLÜ, YETENEKLİ, MUKTEDİR anlamındadır. "I am able to swim" ile "I can swim" aynı anlamı taşır.

özne	yardımcı fiil	able	fiil
I	am	able	to drive.
She	is not	able	to drive.
	isn't		
Are	you	able	to drive?

We weren't **able to** pass the test last month.

( Geçen ay testi geçmek mümkün değildi )

I **am able to** help you with your homework.

(Ödevlerinde sana yardım edebilirim.)

**Was / Were able to, (...e bildi)** geçmişte yapılmış bir tek olay için kullanılır.

When I was young, I **was able to** play football.

(Gençken futbol oynayabilirdim.)

I **was able to** talk to him last night.

(Dün gece onunla konuşmayı başardım.)

He **was able to** get a good mark in the exam last week. (Geçen hafta imtihanında iyi bir not almayı başardı.)

I **was able to** understand him.

(Onu anlayabilirdim.)

#### Exercise "can, could and be able to."etc..

Do you think we **can** park over here?

Excuse me, **could** I have some information?

**Could** you give me your number, please?

He won't **be able to** do that exercise, it is too difficult.

He **could** help me if I had a ladder.

**Can** you taste the garlic in this stew?

Look at that sign! You **can't walk** on the grass.

**Could** you understand what he said?

If you lent me that spanner I **could** fix it.

I don't think he will **be able to** win the next competition.

Listen! We **can** hear a train in the distance

Allan **can** speak five languages, but he can write only two.

When I **was** young, I could run a marathon.

I got the job because I **was able to** start immediately.

The weather was sunny, so we **were able to** eat outside.

My grandmother **could** speak three languages

During the weekend we **were able to** do some gardening

I **was able to** contact him, last night.

When she was young, my aunt **could** run for miles

In those days, we **couldn't** take holidays

We weren't **able to** finish all the meal

10. We **couldn't** catch the 7.30 train

### 11.1 Fill in the blanks with the word "Can, could have" etc..

1. She doesn't want to go to the swimming pool because she *can't* swim.
2. We are going to the pictures tonight, Jane ..... come with us if she wants to.
3. Excuse me sir, ..... Please tell me where the railway station is?
4. It is hot in here, ..... open the window please?
5. He worked so hard ! He ..... his exam if he had not missed his train and got there late.
6. Oh Mum! you have made a cake! I ..... it when I entered the kitchen.
7. That armchair was too heavy for Jim, you ..... him.
8. What's the matter with Helen? she didn't say a word tonight; are you sure she ..... speak English?

### 11.2 Fill in the blanks with the word "Can, could, was able to"

1. The bicycle chain broke but luckily I *was able to* repair it.
2. When I opened the door I ..... smell gas.
3. The fire was spreading but he ..... get out of the burning building.
4. I was walking along the street and suddenly I ..... see smoke coming from the church tower.
5. Mr. Smith wears glasses because he ..... see very well.
6. Peter had flu all week but on Saturday he ..... play in the match,
7. I ..... understand what was happening.
8. Speak up! I ..... hear what you are saying.
9. The driver saw the dog in the middle of the road and he ..... stop just in time.
10. I ..... swim to the shore when the ship sank.

### 11.3 Fill in the blanks with the word "can, can't"

1. She *can't* fly but she can run.
2. No, she ..... watch TV, it is too late.
3. No, I'm sorry you ..... have this knife. It's too dangerous.
4. Yes, I ..... see a bird in the tree.
5. She can't write but she ..... read!
6. He ..... watch that cartoon on TV. It's only available on DVD's.
7. Yes, of course you ..... have a glass of water.
8. No, I ..... hear you . Speak up, please.
9. .... you work with all that noise?
10. .... you eat a chocolate cake after that big meal?
11. I ..... ride a horse, but I can ride a bike.
12. No, I ..... swim but I would like to learn.
13. Yes, I ..... write with my left hand.
14. .... I use your pencil please? I forgot mine.
15. .... you cook that recipe? It is very hard.
16. I am very bad at English, So, I ..... speak English fluently, sorry.

17. .... you go to school by bus today? My car has broken down.

18. She ..... speak English but she can speak French.

## UNIT 12 Simple present tense

(Geniş-Zaman)

### Simple Present Tense



*How often **do** you drive your car? Every day*

Simple present tense, Türkçedeki "geniş zaman" ile hemen hemen aynıdır. Bu tense'i genel doğruları, BİLİMSEL GERÇEKLERİ, HER GÜN DÜZENLİ YAPILAN AKTİVİTELERİ ANLATMAK İÇİN KULLANIRIZ.

### Simple present tense'in cümle yapısı

OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I play	I <b>do not</b> play	I <b>don't</b> play	Do I play?
You play	You <b>do not</b> play	You <b>don't</b> play	Do you play?
He/she/it plays	He/she/it <b>does not</b> play	He/she/it <b>doesn't</b> play	Does he/she/it play?
We play	We <b>do not</b> play	We <b>don't</b> play	Do we play?
You play	You <b>do not</b> play	You <b>don't</b> play	Do you play?
They play	They <b>do not</b> play	They <b>don't</b> play	Do they play?

I **get up** early every morning.

Mothers **love** their children.

The sun **sets** in the west.

They **do** their homework at school.

Most people **rest** in their homes on Sundays.

The train **leaves** every morning at 8 am.

She always **forgets** her purse.

He never **forgets** his wallet.

(Her sabah erken kalkarım.)

(Anneler çocuklarını severler.)

(Güneş batıdan batar.)

(Onlar ödevlerini okulda yaparlar.)

(Çoğu insan pazar günleri evinde dinlenir.)

(Tren her sabah saat 8'de hareket eder.)

(O hep cüzdanını unutur.)

(O hiç cüzdanını unutmaz.)

Ancak ÜÇÜNCÜ TEKİL ŞAHISLARDA (he, she, it) olumlu cümlelerde fiilin sonuna "s" veya "es" takısı gelir.

I swim

he swims

I study

he studies

I come

he comes

Sonu "-sh, -ch, -ss, -x" ile biten kelimelere "-es" eklenmelidir.

kiss - kisses, finish - finishes, watch - watches, mix - mixes, go - goes

"Sessiz harf+y" ile biten kelimelerde, "y" harfi kaldırılarak "-ies" eklenir.

study - studies, copy - copies, try - tries

"Sesli harf+y" ile biten kelimelerde sadece "-s" eklenir.

pay - pays buy - buys

**work:** I **work** in London; They **work** in Berlin; He **works** in an office

**study:** You **study** English; We **study** geography; she **studies** French

**finish:** I **finish** early; You **finish** late; John **finishes** tomorrow

**pass:** You **pass** your exams; They **pass** their exams; Maria **passes** her exams

**do:** They **do** their homework; We **do** our homework; She **does** her homework

**have:** We have a nice car; You have a big car; Fred **has** a black car

What **do** you like? I like pop music.

What **does** Ahmet like? Ahmet likes pop music.

Where **do** you live? I live in Germany.

Where **does** he live? He lives in Germany.

Where **do** they play? They play in the garden.

Where **does** she play? She plays in the garden.

#### FREQUENCY ADVERBS (sıklık bildiren zarflar)



*I **always** get up at early on Sundays.*

**always, usually, regularly, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never**

Bu ifadeleri İngilizce gramer kurallarına göre genellikle ÖZNE İLE YÜKLEM ARASINA KOYARIZ.

always

her zaman

usually- generally – normally

genellikle

often- frequently

sık sık

sometimes – occasionally	bazen
seldom – rarely	nadiren
never	hiç (olumsuz cümle)
ever	hiç (soru cümlesi)

What time do you **usually** go to school?

(Okula genellikle saat kaçta gidersin?)

We **often** brush our teeth.

(Biz sık sık dişlerimizi fırçalarız.)

My parents can **seldom** go on holiday.

(Annem ve babam nadiren tatile çıkabiliyorlar.)

She **always** comes here at weekends.

(O her zaman buraya hafta sonları gelir.)

I **certainly** like London.

(Ben kesinlikle Londra'yı severim.)

We **already** know each other.

(Biz zaten birbirimizi tanıyoruz.)

Sıklık zarflarını sormak için **HOW OFTEN** soru kelimesi kullanırız.

**How often** do you go to movies?

(Ne kadar sıklıkla sinemaya gidersin?)

**How often** do they play tennis?

(Ne kadar sık tenis oynarlar?)

**How often** is he late?

(Ne kadar sık geç kalır?)



*How **often** does he see his grandmother.  
She **sometimes** visits her grandmother*

### Exercise "present tense"

Jane **doesn't** drink tea very often.

What time **do the banks** close in England?

Where **does** Martin come from?

I **don't** play the piano very well.

Florian **plays** football on Wednesdays.

They **want** you to be polite and well-behaved.

I **play** with my dog.

She **loves** her mother.

The cinema **closes** at 7pm.

They **don't** think you should buy this dress.

We usually **take** a taxi to go to work.

How often **do you** go to the swimming pool?

Courses **begin** on the third of September.

**When does** he arrive home in the evenings?

She **doesn't live** in Washington, but in New York

He **gets up** early on Mondays.

I **always** brush my teeth after meals.

He usually **plays** football after school.

You **seldom** play computer games

They **never** go for a drive after dinner.

I **usually** cook when my parents come home.

You are **often** tired.



**12.1. Using simple present tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. Jane *buys* (buy) beautiful clothes.
2. My parents ..... (not/speak) English, sorry!
3. Her sister ..... (phone) every day.
4. I am very good at German; I ..... (understand) it quite well.
5. I am not good at Spanish ; I ..... (not/understand) it at all.
6. .... (Understand/she) Italian?
7. They have a car, they ..... (not/take) the bus.
8. He has a funny dog. His name is Sugar ; he ..... (play) with him all the time.
9. He's very big ! He ..... (eat) a lot!
10. .... (know/ you) Mr Smith ?
11. It's 10.30 ! They always ..... (get up) late.
12. What time ..... (go/your children) to school ?
13. Harry..... (watch) television from 7.00 to 9.00 every evening.
14. She is hard-working, she always ..... (try) to do her best.
15. Jane ..... (study) psychology at university.

**12.2 Using simple present tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| I ..... to the radio. (to listen)          | <i>I <u>listen</u> to the radio.</i>        |
| He ..... to the radio. (to listen)         | <i>He <u>listens</u> to the radio.</i>      |
| 1. She ..... the guitar. (to play)         | 2. We ..... soccer. (to play)               |
| 3. They ..... to talk. (to like)           | 4. He ..... ice cream. (to like)            |
| 5. You ..... your friends often. (to call) | 6. He ..... the office every day. (to call) |
| 7. She ..... regularly. (to practise)      | 8. They ..... once a week. (to practise)    |
| 9. We ..... here. (to shop)                | 10. It ..... delicious. (to taste)          |

**12.3. Using simple present tense ,Change the following into questions.**

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| She walks to work.            | <i>Does she walk to work?</i> |
| They take the bus.            | <i>Do they take the bus?</i>  |
| 1. I hurry home.              | .....                         |
| 2. He drives a truck.         | .....                         |
| 3. You follow the news.       | .....                         |
| 4. They want a pet.           | .....                         |
| 5. She likes flowers.         | .....                         |
| 6. We need tea.               | .....                         |
| 7. She answers the questions. | .....                         |
| 8. He drinks coffee.          | .....                         |

9. I learn quickly. ....
10. It rains heavily. ....

#### 12.4 Using simple present tense ,Make questions from these words .

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 (where /live /your parents)                | <i>Where do your parents live?</i> |
| 2 (you/early/always / get up)                | <i>Do you always get up early?</i> |
| 3 (how often /TV / you /watch)               | .....?                             |
| 4 (you /want /what / for diner)              | .....?                             |
| 5 (like/ you / football)                     | .....?                             |
| 6 (your brother /like / football)            | .....?                             |
| 7 (what /you /do /in your free time)         | .....?                             |
| 8 (your sister/ work /where)                 | .....?                             |
| 9 (to the cinema/often /you /go)             | .....?                             |
| 10 (what /mean /this word)                   | .....?                             |
| 11 (often /snow / it / here)                 | .....?                             |
| 12 (go /usually/ to bed /what time /you)     | .....?                             |
| 13 (how much/ to phone / New York /it /cost) | .....?                             |
| 14 (you/ for breakfast/have/usually/what     | .....?                             |

#### 12.5 Using simple present tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Samantha (to go) to the running track                                     | <i>Samantha goes to the running track .</i> |
| 2. My sister (to play) basketball in her school with her sport teacher. .... |   |
| 3. They (to be) installing their cd-rom. ....                                |   |
| 4. We (to have) breakfast. ....  |   |
| 5. He (to study) in a university. ....                                       |   |
| 6. Does she have a problem? No, she (do) not ....                            |   |
| 7. Salima and Sara (to eat) their lunch. ....                                |   |
| 8. The baker and the lawyer (to be) workers ....                             |   |
| 9. She (to be) 12 years old. ....  |   |
| 10. Her uncle (to put) the screwdriver and the hammer away. ....             |   |

#### 12.6 Using simple present tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. She always (take) her rucksack.            | <i>She always takes her rucksack.</i> |
| 2. He usually (put) up the tent himself. .... |                                       |
| 3. (You clean) your house every day? ....     |                                       |
| 4. He sometimes (attack) taxi drivers. ....   |                                       |
| 5. He never (arrive) late. ....               |                                       |

6. (They like) walking in quiet villages? .....
7. She (not know) your brother. ....
8. (English people eat) jam with their meat? .....
9. He often (sing) German songs. ....
10. No, thank you, I (not drink) whisky. ....

**12.7 Using present simple or continuous, Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb given in brackets**

1. Usually John **cuts** (cut) the grass on Saturday afternoons.
2. I ..... (do) it today because he is going to London on the 2.30 train.
3. We ..... (not see) you very often. Why don't you come round for a cup of tea?
4. What ..... (you+ think) of? - My boyfriend!
5. What ..... (you + think) about them? - I think they're friendly.
6. .... (like/you) our country? Yes, it's wonderful.
7. I even ..... (prefer) England to my own country.
8. He ..... (play) at the Albert Hall tonight.
9. Usually, he ..... (play) at Central Park.
10. That woman ..... (look) like a tramp, doesn't she?

**12.8 Using present simple or continuous, Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb given in brackets**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Right now, he ..... ridiculous. (to be)       | <i>Right now, he is being ridiculous.</i>  |
| She ..... to Sydney every weekend. (to drive) | <i>She drives to Sydney every weekend.</i> |
1. At the moment, I ..... supper. (to cook)
  2. He ..... the paper every weekday. (to read)
  3. We ..... right now. (to study)
  4. She ..... every day. (to study)
  5. Now it ..... (to rain)
  6. They ..... to Mexico every year. (to travel)
  7. Just now we ..... the shopping. (to do)
  8. She always ..... correctly. (to answer)
  9. You ..... never late. (to be)
  10. Now I ..... to the radio. (to listen)
  11. Each Sunday, we ..... the flea market. (to visit)
  12. At present, I ..... for work. (to look)

**12.9 Using present simple or continuous, Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.**

1. Are you hungry? *Do you want something to eat?* (You/want)
2. Jill is interested in politics but she ..... to a political party. (not/belong)
3. Don't put the dictionary away. I ..... it. (use)
4. Don't put the dictionary away. I ..... it. (need)
5. Who is that man? What .....? (he/want)
6. Who is that man? Why ..... at us? (He/look)
7. George says he's 80 years old but nobody ..... him. (believe)
8. She told me her name but I ..... it now. (not/remember)
9. I ..... of selling my car. (think) Would you be interested in buying it?
10. I ..... you should sell your car. (think) You ..... it very often. (not/use)
11. I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days I ..... tea. (prefer)
12. Air ..... mainly of nitrogen and oxygen. (consist)
13. Listen! Sandra ..... (play) music!
14. On Sundays, I always ..... (play) football with my friends.
15. I ..... (not/like) carrots.
16. She ..... (hate) westerns.
17. Can you help Peter? He ..... (do) his homework.
18. What ..... (you/watch) on TV? Is it interesting?
19. When I ..... (go) back home, I will phone my girlfriend.
20. We usually ..... (take) a taxi to go to work.
21. They ..... (not/travel) a lot.
22. She ..... (not/come). She is looking after her little sister

**12.10 Using present simple or continuous, Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb given in brackets**

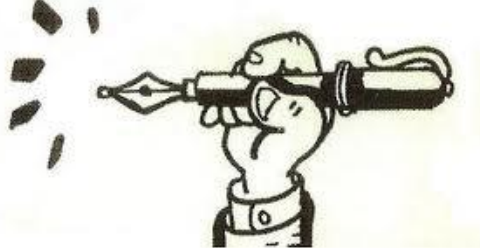
1. The swimming pool *opens* (open) at 9 every Sunday morning.
2. John ..... (drink) too much wine.
3. A woman ..... (come) into a coffee shop, orders a tea and opens a cigarette case.
4. While you ..... (prepare) ingredients for this recipe, heat the oil in a large pan.....
5. It's cold today. It ..... (pour) down with rain and a cold wind is blowing.
6. Look outside, it's a fine day today. I ..... (suggest) we all go out for a walk by the river.
7. Our painting exhibition ..... (take) place in this gallery every two years.
8. What time ..... (this museum/usually/close) ?
9. I ..... (usually/get) to work early in the morning.
10. Look, the water ..... (boil). Can you cook over low heat now?
11. Everybody knows that water ..... (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
12. I have found a job in another town. So we ..... (move) in September.
13. 'I ..... (want) an ice cream ' said my youngest son suddenly !
14. Look, this pretty woman ..... (smoke) a big cigar !

15. My wife ..... (work) in this factory office. She is an accountant.
16. I ..... (make) scones. They are delicious. Would you like some ?
17. I can't understand anything. These men ..... (speak) Russian.
18. We'll buy our tickets for Paris when we ..... (go) to the railway station.
19. We are on strike today, so I ..... (not go) to the office.
20. Don't worry. I'll come and see you as soon as I ..... (be) in Dublin.

# UNIT 13 Present continuous tense

(Şimdiki-zaman)

## Present Continuous Tense



*He is writing a letter to his mother.*

Present Continuous Tense ,Türkçedeki ŞİMDİKİ ZAMANIN ifadesidir. Genellikle KONUŞMA ANINDA YAPTIĞIMIZ EYLEMLERDEN bahsederken kullanılır.

### Present continuous tense'in cümle yapısı

OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I am playing	I am not playing	I'm not playing	Am I playing?
You are playing	You are not playing	You're not playing	Are you playing?
He/she/it is playing	He/she/it is not playing	He/she/it's not playing	Is he/she/it playing?
We are playing	We are not playing	We aren't playing	Are we playing?
You are playing	You are not playing	You're not playing	Are you playing?
They are playing	They are not playing	They aren't playing	Are they playing?

Present Continuous Tense ile cümle kurulurken am / is / are YARDIMCI FİİLLERİ KULLANILIR ve fiilin sonuna -ing takısı getirilir..

You are learning English now.

(Şu anda İngilizce öğreniyorsun.)

They are reading their books.

(Şu anda kitaplarını okuyorlar.)

What are you doing?

(Ne yapıyorsun (şu anda?))

Why aren't you doing your homework?

(Neden ödevini yapmıyorsun?)

I am teaching English.

(İngilizce öğretiyorum.)

Madonna is riding a bike.

(Madonna bisiklet sürüyor.)

Is she writing a letter now?

(Şimdi o bir mektup mu yazıyor?)

Is it snowing outside?

(Dışarıda kar mı yağıyor?)

Are they surfing on the internet?

(Onlar internette sörf mü yapıyorlar?)

Isn't she writing a letter now?

(Şimdi o bir mektup yazmıyor mu?)

Süreklilik ifadesi meydana getiren "-ING" EKI, EKLENDİĞİ yükleme süreklilik manası katar.

Yani eylemin bir süre devam ettiğini bildirir.

	<b>work</b>	working
	<b>play</b>	playing
	<b>assist</b>	assisting
<b>bazı fiillerde, son harf tekrarlanır (vowels = a, e, i, o, u)</b>		
	<b>stop</b>	stopping
	<b>run</b>	running
	<b>begin</b>	beginning
<b>sonu "-ie" ile biten fiillerde bu iki harf de düşer, yerine "y" eklenir.</b>		
	<b>lie</b>	lying
	<b>die</b>	dying
<b>sonu "-e" ile biten fiillerde, son harf düşer</b>		
	<b>come</b>	coming
	<b>mistake</b>	mistaking

İngilizcede bazı fiiller vardır ki bunlar şu anda yapılan bir hareketi bildiriyor bile olsalar şeklen şimdiki zaman halinde bulunmaz, YANİ ING TAKISI ALMAZLAR. Geniş zaman halinde bulunurlar.

**have:** sahip olmak    **see:** görmek    **hear:** işitmek    **notice:** farkına varmak  
**smell:** kokusunu duymak **feel:** hissetmek    **believe:** inanmak    **think:** zannetmek  
**know:** bilmek    **understand:** anlamak    **remember:** hatırlamak    **forget:** unutmak  
**suppose :** farzetmek **mean:** demek istemek    **want:** istemek    **wish:** arzu etmek  
**forgive:** affetmek    **love:** sevmek    **hate:** nefret etmek    **like:** sevmek, hoşlanmak  
**care:** önem vermek    **seem:** görünmek    **belong to:** ait olmak    **contain:** içine almak  
**possess:** sahip olmak    **desire:** arzu etmek

#### Geniş zaman halinde bulunan fiillerle ilgili bazı örnekler

She **has** four sisters. (Dört kız kardeşi var.)  
 You **see** a horse in the field now. (Şimdi tarlada bir at görüyorsunuz.)  
 Do you **hear** the noise? (Gürültüyü işitiyor musun?)  
 Does she **notice** the missing part? (Eksik kısmın farkına varıyor mu?)  
 We **smell** something burning. (Yanan bir şey kokusu duyuyoruz.)  
 She **feels** better today. (Bugün kendisini daha iyi hissediyor.)  
 I don't **believe** you. (Sana inanmıyorum.)  
 They **think** we won't keep our promise. (Bizim vaadimizi tutmayacağımızı zannediyorlar.)  
 I **know** you are in a hurry. (Acelen olduğunu biliyorum.)  
 The girl **understands** them now. (Kız şimdi onları anlıyor.)  
 I **forget** the new words quickly. (Yeni sözcükleri çabuk unutuyorum.)  
 What does this word **mean**? (Bu sözcük ne anlamına geliyor?)  
 We **wish** you a pleasant journey. (Size güzel bir seyahat diliyoruz.)  
 They **forget** to give us the key. (Anahtar bize vermeyi unutuyorlar.)  
 They **love** their countries. (Ülkelerini seviyorlar.)  
 She **likes** her dog very much. (Köpeğini çok seviyor.)

### Exercise "present continuous tense"

Where's John? He's **having** a shower.      Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more.  
Hello, Jane? **Are** you **enjoying** the party?      What's all that noise? What's **going** on?  
I **am working** to earn money.      It's raining today. I am **staying** at home.  
They **are running** in order to lose weight.      Their love story **is ending**.  
She **is knitting** a sweater for me.      **It is raining** cats and dogs this morning.  
These days I **am learning** German because I am fascinated by this language.  
He **is jumping** about like a monkey and irritating one and all.  
My grandpa **is forgetting** almost everything these days.  
She is **browsing** through the Internet and thus wasting her time.  
They **are doing** their homework now and thus cannot enjoy the programme.  
He **is planning** to visit some historical places soon.  
The girls **are making** a chocolate cake as a gift to their father.  
Your job sounds nice. You **are reporting** to a great manager!  
This Shoes Company **is selling** something I really don't want to buy!

### 13.1 Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms

1. He goes to school. Look, he *is going* to school!
2. He drinks a coffee. Look, he ..... a coffee!
3. I swim every day. Look, I .....
4. She washes her hair. Look, she ..... her hair!
5. The cat always drinks its milk. Look, it ..... its milk!
6. We dance in the living room. Look, we. .... in the living room!
7. They run to church. Look, they ..... to church!
8. You write a letter. Now, you ..... a letter.
9. Mother cooks in the kitchen. Right now, mother ..... in the kitchen.
10. The monkey eats bananas. Look, the monkey ..... a banana!
11. In the afternoon we watch TV. We ..... TV at the moment.
12. They have breakfast. Look, They ..... their breakfast!
13. Father drives a big car. At the moment father ..... a little red car
14. The penguin swims very well. Look, the two little penguins .....
15. The children eat their breakfast. The children ..... their breakfast now.
16. Peter writes his homework. Peter can't come, he ..... his homework.
17. We can't play tennis. It ..... (rain) now
18. Michael can't play football. He ..... (play) the guitar at the moment.
19. No, I am not listening to my cassettes, I ..... (have) a bath.
20. What are you doing? I ..... (learn) English.
21. Today it is not raining, the sun ..... (shine).



22. What are you doing? I ..... (watch) TV.

**13.2 Make questions from these words. Put the words in the right order**

- 1 (is/ working/ Paul/ today) ..... *Is Paul working today* .....?
- 2 (what the children /are/ doing)..... *What are the children doing* .....?
- 3 (you / are /listening/ to me) .....?
- 4 (where/ your friends/are /going) .....?
- 5 (are /watching/your parents /television) .....?
- 6 (what /Jessica/ is /cooking) .....?
- 7 (why /you/are/looking/ at me) .....?
- 8 (is/coming/the bus) .....?

**13.3. Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. He *is planning* (plan) to visit some historical places soon.
2. He ..... (rush) off home right now.
3. I ..... (get) sick of this atmosphere.
4. You ..... (drive) rather dangerously fast.
5. She ..... (play) the piano pretty wonderfully.
6. I ..... (meet) him tonight ; come what might.
7. He ..... (wring) his hands in despair.
8. They ..... (run) quite fast.
9. It is these boys who ..... (spoil) the atmosphere of the class.
10. She ..... (knit) a sweater for me.

**13.4 Change the following affirmative statements into questions.**

- |                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| It is snowing.                  | <i>Is it snowing?</i> |
| 1. I am learning English        | .....                 |
| 2. You are carrying a parcel    | .....                 |
| 3. It is growing colder.        | .....                 |
| 4. We are living in Halifax     | .....                 |
| 5. They are running a race.     | .....                 |
| 6. He is drinking coffee.       | .....                 |
| 7. She is shopping for presents | .....                 |
| 8. I am cleaning the window .   | .....                 |
| 9. We are buying pencils.       | .....                 |
| 10. They are playing football.  | .....                 |

**13.5 Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. She ..... (read) an English book. *She is reading an English book.*
2. They ..... (listen) to rock music.
3. We ..... (drink) lemonade.
4. Are you ..... (study) Japanese?
5. I ..... (eat) a hamburger.
6. Is she ..... (speak) Spanish?
7. You ..... (watch/not) TV.
8. It ..... (sleep) on the sofa.
9. Am I ..... (wear) a black t-shirt?
10. They ..... (go/not) to school.

**13.6 Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. That cruel lady *is beating* (beat) her child needlessly.
2. Hurry up! It ..... (rain) heavily now.
3. I ..... (bid) farewell to my only true friend and it makes me very sad.
4. Oh no! That mad dog ..... (bite) the poor kid.
5. The poor boy ..... (bleed) a lot and it would be better to send for a doctor.
6. I am excited because my father ..... (bring) home something lovely for me today.
7. They ..... (build) a large hotel here.
8. The fire ..... (burn) down everything and the firemen seem so helpless.
9. I ..... (buy) some chocolate for myself.
10. The mother is very happy as all her children ..... (come) home for the festival.
11. The good old lady ..... (cut) a huge cake for us.
12. The greedy fellow ..... (dig) his garden in the foolish hope of finding some gold buried in it.
13. She ..... (to bend) her knees.
14. I ..... (to watch) T.V.
15. She (to warm) ..... up for 400 metres.
16. I ..... (to talk) to Pierre.
17. They ..... (to do) exercises.
18. I ..... (to wear) my lucky chain.
19. I ..... (to feel) a bit nervous.
20. Look at the woman who ..... (to cross) the street. It's Justine.
21. She ..... (to learn) English as a foreign language.
22. They ..... (to hunt) birds
23. Do you mind if I stay a little while here? It ..... (to rain).
24. My mother ..... (to cook) a cake.

**13.7 Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Right now he *is studying* (study) hard for the examination he is taking tomorrow.
2. I wonder why they ..... (shout) so much. Listen!
3. She ..... (gobble) down her food and I can only wonder why she is in such a hurry.
4. It ..... (rain) cats and dogs this morning.
5. I wonder why he ..... (work) so hard today!
6. These days I ..... (learn) German because I am fascinated by this language.
7. He ..... (jump) about like a monkey and irritating one and all.
8. My grandpa ..... (forget) almost everything these days.
9. She ..... (browse) through the Internet and thus wasting her time.
10. They ..... (do) their homework now and thus cannot enjoy the programme.

# UNIT 14 Going to future

(Yapılması önceden planlanmış eylemleri ifade ederken)

## Going to future



*There's a film on television tonight. Are you going to watch it?*

Aslında "be going to" bir dilbilgisi zamanından çok KALIPTIR. Türkçe tam karşılığı olmasa da yakın gelecek zamanı ifade eder. BU YÜZDEN PLANLI BİR NİYETİ YANSITIR.

### "GOING TO " CÜMLE YAPISI

olumlu	olumsuz	soru
I am <b>going to</b> speak.	I am not <b>going to</b> speak.	Am I <b>going to</b> speak?
You/we/they <b>are going to</b> speak.	You /we/they are not <b>going to</b> speak.	Are/you/we you <b>going to</b> speak?
He is <b>going to</b> speak.	He is not <b>going to</b> speak.	Is he <b>going to</b> speak?

I am **going to** finish the book next week.

(Kitabı gelecek hafta bitireceğim.)

The astronaut is **going to** land the moon tomorrow.

(Astronot yarın aya inecek.)

We are **going to** clean the chimney next week.

(Bacayı gelecek hafta temizleyeceğiz.)

My father is **going to** buy me a bike.

(Babam bana bisiklet alacak.)

It's **going to** snow, it's very cold.

(Kar yağacak, çok soğuk.)

Are you **going to** try it again?

(Onu tekrar deneyecek misin?)

Is the boy **going to** fall off the tree?

(Çocuk ağaçtan düşecek mi?)

You are **going to** go to Paris next summer.

(Gelecek yaz Paris'e gideceksin / gideceksiniz.)

He is **going to** wash the car.

(Arabayı yıkayacak.)

She's **going to** meet her boss.

(Patronuyla görüşecek.)

They're **going to** make a meeting.

(Toplantı yapacaklar.)

He isn't **going to** spend his vacation in Hawaii.

(Tatilini Hawaii'de geçirmeyecek.)

Are you **going to** call me later?

(Beni sonra arayacak mısın?)

### Exercise "going to"

They have already decided. They are **going to** leave for the USA next week.

Why do you want to sell your house? I am **going to** move to Italy.

Why are you filling that bucket with water ? I am **going to** wash the car.

I heard your sister had won some money;

What is she **going to** do with it?

Have you opened the window?	Not yet, I am <b>going to</b> open it in two minutes.
Have you added some salt in the soup?	Not yet, I am <b>going to</b> add some now
Have you ever met your new manager?	Not yet, I am <b>going to</b> meet her next week
Have you ever bought winter clothes? Not yet	I am <b>going to</b> buy some in three weeks' time
Why are you filling that bucket with water?	I am <b>going to</b> wash the car
I've decided to re-paint this room.	Oh, What colour are you <b>going to</b> paint it?
Where are you going? Are you going shopping?	Yes, I am <b>going to</b> buy something for dinner.
Those clouds are very black, aren't they?	I think it is <b>going to</b> rain.

**14.1 Use, "Be going to" or Future Simple" fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. A: I can't come over during the day. B: I **will see** you tomorrow evening, then. (see)
2. The method is quite simple, and I'm sure it ..... familiar to most of you already. (be)
3. Have you seen Karen recently? She ..... another baby. (have)
4. A: Did you get the theatre tickets? B: No, I forgot all about them. I ..... them tomorrow. (book)
5. Wherever you go in Brazil, you ..... the people very friendly. (find)
6. John says he ..... a politician when he grows up - and he's only 5 years old! (be)
7. A: Shall I give Ian another ring? B: Yes, I expect he ..... home by now (be)
8. A: What are all those bricks for? B: I ..... a wall at the side of the garden, (build)
9. I hear you ..... your car. How much do you want for it? (sell)
10. Don't carry that heavy box, you ..... your back. (hurt)
11. I ..... Karen this week end, if you'd like to come too. (see)
12. If you want to help us, we ..... those trees at the bottom of the garden. (plant)
13. If you listen carefully, you ..... an owl in the trees over there. (hear)
14. You can't play football in the garden. I ..... the grass. (cut)

**14.2. Complete the sentences. "Be going to... or Future Simple"**

1. I've got a terrible headache. Have you ?  
Wait there and I **will get** (get) an aspirin for you.
2. Why are you filling that bucket with water ?  
I ..... (wash) the car.
3. I've decided to re-paint this room  
Oh, have you ? What colour ..... (you/paint) it ?
4. Look ! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire !  
My God ! I ..... (call) the fire-brigade immediately.
5. Where are you going ? Are you going shopping ?  
Yes, I ..... (buy) something for dinner .
6. I can't work out how to use this camera. –  
It's quite easy. I ..... (show) you.
7. What would you like to drink - tea or coffee ?

I ..... (have) tea, please.

8. Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school ? - Oh yes. Everything is planned.

He ..... (have) a holiday for a few weeks.

9. Did you post that letter for me ?

Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I ..... (do) it now !

10. We need some bread for lunch.

Oh, do we ? I ..... (go) to the shop and get some. I feel like a walk.

11. Those clouds are very black, aren't they ?

I think it ..... (rain).

**14.3 Use, " be going to" fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Julien *is going to do* (to do) his homework before dinner.

2. Veronica and Thomas ..... (to write) a letter in English to their Grandma.

3. When is the teacher ..... (to mark) the essay?

4. On Thursday, Eric ..... (to go) to the shops in London.

5. I must pass my English exam! Tonight ..... (to study) very hard!

6. Do you know if Florence ..... (to be) ready early?

7. Look at the sky! We ..... (to have) a thunderstorm.

8. The car needs washing. Margaret and Bill ..... (to wash) it later.

9. If you don't study English every day, you ..... (to fail) your exam.

10. Franck has been studying for two weeks! I know he ..... (to pass) the exam!

**14.4 Use, " be going to" fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. My father *is going to buy* (buy) a new car.

2. He ..... (walk) back home.

3. They ..... (stay) here for a few days.

4. I ..... (redecorate) my room.

5. Dick ..... (visit) us as soon as possible.

6. We ..... (give) you a ring when we arrive in London.

7. .... (you/work) in Boston?

8. She ..... (buy) a new stereo.

9. I ..... (take /not) my exam this year.

# UNIT 15 Modal verbs

(Modal yardımcı fiiller)

## Modal verbs

İngilizce dilbilgisinde kullanılan modal kelimeleri, CÜMLEYE BECERİ, TAVSİYE,ZORUNLULUK OLASILIK BENZERİ gibi anlamlar da katan yardımcı fiillerdir. Her biri cümleye kendilerine özgü anlamlar katar.

Can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, ought to, will, would İngilizce dilbilgisinde en sık rastladığımız modallardır. (*can - could -be able to' see unit 20*)

## MUST



*You mustn't drive without wearing a seatbelt*

Bir şeyin GEREKLİ YA DA ZARURİ olduğu durumlarda "MUST" kullanılır.

I **must** stop smoking.

(Sigarayı bırakmalıyım.)

You **must** visit us today.

(Bugün bizi ziyaret etmelisin.)

They **must** study harder.

(Daha sıkı ders çalışmalılar.)

You **must not** smoke indoor.

(Kapalı yerlerde sigara içmemelisin.)

You **must do** your homework.

(Ev ödevini yapmalısın.)

You are ill,you **must see** the doctor.

(Hastasın,doktora görünmelisin.)

Children **must keep** their rooms tidy.

(Çocuklar odalarını toplu tutmalıdır.)

**Must** he play in this match?

(O bu maçta oynamak zorunda mı?)

## olumlu / olumsuz /soru şekil

özne	yardımcı fiil	esas fiil	
I	<b>must</b>	go	home.
You	<b>must</b>	visit	us.
We	<b>must</b>	stop	now.
I	<b>mustn't</b>	forget	my keys.

Students	mustn't	be	late.
Must I		complete the project	by this week?

### Zamanlara göre kullanımı

şimdiki zaman

I **must play** football.

geçmiş zaman

I **had to play** football.

gelecek zaman

I **will have to play** football.

### Exercise "must"

Visitors **must not** smoke. (present)

I **mustn't** forget Tara's birthday. (future)

You **must be** quiet at the cinema.

Laura **must take** a taxi at the airport.

They **must be** careful with the prices.

You **mustn't** play with knives. It's dangerous

**Must** they buy a guide of the USA?

They **mustn't** break expensive objects.

Jenny, you **mustn't** play in the street!

**Must** you come to school on time.?

She has a big problem. We **must** help her.

The meeting is at 9:00. You **mustn't** be late.

This letter is not for you. You **mustn't** read it.

You **mustn't** play with knives. It's dangerous.

I **must** speak English well. I love it.

I **must** get up at 5:00. I want to go fishing.

### SHOULD



*You **shouldn't** smoke so much.*

TAVSİYE GEREKTİREN DURUMLARDA karşımızdaki kişiye söylememiz gereken şeyleri "Should" ile ifade ederiz. Bu yapıdan sonra fiilin birinci hali kullanılır.

### SHOULD "Genel Yapısı"

özne	yardımcı fiil	esas fiil
He	should	go to bed.
He	should not	go to bad.



	shouldn't	
Should	he	go to bed?

#### Yapılması kesinlikle ZORUNLU OLMAYAN bir gereklilik (escapable obligation)

He **should** study more, (but he doesn't.)

(Daha çok çalışması gerekir.) (Ama çalışmıyor.)

My radio doesn't work. I **should** buy a new one.

(Radyom çalışmıyor. Yeni bir tane alsam iyi olacak.)

We **should** wait for them,

(Onları beklememiz gerekir.) (Beklersek iyi olacak.)

I **shouldn't** eat so much .

(Bu kadar çok yememem gerekir.)

You look bad. You **should** see a doctor.

(Kötü görünüyorsun. Doktora gitmelisin.)

You **shouldn't** drink cold water.

(Soğuk su içmemelisin.)

We **should** be careful when we cross streets.

(Caddeleri geçerken dikkatli olmamız gerekir).

#### "Should have" (geçmiş zaman biçimi)



*I **should have** set my alarm clock.*

#### İş işten geçtikten sonra tavsiye ya da öğüt vermek için kullanılır

He **should have** played better.

(Daha iyi oynaması gerekirdi.)

You **shouldn't have** said that.

(Bunu söylememeliydin ederdin,)

You **should have** told them the truth.

(Onlara gerçeği söylemeliydim)

You **shouldn't have** gone there - it was a mistake.

(Oraya gitmemeliydin.O bir hataydı)

#### Exercise "should or should have"

They **should have** cut these trees before.

He **shouldn't have** married so young.

You **should go** and see a doctor.

His friend **shouldn't have** smoked so much.

Children **shouldn't eat** too many sweets.

Paige **should have** worked. She has a bad mark.

People **should eat** five fruit every day.

**Should I** wait for her or not?

They **should** do more exercise.

I don't think they **should** get married.

In the forest you **shouldn't** light a fire for barbecue.

Today you **should** take warm clothes, it's cold.

I **should** take some exercise if I want to feel fine.

I think they **should** replace him

I don't think they **should** keep the contract

You **should** have called her.

Do you think we **should** tell her?

He **should** come fast.

Tom doesn't study enough. He **should** study harder

I **should** go to Ankara for the application

It's a good film. You **should** go and see it

Mr. Green **should** work.

### HAVE TO / HAS TO



*When the lights are red ..... You have to stop*

Bir ŞEYİN YAPILMASININ ZORUNLU, GEREKLİ, MECBURİ OLDUĞUNU anlatırken have to kullanılır.

Genel olarak have to, KİŞİSEL OLMAYAN ZORUNLULUKLARI anlatırken kullanılır.

	Özne		Cümleler
Olumlu Şekil	I you we they	have to	clean get pick up have I <b>have to</b> clean my room. You <b>have to</b> get a new book. We <b>have to</b> pick up the laundry. They <b>have to</b> have a notebook.
	he she it	has to	eat go work He <b>has to</b> eat dinner now. She <b>has to</b> go to work now. It <b>has to</b> work.

I **have to** go to hospital.

(Hastaneye gitmeliyim. Gitmek zorundayım.)

	Özne		Cümleler
Olumsuz Şekil	I you we they	don't have to	work do clean eat I <b>don't have to</b> work on Saturday. You <b>don't have to</b> do that. We <b>don't have to</b> clean the car. They <b>don't have to</b> eat pizza.
	he she it	doesn't have to	work go be He <b>doesn't have to</b> work tomorrow. She <b>doesn't have to</b> go today. It <b>doesn't have to</b> be that way.

I **don't have to** get up early on Sundays.

(Pazar günleri erken kalkmak zorunda değilim.)

	özne		Cümleler
--	------	--	----------

Soru Şekil	Do	I you we they	have to	clean get pick up have eat go work	Do I have to clean my room? Do you have to get a new book? Do we have to pick up the laundry? Do they have to have a notebook?
	Does	he she it			Does he have to eat dinner now? Does she have to go to work now? Does it have to work?

You are a student. You **have to** wear uniform at school.

(Sen bir öğrencisin. Okulda uniforma giymek zorundasın.)

Students **have to** pass an exam to enter a university.

(Öğrenciler üniversiteye girmek için bir sınavı geçmek zorundadır.)

Drivers **have to** drive on the left in France.

(Sürücüler Fransa'da sol tarafta araba kullanmak zorundadırlar.)

I **have to** go to hospital.

(Hastaneye gitmeliyim. (Gitmek zorundayım.)

In England, you **have to** drive on the left

(İngiltere'de arabayı sol şeritten sürmelisiniz.)

Ahmet **has to** wear a tie at work.

(Ahmet işte kravat takmak zorundadır.)

Do you **have to** go?

(Gitmen gerekiyor mu?)

#### Have to diğer BÜTÜN ZAMANLARLA ve modallarla birlikte kullanılabilir.

	Özne	Yardımcı fiil	Esas fiil have	Master	
geçmiş zaman	I		had	to get up	early yesterday.
geniş zaman	I		have	to get up	early today.
gelecek zaman	I	will	have	to get up	early tomorrow.
şimdiki zaman	She	is	having	to wait.	

#### Exercise "' have to' or 'has to-had to "'

I **had to** go to hospital last week.

I **have to** get up early tomorrow.

I **have to** make a phone call now.

My auntie **has to** go shopping now.

Junior **has to** leave soon.

Yesterday I didn't have money I **had to** go to the bank.

My sister **has to** leave soon she has got an appointment.

Christian **had to** pay a parking fine yesterday.

It was raining in central London I **had to** buy an umbrella.

You **have to** do such a thing even if you don't want to.

I don't **have to** get up early on Sundays because I don't go to work.

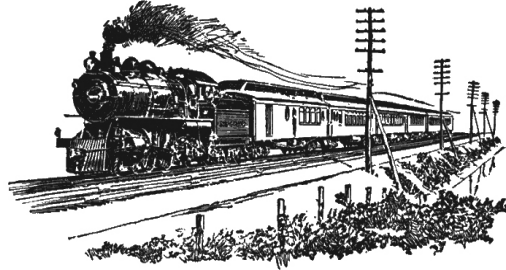
You don't **have to** come with me. Stay at home

You don't **have to** pay in advance. You can pay me next month.

If you want to earn a lot of money you **have to** work hard.

He didn't know how to use the camera. I **had to** show him.

## WOULD



*Excuse me sir, **would** you please tell me where the railway station is?*

GEÇMİŞTEN BAHSEDERKEN, Geçmiş bir zamanda, GELECEKTEN SÖZ EDERKEN, Şart Kiplerinde Arzular dile getirirken, KİBARCA SORU VE İSTEKTE BULUNURKEN, fikir ve beklentileri, pişmanlık gibi durumlarda da **WOULD** kullanılır.

### WOULD "Genel Yapısı"

özne	yardımcı fiil	ana fiil	
She	would	like	milk.
	'd		
She	would not	like	lemonade.
	wouldn't		
Would	she	like	coffee?

### Would'un Kullanımı

#### Teklif ve ricalarda. (-misin / -misiniz)

Would you eat some cake?

(Biraz kek yer misin?)

Would you help me?

(Bana yardım eder misin?)

#### Gelecek Zaman Hikayesi. (-cekti)

I would study.

(Ders çalışacaktım.)

We would meet but we couldn't.

(Buluşacaktık ama buluşamadık.)

#### Eski Alışkanlıklar (-rdı)

I would visit them.

(Onları ziyaret ederdim.)

We would always meet once a week.

(Haftada bir kere mutlaka buluşurduk.)

### "will"ın Geçmiş (-ecek)

They said they would visit us tomorrow.

(Yarın bizi ziyaret edeceklerini söylediler.)

She asked if we would support her.

(Onu destekleyip desteklemeyeceğimizi sordu.)

### Eğer Cümlelerinde

If you had more time, where would you go?

(Daha fazla zamanın olsaydı, nereye giderdin?)

If I knew the answer, I would tell you.

(Cevabı bilseydim, sana söylerdim.)

### MAY-MIGHT



*Mum ! My friends are having a party tonight; may I go please?*

May, şu andaki ya da gelecekteki ihtimalleri ya da KIBAR BİR ŞEKİLDE İZİN İSTEMEYİ İFADE ETMEK İÇİN KULLANILIR. İzin istemek için "can" kelimesine kıyasla daha resmidir.

### POSSIBILITY (Olasılık)

I- we-you- they	may	leave this afternoon
he-she	(may not)	

I **may** go to the cinema, if I finish my work early.

(İşimi erken bitirirsem, sinemaya gidebilirim.)

I'm not sure but I **may** buy that dress.

(Emin değilim, ama o elbiseyi satın alabilirim.)

She **may** travel by bus, or she **may** travel by train.

(O trenle veya otobüsle seyahat edebilir.)

### REQUEST – PERMISSION (istek - İzin):

**May** I help you?

(Size yardım edebilir miyim?)

**May** I have this dance with you?

(Bu dansı sizinle yapabilir miyim?)

**May** I use your telephone?

(Telefonunuzu kullanabilir miyim?) (request)

Yes, you **may**.

(Evet, kullanabilirsiniz.)

### MIGHT

Might ile may arasında ihtimal bildiren cümlelerde herhangi bir anlam farkı yoktur. Fakat bu iki kelime kullanım açısından bazı farklılıklar arzeder.

Geçmişle ilgili izin vermek veya izin istemek için kullanılabilir.

Our teacher told us we **might** go out when the bell rang.

(Öğretmenimiz zil çaldığında dışarı çıkabileceğimizi söyledi.)

I hoped you **might** pass your class.

(Sınıfını geçmeni dilemiştim.)

You **might** miss the train because you are a little late

(Biraz geciktiğin için treni kaçırabilirsin.)

I **might** come again.

(Yine gelebilirim - belki de gelmem)

### Example "modal verbs"

**May** I ask you a question?

She **might know**. Or she may know.

**May** I go out Mum?

He **may come** late. He may be on holidays.

He doesn't know what to do; **he might ask** Wendy.

He is still at work! He **may come** late I am afraid.

Philip **may come** to stay with us

I **may** not have time to do it straightaway.

It **may snow** later today.

Buy a lottery ticket. You **might** be lucky

Are you going out tonight? Yes, I **might**

**He may be** right, she may be wrong.

**May** I drive your car?

It **may snow**; look at the sky.

He **may have** left already.

Please **may I turn** on my radio?

You mustn't **press** this red button.

You ought **not to drink** coffee so much!

You **shouldn't eat** chocolate so much!

We don't **have to** go to school tomorrow.

I may **have** some news for you next week.

I don't think that you **should** go skiing.

I **might see** you on Thursday evening.

You **have to** write this test in pencil.

Carol isn't at home, so she **must be** on her way here. I don't **have to work** today. It's a holiday.

Birds **can** fly.

Laure Manaudou **can** swim very fast.

You mustn't smoke in public places.

Pupils **mustn't** shout in the corridors.

You **can't** go out because it's too late.

**Can** you open the window please ?

She **must** work harder to improve her results.

You **must** listen to your teachers !

What **can** I do for you ?

**Can** you help me ?

Chloe **may** leave tomorrow, but I'm not sure she will.

My sister promised she **would** come but she didn't; she must be very ill.

You **should** help him over that difficulty, be nice to him.

People **may** not speak French in the English chat room. It's forbidden.

Eliot is very ill; I'm sure he **won't be able** to come tomorrow.

You **should** do your homework today, you've plenty of time.

Helen **could have** said a word in your favour but she didn't.

### 15.1 Change the following affirmative statements into questions.

I **may** go.

*May I go?*

We **could** have found it.

*Could we have found it?*

1. I **must** leave at four o'clock.

.....

2. He **might** be leaving for work now.

.....

3. We **can** solve the puzzle. ....
4. You **should** have called him. ....
5. They **could** have been waiting for the bus. ....
6. I **shall** go out now. ....
7. You **will** have finished the book. ....
8. We **should** be making the arrangements. ....
9. She **would** like to know the answer. ....
10. They **can** explain what happened. ....

### 15.2 Complete the sentences with "Must, needn't or mustn't"

1. I haven't got lots of money ; I ..... waste it.  
*I haven't got lots of money ; I mustn't waste it.*
2. Don't worry Paul, you've got plenty of time, you ..... hurry.
3. Do you want me to wait for you? No it's OK, you ..... wait.
4. This book is very expensive, you ..... look after it very carefully.
5. You ..... phone me when you arrive at home but I hope you will.
6. Florent is asleep, you ..... shout like that.
7. You can tell Emilie what I said but she ..... tell her husband.
8. What kind of dog do you want to buy? Well, it ..... be very sweet with my baby.
9. I have enough meat in my fridge so I ..... go to the butcher's today.
10. My mother gave me a present for my son, I ..... forget to give him.

### 15.3 Write sentences with "may or might."

1. Where are you going for your holidays? (to Ireland?)  
I haven't decided yet. *I may go to Ireland.*
2. What sort of car are you going to buy? (a Mercedes?)  
I'm not sure yet. I .....
3. What are you doing this weekend? (go to London?)  
I haven't decided yet. ....
4. Where are you going to hang that picture? (In the dining room?)  
I haven't made up my mind yet. ....
5. When is Tom coming to see us? (on Saturday?)  
I don't know yet. ....
6. What is Julia going to do when she leaves school? (go to university?)  
She hasn't decided yet. ....

### 15.4 Complete these sentences with "must have/ should have/ could have"

1. Gloria has won every game she's played today. *She must have practised* (practise) a lot.
2. I don't have anything to wear today. I ..... (do) the laundry.

3. Jack lost his wallet on the way to work. He ..... (lose) it on the bus.
4. You did very well on the exam. You ..... (study) a lot.
5. The Smiths ..... (build) their house anywhere. Why did they choose here?
6. It's hot in here today. I ..... (not/wear) a heavy sweater today.
7. You ..... (feed) your dog. He has been hungry all day.
8. Lucy shouldn't have stood on the broken chair. She ..... (fall).
9. I ..... (buy) more milk. I am almost out.
10. I didn't do very well in the test. I ..... (spend) more time studying.

### 15.5 Complete the sentences with "Have, has or had"

1. I ..... to go to hospital last week. *I had to go to hospital last week.*
2. I ..... to get up early tomorrow.
3. My sister has to leave soon she ..... got an appointment.
4. Christian ..... to pay a parking fine yesterday.
5. In the morning there was much traffic I ..... to wait a long time for the bus.
6. It was raining in central London I ..... to buy an umbrella.
7. I ..... to make a phone call now.
8. My auntie ..... to go shopping now.
9. Junior ..... to leave soon.
10. Yesterday I didn't have money I ..... to go to the bank.
11. You can tell me the truth if you want, but you don't ..... to tell me if you don't want.
12. You ..... to wait on the Queue.
13. She ..... to stay there.
14. He's sweating too much I think he didn't ..... a bath in the morning.
15. Excuse me sir, ..... you got one pound please.
16. I ..... not got anything to eat at the moment.
17. She needs to ..... her passport by next week.
18. She doesn't ..... to stand there, tell her to go away.



## UNIT 16 Need/ Needn't

(ihtiyacı olmak/ olmamak)

### Need/ Needn't



*Do you **need** any flowers?*

Normal bir fiil olarak kullanıldığında bütün diğer fiillerin uyduğu kurallara göre kullanılır. Verdiği anlam "İHTİYACI OLMAK"tır.

I <b>need</b> your help.	(Yardıma ihtiyacım var.)
He <b>needs</b> some hot water.	(Biraz sıcak suya ihtiyacı var.)
They <b>need</b> better equipment.	(Daha iyi malzemeye ihtiyaçları var.)
Gloria <b>needs</b> new dresses.	(Gloria'nın yeni elbiselere ihtiyacı var.)
Will they <b>need</b> a map?	(Bir haritaya ihtiyaçları olacak mı?)
You will <b>need</b> a boat.	(Bir kayığa ihtiyacınız olacak.)
How many workors will you <b>need</b> ?	(Kaç işçiye ihtiyacınız olacak?)
He <b>needed</b> a lot of milk for his children.	(Çocukları için çok süte ihtiyacı vardı.)

### Need not

NEED YARDIMCI FİİLİ OLUMSUZ olarak kullanıldığında MECBURİYET OLMAYIŞ ANLAMINI verir.

You <b>must not</b> answer them.	(Onlara cevap vermemelisin. Onlara cevap vermen yasaktır.)
You <b>need not</b> answer them.	(Onlara cevap vermek mecburiyetinde değilsin )
You <b>mustn't</b> tell her.	(Ona söylememelisin.)
You <b>needn't</b> tell her.	(Ona söylemek mecburiyetinde değilsin. (Gerek yok.)
She <b>needn't</b> get up so early.	(Bu kadar erken kalkmasına gerek yok.)
We <b>don't need</b> your advice.	(Öğüdünüze ihtiyacımız yok.)
She <b>didn't need</b> the car then.	(O zaman otomobile ihtiyacı yoktu.)

### Needn't have



*Why did you wash that shirt? It wasn't dirty. You needn't have washed it.*

GEÇMİŞTE YAPILAN BİR EYLEM İÇİN "GEREKMEZDİ", "ŞART DEĞİLDİ" anlamlarını ifade etmede kullanılır. Didn't need to ile aynı anlamdadır.

You **needn't have** dressed up; it will be an informal party

(Böyle şık giyinmene gerek yoktu, resmi olmayan bir parti olacak.)

She **needn't have** gone there; she could have called them.

(Oraya gitmesine gerek yoktu, telefon da edebilirdi.)

#### Example "need"

These children **must** work harder, mustn't they? These children **needn't** work harder, need they?

We **must hurry**, mustn't we?

We **needn't hurry**, need we?

You **must wear** a hat, mustn't you?

You **needn't wear** a hat, need you?

I **must lock** all the doors, mustn't I?

I **needn't lock** all the doors, need I?

She **must apologize**, mustn't she?

She **needn't apologize**, need she?

He **must phone** the doctor, mustn't he?

He **needn't phone** the doctor, need he?

'I don't need to go', or 'I needn't go'.

We needn't hurry. or We don't need to hurry.

#### 16.1 Complete the sentences with **must**, **mustn't** or **needn't**.

1. We haven't got much time. *We must hurry.*

2. We've got plenty of time. *We needn't hurry.*

3. We have enough food at home so we ..... go shopping today.

4. Jim gave me a letter to post. I ..... remember to post it.

5. Jim gave me a letter to post. I ..... Forget to post it.

6. There's plenty of time for you to make up your mind. You ..... decide now.

7. You ..... wash those tomatoes. They've already been washed.

8. This is a valuable book. You ..... look after it carefully and you ---lose it.

9. 'What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?'

'Well, it ..... be big--that's not important. But it ..... have a nice garden--that's essential.'

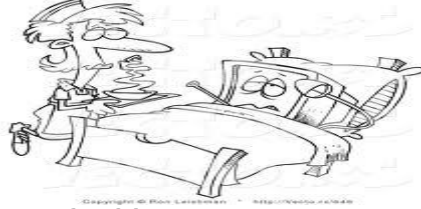
#### 16.2 Complete the sentences with **Modals: Need**

1. These children must work harder, mustn't they?  
*These children needn't work harder, need they?*
2. We must hurry, mustn't we? .....
3. You must wear a hat, mustn't you? .....
4. I must lock all the doors, mustn't I? .....
5. You must write to him every month, mustn't you? .....
6. She must apologize, mustn't she? .....
7. He must phone the doctor, mustn't he? .....
8. They must attend all the lectures, mustn't they? .....
9. Mrs Doolittle must invite all her relatives, mustn't she? .....

## UNIT 17 Had better

(tavsiye verirken)

"Had better"



You *had better* drink medicine.

"Had better" yapısı, KARŞI TARAFA BİR KONUDA TAVSİYE VERİRKEN VE ÖNERİDE BULUNURKEN kullanılır. Anlam yönüyle "should" yapısına çok benzer ve aynı manayı verir. "Had better"ın olumsuz şekli "had better not" şeklinde kullanılır.

We'd **better** stop for lunch. I'm very hungry.

You'd **better** wear a coat. It's cold outside.

I'd **better** go now or I'll be late.

Hadn't you **better** ask him first?

It's a very nice tie. You had **better not** change it.

I'd **better not** drink any more coffee.

You'd **better not** forget to pay the rent today.

You had **better not** go now.

Had we **better** let him know?

I'd **better** go now or I'll be late.

It's a very nice tie. You had **better not** change it.

I'd **better not** drink any more coffee.

(Öğle yemeği için dursak iyi olur. Çok açım.)

(Ceket giysen iyi olur. Dışarı soğuk.)

(Şu an çıksam iyi olur yoksa geç kalacağım.)

(Önce ona sorsan iyi olmaz mı?)

(Çok güzel bir kravat. Bence değiştirmemelisin.)

(Daha fazla kahve içmesem iyi olacak.)

(Bugün kirayı ödemeyi unutmazsan iyi olur.)

(Şimdi gitmesen iyi olur.)

(Ona haber versek iyi olur mu?)

(Şu an çıksam iyi olur yoksa geç kalacağım.)

(Çok güzel bir kravat. Bence değiştirmemelisin.)

(Daha fazla kahve içmesem iyi olacak.)

IT'S TIME



*It's time to go home./it's time for us to go home.*

*It's late. It's time we went home.*

Kendisinden sonra to ve fiil geldiği zaman, yapılması gereken herhangi BİR ŞEYİN VAKTİNİN

GELDİĞİNİ BELİRTİR.

It's time to go to bed.	(Yatma vakti geldi.)
It's time for us to have dinner.	(Akşam yemeği vaktimiz geldi.)
It's time we went to bed.	(Yatma vaktimiz geçiyor. / Çoktan yatma vakti geldi)
It's time they painted the house.	(Evi boyamalarının vakti geldi de geçiyor.)
It's high time we went to bed.	(Yatma vaktimiz geldi de geçiyor bile.)
It's high time they painted the house.	(Evi boyamalarının vakti geldi de geçiyor bile.)

### Exercise "had better" and "It's time"

**We'd better** go now or we'll be late.  
**We'd better** get some cash, they don't take cheques.  
I'd **better not** spend any more money, or I won't have any left.  
I'd **better wait** for him, he won't be long.  
You 'd **better** tidy up before your mother comes back.  
You'd **better** not throw that, it might be useful.  
**She'd better** get started; otherwise she won't get it finished.  
You'd **better** hand in your homework or you'll get a punishment.  
**We'd better** find a babysitter or we can't go out.  
I'd **better** wait for him, he won't be long.  
**We'd better** book the tickets now; there won't be any left tomorrow.  
You'd **better** tidy up before your mother comes back.  
Nobody likes you so you had **better not** come to our party.  
I'd **better** not spend any more money, or I won't have any left.  
You'd **better** not throw that, it might be useful.  
**It's time** the children **were** in bed. It's long after their bedtime. (complain)

### 17.1 Choose the right verb. "Had Better or Had Better Not"

1. It is a very important secret. You *had better not* tell anybody.
2. You ..... take an umbrella. It's going to rain.
3. Nobody likes you so you ..... come to our party.
4. You ..... drink more beer. You'll be sick.
5. Susy is weak and looks pale. She ..... consult a doctor.
6. You are drunk and it makes me nervous. You ..... leave.
7. I'm not allowed to come back home late. I ..... go now.
8. Emma doesn't like when someone smokes in her room. You ..... smoke over there.
9. I have a high fever and a splitting headache. I ..... go and see a doctor.
10. I ..... miss the last train to London.

## UNIT 18 Requests, offers, permission.

(Rica / Teklif / İzin/)

### Requests, offers, permission

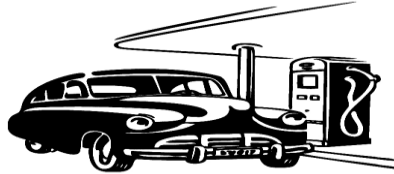


*Can you help me please?*

ÖRNEK CÜMLELER	KULLANMA AMACI
Can I borrow your dictionary? (Sözlüğünü ödünç alabilir miyim?) May I have another cup of coffee? (Bir fincan kahve alabilir miyim?) Would you mind if I bring a colleague with me? (Yanımda bir arkadaşımı getirmemde sakınca var mı?)	izin istemek.

Would /will you pass the salt please? (Lütfen tuzu uzatır mısınız?) Could you say it again more slowly? (Onu tekrar daha yavaş söyler misin?)	istek / rica
--	--------------

Shall I help you? (Sana yardım edeyim mi?) "Would you prefer tea or coffee?" (Çay mı kahve mi, hangisini tercih edersiniz?)	teklif
--	--------



*May I have some petrol? 'Yes, of course.'*

Will you help me this afternoon? (request)	(Bu öğleden sonra bana yardım eder misin?)
Will you open the window for me? (request)	(Benim için pencereyi açar mısınız?)
Will you have a cup of coffee? (offer)	(Bir fincan kahve içer misiniz?)
Won't you have dinner with me? (offer)	(Benimle yemek yemeği arzu etmez misiniz?)
Would you mind if I opened the window?	(Camı açmamın sizce bir sakıncası var mı?)
Do you mind if I park here?	(Buraya park etmemin bir sakıncası var mı?)
May I have an apple?	(Elma yiyebilir miyim?)
Can I sit here?	(Buraya oturabilir miyim?)
Can I leave early?	(Erken çıkabilir miyim?)

Can he help me?

(O bana yardım edebilir mi?)

May I use your telephone?

(Telefonunuzu kullanabilir miyim?)

May we come in?

(İçeri girebilir miyiz?)

### Example "Requests, offers, permission and invitations"

Can I listen to music?

Can I play computer games?

Can I look that up in my dictionary?

Can you write that down for me please?

Can / May I have some more tea?

You can /may go now if you want to.

Can I use the restroom?

Could I listen to the radio?

Do you mind if I work on my math?

Is it OK if I leave class early?

Can we watch a movie?

Could I print something out?

Do you mind if I turn on the fan?

Would it be OK if I go and see Mr. Solver?

Can we have a look?', the little girls asked.

Sorry, girls aren't allowed.

Do you mind if I ride my bike? '(bikes)

Sorry, bikes aren't allowed.

Would you let me walk my dog in your garden?

Of course, dogs are allowed.

I am Sam Sheppard! May I come in?'

Of course, you are allowed.

'Would you like to come to dinner tomorrow evening?' 'Yes, I'd love to.'

Could I have the salt, please? (during a meal)

Would you mind sitting down please?

Would you mind opening your suitcase please?

Would you mind having another seat please?

Would you mind lending me some money please?

Can I phone a friend? Can I ask you something?'

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the Eiffel tower?

Do you think you could help me for a few minutes?' 'Sorry, I'm afraid I'm busy.'

Would you like a cup of coffee?' Yes, please. No, thank you.

### 18.1 Read the situations and write "Polite requests"

1. You would like to go to the post-office *Could you please tell me the way to the post-office?*
2. You want to buy that nice blue dress you saw in the shop-window .....
3. You would like some more sugar in your tea .....
4. You want the children to be quiet. ....
5. You would like to go to the cinema with Jane .....
6. You would like your husband to do the washing up .....
7. You ask your boss, a friend of you now, to give you a day off .....
8. You need some pocket money and ask your mother .....
9. You need your exercise to be corrected .....
10. You have to invite Mary, your mother-in-law, for your husband's birthday .....

### 18.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets using *Would you mind + Verb + ing + please ?* (Polite request)

1. Would you mind *showing* (show) me your boarding pass please?

2. Would you mind ..... (fasten) your belts please?
3. Would you mind ..... (remain) in your seats please?
4. Would you mind ..... (sit) down please?
5. Would you mind ..... (put out) your cigarettes, please?
6. Would you mind ..... (open) your suitcase please?
7. Would you mind ..... (have) another seat please?
8. Would you mind ..... (lend) me some money please?



# UNIT 19 Simple past tense

(geçmiş zaman)

## Past Tense



*Mozart was an Austrian musician and composer.  
He **lived** from 1756 to 1791.*

Simple Past, GEÇMİŞTE BELİRLİ BİR ZAMANDA YAPILMIŞ EYLEMLERİ İFADE ETMEK İÇİN KULLANILIR. "Yesterday, last night, two weeks ago, in 2002" gibi zarflar kullanılabilir.

### Simple past tense'in cümle yapısı

OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I <b>played</b>	I did not <b>play</b>	I didn't <b>play</b>	<b>Did I play?</b>
You <b>played</b>	You did not <b>play</b>	You didn't <b>play</b>	<b>Did you play?</b>
He/she/it <b>played</b>	He/she/it did not <b>play</b>	He/she/it didn't <b>play</b>	<b>Did he/she/it play?</b>
We <b>played</b>	We did not <b>play</b>	We <b>didn't</b> play	<b>Did we play?</b>
You <b>played</b>	You did not <b>play</b>	You <b>didn't</b> play	<b>Did you play?</b>
They <b>played</b>	They did not <b>play</b>	They <b>didn't</b> play	<b>Did they play?</b>

Two boys **played** with a ball.

An old lady **walked** with her dog.

A gardener **swept** up dead leaves.

My father **didn't catch** the last train.

I **didn't change** my shoes.

You **didn't steal** my wallet.

**Did you forget** your identity card at the office?-

Yes, I **forgot** my identity card at the office.

(İki çocuk bir topa oynadılar.)

(Yaşlı bir bayan köpeği ile dolaştı.)

(Bir bahçıvan kuru yaprakları süpürdü.)

(Babam son treni yakalamadı.)

(Ayakkabılarımı değiştirmedim.)

(Cüzdanımı sen çalmadın.)

(Nüfus cüzdanını ofiste mi unuttun?)

(Evet, nüfus cüzdanımı ofiste unuttum.)



*I watched a football match on TV last night.*

**REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS**  
( İngilizce Düzenli ve Düzensiz Fiiller)

**İngilizce DÜZENSİZ fiiller, -ed takısı almayan fiillerdir.**

Bazı düzensiz fiillerin 1., 2. ve 3. hallerinin yazılışları aynıdır.

bid - bid - bid

Bazı düzensiz fiillerin 2. ve 3. halleri aynı kalır.

built - build - build

Bazılarının da 3 hali de değişik yazılır.

do - did - done

**Kitabınızın arka sayfalarında çok kullanılan ingilizce düzensiz fiilleri ve anlamlarını bulabilirsiniz.**

**İngilizce DÜZENLİ Fiiller, - ed takısı alan fiillerdir.**

clean-cleaned-cleaned

finish-finished-finished

stop-stopped-stopped

**İngilizce DÜZENLİ Fiiller**

Present (1. Hali)	Past (2. Hali)	Past Participle (3.Hali)
work	worked	worked
play	played	played
wash	washed	washed
like	liked	liked
listen	listened	listened

**İngilizce DÜZENSİZ fiiller**

Present (1. Hali)	Past (2. Hali)	Past Participle (3.Hali)
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
begin	began	begun
come	came	come

**SİMPLE PAST TENSE OLUMLU CÜMLELERİNİNDE, öznenen sonra V2 ( Fiillerin 2. halleri) kullanılır.**

A nurse **brought** a little baby to the park.

(Bir dadı parka küçük bir bebek getirdi.)

An old man **sat** down and read his newspaper.  
The rain **stopped** a few minutes ago.  
Mary **came** home very late last night.  
Last year I **traveled** to England.

(Yaşlı bir adam oturdu ve gazetesini okudu.)  
(Yağmur birkaç dakika önce durdu.)  
(Mary dün gece eve çok geç geldi.)  
(Geçen yıl İngiltere'ye seyahat ettim.)

**SİMPLE PAST TENSE OLUMSUZ CÜMLELERİNDE, öznenen sonra didn't yardımcı fiili ve fiillerin yalın halleri (V1) kullanılır.**

I didn't **go** to a movie last night. I stayed at home. (Dün gece sinemaya gitmedim. Evde kaldım.)  
Nick didn't **come** to school yesterday. (Jane dün okula gelmedi.)  
We didn't **have** breakfast this morning. (Bu sabah kahvaltı yapmadık.)  
I **went** to a movie yesterday but I didn't **enjoy** it. (Dün bir filme gittim ama beğenmedim.)  
It didn't **snow** yesterday. (Dün kar yağmadı.)

**SİMPLE PAST TENSE SORU CÜMLELERİ YAPARKEN, did yardımcı fiili öznenen önce (cümle başında) kullanılır. Fiil yalın halde (V1) kullanılır.**

Did you **sleep** well last night? (Dün gece iyi uyudun mu?)  
Did you **see** the postman this morning? (Bu sabah postacıyı gördün mü?)  
Did Julie **have** a good time at the party yesterday? (Juile dün partide iyi vakit geçirdi mi?)  
Did you **make** your own dinner last night. (Dün gece akşam yemeğini sen mi yaptın?)  
Did they **understand** the question? (Soruyu anladılar mı?)

**English exercise "simple past tense".**

Yesterday I **went** out with my girlfriend.  
I **ate** burgers on my birthday last year.  
I **won** the prize of five dollars.  
Well! She **did not** eat -or- **didn't** eat all of them.  
She **sliced** a piece of butter and put it in the pan.  
Why **did** she fry an egg?  
He **fed** the dog yesterday.  
She **was** ill yesterday.  
They **went** to London last month.  
I **wrote** a letter last night.  
They **were** in the kitchen.  
You **bought** a lovely dress  
We **danced** together.  
It **rained** yesterday.  
You **chose** the right book.  
I **took** a bath this morning.

That man **stole** my purse!  
I **threw** the letter away and I **went** home.  
What a nice idea! She **made** some brownies.  
She **took** butter also.  
She **cracked** an egg open and let it fry.  
Where **did** she eat the egg?  
My friend **did not like** talking to other people.  
**Was** she ill?  
**Did** they go to London?  
**Did** I write a letter?  
**Were** they in the kitchen?  
**Did** you buy a lovely dress?  
**Did** we dance together?  
**Did** it rain yesterday?  
**Did** you choose the right book?  
**Did** I take a bath?

This exercise **was** easy !

**Was** this exercise easy?

**19.1 Using simple past tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. At noon, she *washed* (wash) her car.
2. .... (you / see) Mary last night?
3. Last Monday Peter ..... (not look) for Chelsea in the shopping center.
4. He ..... (watch) the match all the night.
5. I ..... (live) in Paris.
6. Did she ..... (live) in England ?
7. Joan ..... (look) for Pretty at the fun fair
8. Yesterday, Maggie ..... (go) to school
9. Saturday night Mike ..... (take) the tube.
10. At ten, Shella ..... (write) a letter.

**19.2 Using simple past tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. He *took* (take) a French book to improve his language.
2. They ..... (play) tennis last week.
3. She ..... (buy) a new car last month.
4. They ..... (eat) fish and chips at 11.00 pm.
5. We ..... (not/go) to the pictures yesterday.
6. Mary ..... (remember) she had to buy stamps.
7. Tom ..... (think) he would be late but he wasn't.
8. The weather ..... (be) awful yesterday!
9. Jane ..... (write) a letter 2 days ago.
10. .... (you/drink) any tea at 8.00 this morning?

**19.3 Using simple past tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. I *did* (do) my homework last week.
2. They ..... (call) Helen yesterday.
3. She ..... (want) an ice cream.
4. He was ugly when he ..... (be) young.
5. She ..... (need) you five years ago.
6. You ..... (understand) quickly.
7. My dad ..... (write) a card to Cassia.
8. He ..... (send) it.
9. We ..... (think) that he was crazy.

10. I ..... (drive) her there two days ago.

**19.4 Change the following affirmative statements into questions:**

He lifted the suitcase.	<i>Did he lift the suitcase?</i>
1. She hurried to school.	.....
2. They carried the parcels.	.....
3. You closed the door.	.....
4. I plugged in the lamp.	.....
5. They planned the party.	.....
6. We taught the class.	.....
7. She told a story.	.....
8. They struck a bargain.	.....
9. He met his friends.	.....
10. I shook hands.	.....

**19.5 Change the following affirmative statements into negative questions.**

You walked quickly.	<i>Did you not walk quickly?</i>	<i>Didn't you walk quickly?</i>
1. You watched the game	.....	.....
2. I climbed the ladder.	.....	.....
3. We pleased the visitors.	.....	.....
4. They canned the peaches.	.....	.....
5. He received the letter.	.....	.....
6. You saw the fireworks.	.....	.....
7. It cost five dollars.	.....	.....
8. She hit the ball.	.....	.....
9. He did his homework.	.....	.....
10. They cut the ribbon.	.....	.....

**19.6 Using simple past tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. Yesterday, she **went** (go) to the cinema.
2. Last year, they ..... (run) a marathon.
3. He ..... (be) the best at mathematics one year ago.
4. My father ..... (buy) a car for me in 1999.
5. I ..... (sell) my dog because it was nasty.
6. Yesterday, she ..... (go) to bed at midnight therefore today she is tired.
7. I ..... (eat) in an Italian restaurant last week.
8. We ..... (learn) our English lesson in order to prepare the exam.
9. I ..... (lose) my grand-mother two years ago.

*19.7 Using simple past tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.*

1. What *did you eat* (eat /you) last Monday?
2. When ..... (you/see) that film?
3. How ..... (come /you) here?
4. Why ..... (take/he) my book?
5. Why ..... (say/ you) that?
6. When ..... (they/ enter) through the window?
7. Where ..... (Jane/go) on holiday last month?
8. What time ..... (the train/ leave)?
9. How much ..... (this dress/cost)?
10. How many friends ..... (he/meet) yesterday?

*19.8 Using simple past tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets*

1. I *went* (go) to Brighton last year.
2. She ..... (write) to her friend Kevin.
3. Yesterday, he ..... (play) football with Julien.
4. I ..... (speak) to my uncle on the phone.
5. Mary ..... (buy) a present for Camilla 2 days ago.
6. My mother ..... (be) there yesterday.
7. You ..... (see) Maeva too when you went shopping.
8. Did your mother ..... (drive) you to school?
9. He ..... (bring) sweets for the pupils.
10. I ..... (work) in this supermarket when I was 16.
11. He ..... (leave) five minutes ago.
12. Sylvia ..... (teach) Spanish some years ago.

*19.9 Using simple past tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets*

1. What a nice idea ! she *made* (make) some brownies.
2. Well ! she ..... (not/eat) all of them.
3. She wanted to eat eggs last night, so she ..... (get) some from the fridge.
4. She ..... take) butter also.
5. She ..... (slice) a piece of butter and put it in the pan.
6. She ..... (crack) an egg open and let it fry.
7. When the egg was cooked she ..... (eat) it.
8. In the video what ..... (she/ cook)?

9. Why ..... (she/fry) an egg?

10. Where ..... (she/eat) the egg?

## UNIT 20 Used to

(Geçmişte alışkanlık)

### "USED TO"



*When I was a student at the university, I **used to** wear a hat*

"USED TO" kalıbı GEÇMİŞTE YAPILAN, AMA ARTIK YAPILMAYAN alışkanlıkları, alışkanlık haline gelen eylemleri, durumları ya da şimdi alışkanlık haline gelen davranışları, tutumları ifade eder.

olumlu şekil	olumsuz şekil	soru şekli
I <b>used to</b> smoke	I didn't use to smoke	Did you <b>use to</b> smoke?
I <b>used to</b> drive to work	I <b>didn't use to</b> play with my dolls.	Did you <b>use to</b> go out with my sister?

She didn't **use to** go to school by bus.

(O eskiden okula minibüsle gitmezdi.)

I didn't **use to** smoke but now I smoke.

(Eskiden sigara kullanmazdım ancak şimdi içiyorum.)

Did she **use to** go to school by bus?

(O eskiden okula minibüsle mi giderdi?)

Did you **use to** smoke?

(Eskiden sigara kullanır mıydın?)

Did you **use to do** exercise at that time?

(Eskiden o zamanlarda ekzersiz yapar mıydınız?)

Did you **use to** travel by bus fifty years ago?

(Elli sene önce otobüsle mi seyahat ederdiniz?)

She **used to** play the guitar.

(O eskiden gitar çalardı.)

I didn't **use to** read dedective novels.

(Eskiden dedektif romanları okumazdım.)

(to be used to +ing)

ŞİMDİKİ ZAMANDA bir kişinin herhangi bir eyleme veya duruma alışmış olduğunu ifade eder.

I am **used to** **getting** up early.

(Sabahları erken kalkmaya alıştım.)

I am **used to** **waiting** for her.

(Onu beklemeğe alıştım.)

### Exercise "used to"

I **used to** share my computer with my brother but now I have my own.

I **used to** write a lot of letters but now I only send e-mails.

I **used to** play on the playstation but now I play games on the computer.



I **didn't use to** travel a lot but now I do.  
 I **used to phone** my friends all the time but now I talk to them on MSN.  
 I **used to have** a laptop but I broke it.  
 I **used to work** at the office but now I work from home.  
 I **used to be** a postman but now I am a doctor.  
 I **didn't use** to travel a lot but now I do.  
 Did my parents **use to** go to the cinema every week?  
 Miss Peter **used to** teach mathematics in this high school.  
 Did Brad **use to** drive too fast?  
 When these forestry workers were young, they **used to** saw wood.

**20.1 Using "Used to", fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. When she was a child, *Mary used to have* (had) her holidays at the seaside.
2. There ..... (was) a cinema in that street in those days.
3. Our grandparents ..... (no longer stayed up) late.
4. Jenny's friends ..... (no longer drank) alcohol after that awful accident
5. Did he ..... (often bring) his own CD's?
6. My aunt ..... (never bought) meat.
7. .... (Was/she) a vegetarian?
8. That man ..... (taught) Maths and Physics at the University. He no longer does.
9. I ..... (hated) working in a noisy room. I don't mind now.
10. .... (Were/you) interested in gardening when you were younger?

**20.2 Using "Used to or Be used to + ing", fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. In those days, they *used to drink* (to drink) milk.
2. Mrs Wilson ..... (to read) four hours a day when she was young.
3. He is nervous because he ..... (not, to speak) English.
4. There ..... (to be) a bakery in the village in those days.
5. They ..... (to have) lunch in a fast food every Saturday when they were teenagers.
6. She lives in Los Angeles and she ..... (to go) to Disney Land.
7. Don't worry about him, he ..... (to get up) early every day.
8. Do you remember that we ..... (to tell) you stories before you went to bed.
9. Mary ..... (to walk) to school but now she takes the bus.
10. I ..... (not, to smoke) when I was young.
11. When I was a child, I ..... (to collect) stamps.
12. He ..... (to sing) in his bath.

**20.3 Using "Used to", fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. I *used to work* (work) in the Twin Towers
2. .... (leave) the classroom at 4: 00 pm?
3. I ..... (forgive) him
4. He ..... (beat) me
5. The teacher ..... (speak) English in the classroom
6. He ..... (write) a lot
7. She ..... (spend) time in the supermarket
8. We ..... (not / play) outside
9. He ..... (not /write) five stories a day
10. .... (She / eat) three times a day?

# UNIT 21 Adjectives and adverbs

(sıfatlar ve zarflar)

## ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (sıfatlar ve zarflar )



*Tom sang the song **beautifully**, didn't he? I really enjoyed it.*

Bir İSMİ TANIMLAYAN SÖZCÜĞE SIFAT (adjective) denir: a pretty girl, rainy weather, hardworking students, a difficult question. ZARF (adverb) ise öncelikle BİR FİİLİ TANIMLAYAN SÖZCÜKTÜR: speak fluently, walk slowly, cook well, play badly.

### ADJECTIVES (sıfatlar) isimden önce gelirler

a beautiful picture	(güzel bir resim)	the strong horse	(Güçlü at)
This is a nice cake.	(Bu güzel bir kek tir)	They're nice people.	(Onlar iyi insanlardır.)
It's an expensive car	(Bu pahalı bir araba)	"It's a cheap car.	(Bu ucuz bir araba.)
He's a good boy	(O iyi bir çocuk)	He's a bad boy	(O kötü bir çocuk.)
He's a tall man.	(O uzun bir adam.)	He's a short man	(O kısa bir adam.)

What colour hair has he got?"

(Ne renk saç a sahip?)

What colour eyes has she got?

(Ne renk gözlere sahip?)

What colour eyes has he got?

(Ne renk gözlere sahip?)

Does she have long hair?

(Uzun bir saç a sahip mi?)

She has blonde hair

(Sarı şın.)

She's got blue eyes.

(Mavi gözlere sahip.)

He's got brown eyes.

(Kahverengi gözlere sahip.)

Yes, she does.

(Evet, sahip.)

ZARFLAR genellikle sıfatların SONLARINA (-LY) TAKISI GETİRİLEREK elde edilir.

adjective	quick	serious	careful	quiet	bad
adverb	quickly	seriously	carefully	quietly	badly



*I always drive carefully.*

Aşağıda, sonuna -ly getirilerek zarf yapılan bazı sıfatlar ve örnekler verilmiştir.

She is a <b>happy</b> girl.	(O mutlu bir kızdır.)
She is dancing <b>happily</b> .	(O mutlu bir şekilde dansediyor.)
My dad is very <b>sad</b> today.	(Babam bugün çok üzgün.)
The singer is singing <b>sadly</b> .	(Şarkıcı üzgün şarkı söylüyor.)
John is a <b>quick</b> player.	(John hızlı bir oyuncudur.)
John plays basketball <b>quickly</b> .	(John hızlı bir şekilde basketbol oynar.)
Some students are really <b>bad</b> .	(Bazı öğrenciler gerçekten çok kötü.)
Some students behave <b>badly</b> in the classroom.	(Bazı öğrenciler sınıfta kötü davranıyorlar.)

adjective	adverb	adjective	adverb	adjective	adverb
bad	<b>badly</b>	agile	<b>agilely</b>	specific	<b>specifically</b>
complete	<b>completely</b>	sole	<b>solely</b>	favorable	<b>favorably</b>
normal	<b>normally</b>	whole	<b>wholly</b>	humble	<b>humbly</b>
surprising	<b>surprisingly</b>	dull	<b>dully</b>	simple	<b>simply</b>
dramatic	<b>dramatically</b>	full	<b>fully</b>	happy	<b>happily</b>
scientific	<b>scientifically</b>	shrill	<b>shrilly</b>	shy	<b>shyly</b>
true	<b>truly</b>	due	<b>duly</b>	sly	<b>slyly</b>
busy	<b>busily</b>	easy	<b>easily</b>	easy	<b>easily</b>

sifat	zarf şekli	örnek cümle
beautiful	<b>beautifully</b>	Ann is beautiful Ann sings <b>beautifully</b> ..
warm	<b>warmly</b>	The room is warm. Joe smiles <b>warmly</b>
slow	<b>slowly</b>	The car is slow. Ann drives <b>slowly</b>
careful	<b>carefully</b>	Sue is a careful girl She climbed up the ladder <b>carefully</b>
angry	<b>angrily</b>	The dog is angry It barks <b>angrily</b>

#### IRREGULAR ADVERBS

Bazı kelimeler ise HEM SIFAT OLARAK VE HEM DE ZARF olarak kullanılabilirler. Bunların tamamen ezberlenmesi lazımdır.

fast - fast (hızlı)	hard - hard (zor, güç)	early - early (erken)
---------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

late - late ( <b>geç</b> )	high - high ( <b>yüksek</b> )	low - low ( <b>alçak</b> )
near - near ( <b>yakın</b> )	far - far ( <b>uzak</b> )	deep - deep ( <b>derin</b> )
much - much ( <b>çok</b> )	little - little ( <b>az</b> )	direct - direct ( <b>doğrudan</b> )
wrong - wrong ( <b>yanlış</b> )	enough - enough ( <b>yeterli</b> )	pretty - pretty ( <b>hoş, tatlı</b> )
straight - straight ( <b>düz, direk</b> )	kindly - kindly ( <b>nazik</b> )	good-well

I want a <b>fast</b> car.	(Hızlı bir araba istiyorum.)
My car must go <b>fast</b> .	(Arabam hızlı gitmeli.)
There is a bus-stop <b>near</b> my house.	(Evimin yakınında bir otobüs durağı var.)
The bus goes <b>near</b> my house.	(Otobüs evimin yakınından geçer.)
Deep rivers are dangerous.	(Derin nehirler tehlikelidir.)
Don't dive very deep.	(Fazla derine dalma.)
The traffic sign is <b>wrong</b> .	(Levha yanlış.)
People will get it <b>wrong</b> .	(İnsanlar onu yanlış algılayacaklar.)

#### Bazı sıfatlar ve karşıtları

asleep **awake** /black **white** / forward **backward** / happy **sad** /high **low** / large **small** / light **heavy** / long **short**  
man **woman**/ new **old**/ on/off /open **closed** /pushing **pulling** /sitting **standing** /strong **weak**/ tall **short** /thick/thin  
top **bottom** /up **down**/ wet **dry** /young **old**

sıfat	karşıtı	sıfat	karşıtı	sıfat	karşıtı
alive	<b>dead</b>	modern	<b>traditional</b>	early	<b>late</b>
beautiful	<b>ugly</b>	new	<b>old</b>	fat	<b>thin</b>
big	<b>small</b>	nice	<b>nasty</b>	full	<b>empty</b>
bitter	<b>sweet</b>	intelligent	<b>stupid</b>	hot	<b>cold</b>
cheap	<b>expensive</b>	interesting	<b>boring</b>	happy	<b>sad/unhappy</b>
clean	<b>dirty</b>	light	<b>heavy</b>	hardworking	<b>lazy</b>
curly	<b>straight</b>	polite	<b>rude/impolite</b>	true	<b>false</b>
difficult	<b>easy</b>	poor	<b>rich</b>	well	<b>ill</b>
good	<b>bad</b>	quiet	<b>noisy</b>	right	<b>wrong</b>
small	<b>big</b>	right	<b>wrong</b>	safe	<b>dangerous</b>
soft	<b>hard</b>	safe	<b>dangerous</b>	short	<b>long</b>
white	<b>black</b>	short	<b>long</b>	single	<b>married</b>

### Exercise "adverb or adjective"

The music at the concert was **terribly** loud.

He rides the horse **well**, doesn't he?

The door closed very **loudly** as he left.

Julie smiled **prettily** at the young man.

Please speak **slowly**, I cannot understand you.

The children played **happily** in the garden.

Maria learns languages incredibly **quickly**.

The meeting was very **badly** organised.

This steak smells **good**.

Our basketball team played **badly** last Friday.

This man is 80 years old and walks very **slowly**.

It is a **terrible** day today. I will stay home.

The car driver was **seriously** injured.

This hamburger tastes **awful**.

You can **easily** complete this test in twenty minutes.

Isn't that a **pretty** dress she is wearing?

John **strategically** climbed the tree in order not to fall.

Justin always **drives carefully**.

We all passed **easily** the English test today.

Your children are always very **happy**.

The examination was surprisingly **easy**.

I opened the door **slowly**.

He **quickly** reads a book.

The class is **terribly** loud today.

She always drives very **carefully**.

This is a **terribly** boring book. Don't read it.

Emir is **extremely** clever.

Be **careful** with this glass of juice. It's cold.

### 21.1 Using "adjectives to adverbs", fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the adjectives shown in brackets

1. Jerome plays tennis. (good) *Jerome plays tennis well.*

2. I'm tired. (terrible) .....

3. Julie walks to work. (usual) .....

4. Lionel is working at the moment. (hard) .....

5. Pavarotti sings. (beautiful) .....

6. Aurore drives her Ferrari. (fast) .....

7. We go swimming after school. (occasional) .....

8. Mrs. Dupont is polite. (awful) .....

### 21.2 Fill in the blank with the adverb which corresponds to the adjective given in brackets.

He hit the ball ..... (hard)

*He hit the ball hard.*

The newspaper is delivered ..... (daily)

*The newspaper is delivered daily.*

She did ..... in the competition. (good)

*She did well in the competition.*

Please close the door ..... (quiet)

*Please close the door quietly.*

1. I drove ..... home. (straight)

2. We came to work..... (early)

3. She ..... filled in the answers. (quick)

4. He likes to drive ..... (fast)

5. We proceeded ..... (cautious)

6. He threw the ball ..... into the air. (high)

7. How ..... do you know her? (good)
8. We arrived ..... (late)
9. They did the work ..... (bad)
10. He spoke ..... (little)
- 11 The gathering is held. (annual)
12. They replied ..... (Immediate)
13. The workers met ..... (weekly)
14. I will deal with that problem ..... (first)
15. They were ..... dressed for the occasion. (suitable)

### 21.3 Fill in the blank with the adverb or adjective given in brackets.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. She (quick) writes the letter.              | <i>She writes the letter quickly</i> |
| 2. Tom is a (bad) boy.                         | .....                                |
| 3. Susan and Sara are (pretty) girls           | .....                                |
| 4. Her dog barks (loud).                       | .....                                |
| 5. You sing the song (good)                    | .....                                |
| 6. It's a (hot) day today.                     | .....                                |
| 7. They can (easy) open this door.             | .....                                |
| 8. The class is terrible) loud this afternoon. | .....                                |
| 9. My neighbour is a (careful) driver.         | .....                                |
| 10. He reads the (fast)                        | .....                                |

### 21.4 Complete the sentence with adverb given in brackets

1. He drives *slowly* (slow)
2. She works ..... (fast)
3. Mary play tennis ..... (good)
4. Peter talks .....(loud)
5. Martin cooks..... (excellent)
6. Michael studies .....(lazy)
7. You should drive ..... (careful)
8. Katie sleeps ..... (bad)
9. He walks..... (quick)
10. I speak English very .....(fluent)

### 21.5 Write down at the end of the following sentences "Adjective or adverb"

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. That new building is rather ugly <i>adjective</i> . | 2. I'd like to arrive early if I can .....       |
| 3. I haven't seen you for a long time .....            | 4. Why are you wearing that silly hat? .....     |
| 5. Very young children travel free .....               | 6. The temperature is quite high today .....     |
| 7. We nearly missed the bus this morning .....         | 8. Do you have to play that music so loud? ..... |

## UNIT 22 Comparative adjectives

The Comparative Form - ( Daha üstünlük )

### COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES



*My father is **older** than my mother.*

Sıfatlar, sahip oldukları özelliklerin DERECELERİNİN BELİRTİLMESİ BAKIMINDAN (degrees of comparison – karşılaştırma derecesi) denen ÜÇ HALDEN VEYA ŞEKİLDEN BİRİNDE BULUNURLAR.

1-THE COMPARATIVE FORM	(Daha üstünlük )
2-THE EQUAL DEGREE	(Eşit karşılaştırmalar)
3-SUPERLATIVE DEGREE	(En üstün)

### 1- THE COMPARATIVE FORM (Daha üstünlük)

Tek heceli sıfatlar

Bir şahıs veya şeye ait sıfatın, başka bir şahıs veya aynı sıfattan daha üstün olduğunu belirtmek için kullanılan derece şeklidir. Bunu yapmak için sıfata, kısa bir sözcükse “ ER “EKLENİR, uzun bir sözcükse ÖNÜNE MORE GETİRİLİR. er ve more Türkçedeki “DAHA” sözcüğünün karşılığıdır.

1-Tek heceli sıfata, kısa bir sözcükse “ ER “EKLENİR,

sıfat	anlamı	“er” eki almış hali	anlamı
fast	hızlı	faster	daha hızlı
old	eski	older	daha eski
tall	uzun	taller	daha uzun



2-Eğer sıfat –y ile bitiyorsa ve –y den önceki harf sesli ise –Y DÜŞER “IER “GELİR.

sıfat	anlamı	“er “eki almış hali	anlamı
happy	mutlu	happier	daha mutlu
easy	kolay	easier	daha kolay
tall	uzun	taller	daha uzun

3-Eğer tek heceli sıfat bir sesli ve bir sessiz ile bitiyorsa, son harf İKİENİR.

sıfat	anlamı	“er “ eki almış hali	anlamı
big	büyük	bigger	daha büyük
fat	şişman	fatter	daha şişman
thin	ince	thinner	daha ince

A tower is **higher than** a house.

(Bir kule bir evden daha yüksektir.)

Towers are **higher than** houses.

(Kuleler evlerden daha yüksektir.)

She is **shorter than** my sister.

(O, kız kardeşimden daha kısadır.)

Helen is not **older than** Mary Helen,

(Mary'den daha yaşlı değildir.)

Are they **cheaper than** our carpets

(Onlar bizim halılarımızdan daha ucuz mudur?)

English is **easier than** Japanese.

(İngilizce Japoncadan daha kolaydır)

Karen is **shorter than** her twelve-year-old son.

(Karen 12 yaşındaki oğlundan daha kısadır.)

My suitcase is **heavier than** your suitcase.

(Benim bavulum seninkinden daha ağır)

Wool is **warmer than** cotton.

(Yün pamuktan daha sıcaktır)

Trains are **faster than** buses.

(Trenler otobüslerden daha hızlıdır.)

#### İki-heceli sıfatlar

İkiden fazla heceli sıfatlarda" MORE" kelimesi sıfatlardan önce getirilir.

<b>important</b> önemli	<b>more important</b> daha önemli	<b>the most important</b> en önemli
<b>beautiful</b> güzel	<b>more beautiful</b> daha güzel	<b>the most beautiful</b> en güzel
<b>expensive</b> pahalı	<b>more expensive</b> daha pahalı	<b>the most expensive</b> en pahalı
<b>necessary</b> gerekli	<b>more necessary</b> daha gerekli	<b>the most necessary</b> en gerekli

She is **more intelligent** than she looks.

(O görüldüğünden daha zekidir.)

Her new dress is **more beautiful** than her old one.

(Yeni elbisesi eskisinden daha güzel.)

She is **more beautiful than** my sister.

(O, kız kardeşimden daha güzeldir.)

The waiter is **more careful than** your son

(Garson senin oğlundan daha. dikkatlidir.)

Your story is **more interesting than** mine.

(Senin hikayen benimkinden daha ilginç)

### IRREGULAR COMPARISONS (düzensiz sıfatlar)



*A holiday by the sea is **better** than a holiday in the mountains.*

**DÜZENSİZ SIFATLARIN karşılaştırma ve derecelendirme (comparative and superlative) formları ise şöyle yapılır:**

#### Düzensiz sıfatların bazıları

positive	comparative	superlative
bad	worse	worst
badly	worse	worst
far(distance)	farther	farthest
good	better	best
ill	worse	worst
late	later	latest or last
less	lesser	least
little (amount)	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most
well	better	best
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest

This book is **better than** the other book .

(Bu kitap diğer kitaptan daha iyi(dir) .)

This is **the best** school in the city .

(Bu, şehirdeki en iyi okuldur .)

His French is **bad** .

(Fransızcası kötü(dür) .)

His French is **worse than** mine .

(Onun Fransızcası benimkinden daha kötü(dür)

My mother drives **better** than my father.

(Annem, babamdan daha iyi araba kullanır.)

He sings badly, but I sing **worse**.

(O kötü şarkı söyler ama ben daha kötü söylerim.)

I live **further** from the centre than you.

(Ben sana göre merkezden daha uzakta yaşıyorum.)

#### Exercise "comparative"

They are **richer** than us.  
 I swim **better** than he does.  
 Iona is **shorter** than Paulina.  
 Ms Suzan is **older** than Sandra.  
 I have **better** marks in English than in French.  
 She is **prettier than** her sister.  
 His work is **better than** mine.  
 They are **younger than** my sister.  
 John is a **better** gardener than Stuart.  
 Mr. Smith is **worse** today than yesterday.  
 My pen is **sharper** than yours.  
 He is **taller** than her.  
 Africa is **bigger** than Europe.  
 A Rolls Royce is **more comfortable** than a Ford.  
 A Mercedes is **more powerful than** a Fiat.  
 This shirt is **more expensive** than that one.  
 Max is **more careful** than Mike.  
 She is **more intelligent** than Tom.  
 Betty's car is **more expensive** than Paul's car.

You are **stronger** than he is.  
 They work **harder** than we do.  
 Ms Nortek is **taller** (tall) than Ms Kaminski.  
 Chemistry is **harder** than English.  
 I think drowning is **worse** than burning.  
 He is **older** than me.  
 Tuesday was **sunnier** than Monday.  
 My suitcase is **larger** than your suitcase.  
 Planes are **faster** than trains.  
 Mark is **taller** than Philippe.  
 Water is **heavier** than oil.  
 The weather today is **hotter** than yesterday.  
 Losing a friend is **worse** than losing money.  
 Leila is **more beautiful** than Ann.  
 His car is **more comfortable** than mine.  
 This dictionary is **more useful** than that one.  
 This flower is **more beautiful** than that one.  
 You've got **more sweets** than she has.  
 Peter drives **more quickly** than Tony.

### 22.1 Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

1. A tortoise is not (+ fast) **faster** than a rabbit.
2. There is nothing (+ good) ..... than success.
3. This exercise is (+ easy) ..... than the others.
4. My mother is (+ young) ..... than my father.
5. Today, the weather is (+ bad) ..... than yesterday.
6. For some people, reading is (- interesting) ..... than using a computer.
7. Old people are (+ wise) ..... than young people.
8. The school is (+ far) ..... away than the market.
9. These shoes are (+ big) ..... than your feet.
10. Our house is (+ expensive) ..... than my father's car.

### 22.2 Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the irregular adjectives given in brackets.

- Pam is a ..... student than Roger. (good)      **Pam is a better student than Roger.**
1. I have ..... eggs than I need. (many)
  2. The bread tastes even ..... than the rolls. (good)
  3. She does not want to travel ..... than necessary. (far)
  4. Alice drinks ..... coffee than Jerry does. (little)

5. We have ..... honey than we need. (much)
6. Things may be ..... than you think. (bad)
7. Business is ..... this year than it was last year. (good)
8. Alan has ..... money than Ben. (little)
9. She has ..... self-confidence than I do. (much)
10. The weather was ..... yesterday than it is today. (bad)

### 22.3 Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

1. Linda is *shorter* (short) than Paulina.
2. Ms Nurek is ..... (tall) than Ms Kaminska.
3. Classroom number 42 is ..... (big) than classroom number 44.
4. Justyna has got ..... (short) hair in the class.
5. Ms Sosna is ..... (old) than Sandra.
6. Our English classroom is ..... (nice) at school.
7. Chemistry is ..... (hard) than English.

### 22.4 Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

1. Your dress is *longer than* mine (+ long)
2. My town is ..... John's town (+nice)
3. My sister is ..... my brother (+young)
4. This boy is ..... an elephant (- heavy)
5. I think that my house is ..... y ours. (+far)
6. My French is ..... my English (+ good)
7. Summer is ..... winter (+hot)

### 22.5 Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

1. Pipo needs to work *harder* (hard) than most of his friends.
2. This jacket is too small. I need a ..... (large) size.
3. You look ..... (thin). Have you lost weight?
4. He's not so keen on his studies. He's ..... (interested) in having a good time.
5. You'll find your way around the town ..... (easily) if you have a map.
6. You're making too much noise. Can you be a bit ..... (quiet)?
7. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was ..... (crowded) than usual.
8. You're late. I expected you to be here ..... (early).
9. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write a bit ..... (often)?
10. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be much ..... (expensive).
11. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived ..... (near).
12. Her illness was ..... (serious) than we thought at first.
13. Your son is ..... (clever) than you imagine.

14. This house is ..... (modern) than the first one you saw.  
15. The girl is ..... (funny) than the boy.

**22.6 Fill the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.**

This room is ..... than that one. (warm) *This room is warmer than that one.*

1. The village is ..... than the city. (pretty)
2. This building is ..... than the one next to it. (big)
3. Your watch is ..... than mine. (slow)
4. Her roses smell ..... than ours. (sweet)
5. The corner store is ..... than the supermarket. (close)
6. The temperature is ..... today than it was yesterday. (high)
7. His cat is ..... than yours. (fat)
8. We arrived ..... than she had expected. (soon)
9. It is ..... on this side of the valley. (sunny)
10. She is ..... than her sister. (young)
11. The afternoon is usually ..... than the morning. (hot)
12. He is ..... than you are. (weak)
13. The table is ..... at this end. (low)
14. This book is ..... than that one. (thin)
15. The bag is ..... than the suitcase. (heavy)

**22.7 Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets**

1. My house is(+big) *bigger than* hers.
2. My brother is (+ tall) ..... you.
3. Is she (-young) ..... my sister?
4. My lunch is (=good) ..... yours.
5. I am (+old). ..... you.
6. This cake is (+ bad) ..... that one.
7. My house is (+expensive) ..... yours.
8. My book is (=good) ..... yours.
9. Paul is (+intelligent) ..... his friends.
10. My boat is (-fast) ..... yours.

## UNIT 23 Comparative adjectives

The Equal Degree - (Eşit karşılaştırmalar)

### 2- THE EQUAL DEGREE (Eşit karşılaştırmalar)



This house is 40 years old,.

That house is also 40 years old.

*This house is **as old as** that house.*

Bir sıfata EŞİT DERECEDE SAHİP OLUNDUĞUNU gösteren eşitlik karşılaştırmasında sıfat tabii derecedeki haliyle yani EKSİZ OLARAK İKİ "AS" ARASINA konulmak suretiyle cümle kurulur.

as high as ... .. (kadar yüksek)

The wall is **as high as** the tree.

(Duvar, ağaç kadar yüksektir.)

Mary is **as old as** Ali. Mary,

(Mary ,Ali kadar yaşlıdır.)

She is **as clever as** your son.

(O, oğlun kadar akıllıdır.)

I am **as careful as** his mother.

(Ben onun annesi kadar dikkatliyim.)

This car is **as expensive as** the other car.

(Bu otomobil diğer otomobil kadar pahalıdır)

These questions are **as difficult as** the others.

(Bu sorular diğerleri kadar zordur.)

Is Tom **as tall as** his father?

(Tom, babası kadar uzun mudur?)

Are you **as fat as** my sister?

(Benim kız kardeşim kadar şişman mısınız?)



*He's very poor. He's **as poor as** a church mouse.*

Veli's hands aren't **as small as** Mehmet's

(Veli'nin elleri Mehmet'ininkiler kadar küçük değil.)

She is **as intelligent as** her brother.

(O, kardeşi kadar zekidir.)

She isn't **as/so intelligent as** her brother.

(O, kardeşi kadar zeki değildir.)

He is **as intelligent as** hardworking.

(O zeki olduğu kadar çalışkandır da.)

He is the **same** age as I'm.

(O benimle aynı yaştadır.)

## Exercise "as...as"

Sorry for being so late ! I ran here **as fast as** I could. 1 mile in 10 minutes!

The question of the test was awfully difficult. The pupils answered **as well as** they could.

She can rest at home **as long as** she likes. We are not in a hurry.

We need your photo. It's urgent. Send it **as soon as** possible.

My mother is really fit. She goes swimming **as often as** she can: twice a week.

There's plenty to eat. They can have **as much as** they like.

I know he is not easy, so I will try to be **as patient as** I can.

Although he was bored, he managed to look **as interested as** usual.

He's not **as tall as** me.

Janet is **as beautiful as** Jennifer.

The Amazon isn't **as long as** the Nile.

The second movie wasn't **as good as** the first.

Is Japan **as expensive as** England?

Jim's car is not **as fast as** mine.

Grapefruit juice is **not as sweet as** lemonade.

The violin is **not as low as** the cello

### 23.1 Complete the sentences using "as ... as."

1. I'm quite tall but you are taller. *I'm not as tall as you.*
2. My salary is high but yours is higher. My salary isn't .....
3. You know a bit about cars but I know more. You don't .....
4. it's still cold but it was colder yesterday. It isn't .....
5. I still feel a bit tired but I felt a lot more tired yesterday. I don't .....
6. They've lived here for quite a long time but we've lived here longer.  
They haven't .....
7. I was a bit nervous before the interview but usually I'm a lot more nervous.  
I wasn't .....

### 23.2 Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

1. Jack is younger than he looks. *Jack isn't as old as he looks.*
2. I didn't spend as much money as you. *You spent more money than me.*
3. The station was nearer than I thought. The station wasn't .....
4. The meal didn't cost as much as I expected. The meal .....
5. I go out less than I used to. I don't .....
6. Her hair isn't as long as it used to be. She used to .....
7. I know them better than you do. You don't .....
8. There were fewer people at this meeting than at the last one.  
There weren't.....

### 23.3. Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank

I am as clever as..... (he, him)

*I am as clever as he is.*

1. We are as proud as ..... (they, them)
2. Henrietta is as silly as ..... (your, you)
3. They are as confident as ..... (her, she)
4. Amanda is as surprised as ..... (I, me)
5. I am not as patient as ..... (he, him)
6. Ray is as old as ..... (them, they)
7. Dan is as eager to attend the concert as ..... (we, us)
8. You are as quick-witted as ..... (she, her)
9. She is almost as shy as ..... (him, he)
10. Leonora is just as beautiful as ..... (me, I)



## UNIT 24 Comparative adjectives

Superlative degree -(En üstün)

### 3- SUPERLATIVE DEGREE- (En üstün)



*Helen is **the most beautiful** girl in this village.*

Bir şahıs veya şeye ait sıfatın diğer benzerleri arasında EN ÜSTÜN DÜZEYde olduğunu anlatmak için kullanılan derece şeklidir. Bunu yapmak için sıfata, kısa bir sözcükse EST EKLENİR, uzun bir sözcükse önüne MOST GETİRİLİR. Ayrıca sıfatın önüne the konulur. EST VE MOST Türkçedeki “EN” sözcüğünün karşılığıdır.

Tek heceli sıfatlar. The.... (est)

Adjective	comparative	superlative
big büyük	bigger daha büyük	the biggest en büyük
lousy berbat	lousier daha berbat	the lousiest en berbat
bad kötü	worse daha kötü	the worst en kötü
far uzak	farther/further daha uzak	the farthest/furthest en uzak

You are **the richest** man in this company.

This is **the cheapest** raincoat in my shop.

Cheetah is **the fastest** animal in the world.

This is **the shortest** of my dresses.

Ted is **the shortest** student in his class.

My son is **the cleverest** of this group.

Harry is **the politest** waiter in this restaurant

This is **the happiest** day of my life.

Erciyes isn't **the highest** mountain in Turkey.

(Sen bu şirketteki en zengin adamsın.)

(Bu, dükkândaki en ucuz yağmurluktur.)

(Çita dünyadaki en hızlı hayvandır.)

(Bu, elbiselerimin en kisasıdır.)

(Ted sınıfında en kısa öğrencidir.)

(Oğlum bu grubun en akıllısıdır.)

(Harry bu lokantada en kibar garsondur.)

(Bu hayatımın en mutlu günüdür.)

(Erciyes Türkiye'de en yüksek dağ değildir.)

Is this **the oldest** church in Rome?

(Bu Roma'daki en eski kilise midir?)

**İki-heceli sıfatlar** (The most.....in )...

Adjective	comparative	superlative
<b>merciful</b> merhametli	<b>more merciful</b> daha merhametli	<b>the most merciful</b> en merhametli
<b>important</b> önemli	<b>more important</b> daha önemli	<b>the most important</b> en önemli
<b>beautiful</b> güzel	<b>more beautiful</b> daha güzel	<b>the most beautiful</b> en güzel
<b>expensive</b> pahalı	<b>more expensive</b> daha pahalı	<b>the most expensive</b> en pahalı

My grandfather is **the oldest** person in the family.

(Dedem ailede en yaşlı kişidir.)

Çağla is the **most hardworking** student in the classroom.

(Çağla sınıftaki en çalışkan öğrencidir.)

Maths is the **most difficult** lesson.

(Matematik en zor derstir.)

Ahmet is the **most intelligent** person in the office.

(Ahmet ofisteki en akıllı kişidir.)

The first question is **the most difficult** one in the exam.

(İlk soru sınavdaki en zor olanıydı.)

İstanbul is **the most crowded** city in Turkey.

(İstanbul Türkiye'deki en kalabalık şehirdir.)

**Exercise "superlative"**

Tom is **the best** person to make you change your mind.

For me, Madame Bovary is **the most** interesting novel by Gustave Flaubert.

The last song is **the worst** one in this album.

Fishing is **the smartest** way to learn patience.

The 'Nile' is **the longest** river in Egypt.

Canada is one of **the coldest** place in the world.

The Statue of Liberty is **the highest** statue in America.

The Acropolis is **the most** famous citadel in Greece.

The Colosseum is **the oldest** amphitheatre in Italy.

The Mercure is **the most** modern hotel in Algeria.

The Blue Mosque is **the nicest** mosque in Turkey.

The National Gallery is **the most** important gallery in England.

The Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world (8.847m).

The Sahara is **the largest** desert in the world (8,400,000 sq Km).

The Niagara Falls are **the most** beautiful waterfall in the world.

The Rossiya is **the biggest** hotel in Moscow (3200 rooms).

Windsor Castle is **the largest** palace in the world.

Fordland in New Zealand is **the wettest** place in the world.

Easter Island is **the most** interesting island I have ever visited.

'Hamlet' is one of **the most** famous plays that Shakespeare wrote

Florida is sunny. Do you know **the sunniest** place in the USA?

**24.1 Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets**

1. Peter is **the most intelligent** (Intelligent) pupil of the school.
2. The Grand Canyon is ..... (long) canyon in the world.
3. But ..... (deep) is Hell's Canyon.
4. John Wayne was .....(famous) cowboy in Hollywood.
5. Marie is ..... (tall) in the town.
6. I am ..... (good) pupil in the class
7. He is ..... (bad) pupil in the school.
8. He is .....(fast) boy in the world.
9. This dog is ..... (nice) in the country.
10. You are .....(funny) boy in the world.

**24.2 Fill in the blanks with the Comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets**

1. Greenland is the **largest** (large) island in the world.
2. Travelling by plane is ..... (fast) than travelling by train.
3. Boracay Island in the Philippines has ..... (good) beaches I have ever seen.
4. Jamaica is ..... (sunny) than Norway.
5. Fjordland in New Zealand is ..... (wet) place in the world.
6. Rain in the wet season is ..... (heavy) than during the rest of the year.
7. Easter Island is ..... (interesting) island I have ever visited.
8. A holiday in Thailand is ..... (exciting) than a holiday in Spain.
9. Santa Cruz is the second ..... (large) island in the Galapagos.
10. The Galapagos are one of the ..... (expensive) places in the world to visit.

**24.3 Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets**

1. He is **the rudest** (rude) boy I've ever seen.
2. That's ..... (stupid) invention we've heard of.
3. She bought ..... (expensive) bag in the shop.
4. We've got ..... (strict) teachers in our school.
5. This is ..... (beautiful) landscape that I've ever seen.
6. He has ..... (good) marks.
7. 'Hamlet' is one of ..... (famous) plays that Shakespeare wrote.
8. She is ..... (pretty) girl I know.
9. It's ..... (big) store of the street.
10. He's ..... (generous) boy I know.

**24.4 Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.**

He is the ..... runner on the team. (fast) *He is the fastest runner on the team.*

The black horse was the ..... horse in the race. (slow)

*The black horse was the slowest horse in the race.*

She is the ..... student in the class. (poor)

*She is the poorest student in the class.*

1. This is the ..... highway in the country. (wide)

2. That was the ..... sunset I have ever seen. (red)

3. Yesterday was the ..... day of the year. (cold)

4. This is the ..... way to do it. (easy)

5. The kitchen is the ..... room in the house. (clean)

6. This is the ..... model currently available. (new)

7. This is the ..... cake I have ever eaten. (sweet)

8. The third act is the ..... part of the play. (sad)

9. The ..... temperature on record was minus forty degrees. (low)

10. That is probably the ..... thing to do. (wise)

11. This is the ..... route into town. (short)

12. She is the ..... girl I know. (lucky)

**24.5 Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the irregular adjectives shown in brackets.**

Pam is the ..... student in the class. (good) *Pam is the best student in the class.*

1. This is the ..... we have ever traveled in one day. (far)

2. Their farm has produced the ..... tomatoes. (many)

3. Our strawberries have the ..... flavor. (good)

4. He ate the ..... jam. (little)

5. That is the ..... news I have heard yet. (bad)

6. She has the ..... cheese. (much)

7. They have eaten the ..... pancakes. (many)

8. That is the ..... thing that could happen. (bad)

9. We have used the ..... honey. (much)

10. That is the ..... suggestion we have heard yet. (good)

11. This is the ..... stretch of road. (bad)

12. They produced the ..... butter this year. (little)

**24.6. Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets**

1. The Nile is *the longest* (long) river in Africa.

2. My boss always buys ..... the latest (late) office equipment.

3. February is ..... (short) month of the year.

4. On this CD Elvis Presley's ..... best (good) songs are recorded.
5. .... (convenient) time to phone him is at lunchtime.
6. .... (bad) thing you can do for your children is to spoil them.
7. Let me help you ! It's the ..... (little) I can do for you.
8. Kennedy's death remains one of ..... (mysterious) crimes.
9. We always train ..... (skilled) workers.

#### 24.7 Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets

1. We stayed at *the cheapest* (cheap) hotel in the town.
2. Our hotel was ..... (cheap) than all the others in the town.
3. The U.S. is very large, but Canada is ..... (large).
4. What's ..... (small) country in the world?
5. I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit ..... (good) today.
6. It was an awful day. It was ..... (bad) day of my life.
7. What's ..... (popular) sport in your country?
8. Everest is ..... (high) mountain in the world.
9. We had a great holiday. It was one of ..... (enjoyable) holidays we've ever had.
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's ..... (comfortable).
11. My suitcase is ..... (+ large) than your suitcase.
12. This scarf is ..... (+ beautiful) than the one in the window.
13. The palace Hotel was ..... (+ expensive) than the Grosvenor.
14. John is a ..... (+ good) gardener than Stuart.
15. They are not going to the ..... (+ bad) hotel.
16. The palace is the ..... (+ expensive) hotel.
17. John is the ..... (+ good) gardener.
18. These are the ..... (+ beautiful) colours.
19. Mr. Smith is ..... (+ bad) today than yesterday.
20. I have two sons; here is my ..... (young) son, Pete.
21. She has made her house ..... (clean) in town.
22. Their conversation was ..... (interesting) I had heard for a long time.
23. Don't you think it's ..... (valuable) present you have ever received?
24. I remember it was ..... (hot) day in the season.
25. He has always been ..... (strong) of them all.
26. Paul is ..... (tall) than Jack .
27. Your ring is ..... (expensive) than mine.
28. It's the ..... (difficult) exercise I've ever seen.
29. It's the ..... (small) house I've ever seen.
30. Mark is the ..... (fat) of his family.

**24.8 Fill in the blanks with the superlative and comparative forms of the adjectives given.**

1. The car is *slower* (slow) than the plane.
2. The gloves are ..... (cheap) than the T-shirt.
3. The armchair is ..... (heavy) than the chair.
4. Susan is the ..... (short) of the three.
5. Geography is ..... (interesting) than History.
6. His class is the ..... (tidy) of all.
7. My sister is ..... (fat) than my brother.
8. My classroom is ..... (clean) than the other one.
9. The story about the ghost was ..... (frightening) than the story about the magician.
10. Ben is the ..... (tall) boy in the class.

## UNIT 25 too / either / neither / so

(ben de, sen de, o da)

too



*My father is a teacher. (Babam öğretmendir.) I am a teacher too. (Ben de.)*

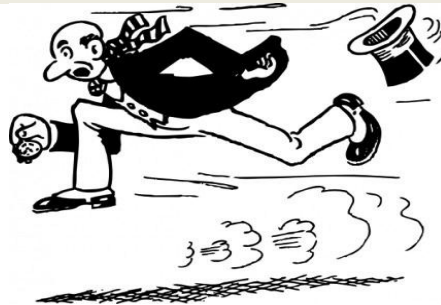
Olumlu cümlelerde BEN DE, SEN DE, O DA gibi anlamlar ifade etmek için too, either kelimeleri kullanılır.  
Genel anlam olarak karşı tarafı onaylamak için kullanılır.

They came early yesterday. (Dün erken geldiler.) We came early yesterday, too (biz de erken geldik.)

I want to be a doctor. (Doktor olmak istiyorum.) My brother wants to be a doctor too. (Kardeşim de .)

My cat can swim. (Kedim yüzebilir.) Mine can swim too (Benimki de yüzebilir.)

so



*I was late for work today. So was John*

Too'nun kısa şekliyle ifade edilen BEN DE, O DA, vb. gibi cümleler, so kullanılarak da ifade edilebilir.  
Önce SO, sonra cümlelerin zaman ( tense ) ve ŞAHSINA UYGUN OLAN YARDIMCI FİİL ve daha sonra da özne kullanılır.

My father is a teacher.	(Babam öğretmendir.)	So am I.	(Ben de.)
They came early yesterday.	(Dün erken geldiler.)	So did we.	(Biz de.)
I want to be a doctor.	(Doktor olmak istiyorum.)	So does my brother.	(Kardeşim de.)
My cat can swim.	(Kedim yüzebilir.)	So can mine.	(Benimki de.)

either

**BEN DE, O DA, ONLAR DA ” gibi cümleler kullanması gerektiğinde; önce özneyi, sonra cümleinin zaman ( tense ) ve şahsına uygun olan yardımcı fiilin OLUMSUZ HALİ ve either kullanır.**

My father **isn't** a teacher.

(Babam öğretmen değildir.)

I'm not **either**. (Ben de değilim.)

They **didn't** come early yesterday.

(Dün erken gelmediler.)

We didn't **either**. (Biz de gelmedik.)

My cat **can't** swim.

(Kedim yüzemaz.)

Mine can't **either**. (Benimki de.)

**neither**



*I don't understand the problem. **Neither** do I.*

**Neither**, biçimce OLUMSUZ CÜMLELERLE kullanılır. Cümlelerin sıralaması so ile aynıdır. Önemli bir husus ise; cümle olumsuz olduğu halde **neither** ile başlanılan cümlelerde not kullanılmaz çünkü **neither** cümleye olumsuzluk anlamı katar.

My father isn't a teacher. (Babam öğretmen değildir.)

**Neither** am I. (Ben de değilim.)

They didn't come early yesterday. (Dün erken gelmediler.)

**Neither** did we. (Biz de gelmedik.)

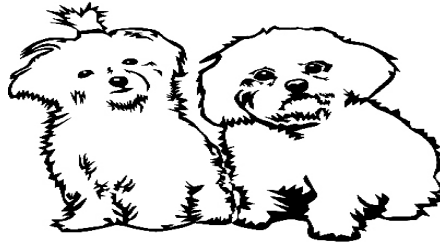
I don't want to be a doctor. (Doktor olmak istemiyorum.)

**Neither** does my brother. (Kardeşim de)

My cat **can't** swim. (Kedim yüzemaz.)

**Neither** can mine. (Benimki de yüzemaz.)

**both of .....both.....**( Her ikisi...de)



*Their dogs are awful! they **both** made the kitchen dirty.*

Her zaman iki şey hakkında konuşurken kullanılırlar.

**Both** hem bir isimle hem de tek başına kullanılır ve DAİMA ÇOĞUL bir fiil alır.

**Both** women are from Germany.

(Her iki kadın da Almanyalıdır)

**Both of** the women are from Germany.

(Her iki kadın da Almanyalıdır.)

He likes **both of** the teachers.

(Her iki öğretmeni de seviyor.)



There was a lot of snow on the **both** sides of Istanbul last year.

(Geçen yıl İstanbul'un her iki yakasında da çok kar vardı)

**neither ... nor...** (Ne ... ne de..)



*Neither Liz nor Robin went to Holiday.*

NE.....NE de anlamındadır. Kendisi olumsuz bir yapı olduğu için olumlu fiille kullanılır ancak cümlelerin anlamı olumsuzdur.

Neither Mr Brown nor his wife is very tall.

(Ne bay Brown ne de karısı çok uzun boyludur.)

Neither Peter nor John were at home last night.

(Ne Peter ne de John dün gece evde değildi.)

Neither Ayşe nor Fatma wants him.

(Onu ne Ayşe ne de Fatma istiyor.)

Neither of them can bring his book.

(Hiçbiri kitabını getiremez.)

**not only ----but also** ..(Sadece...değil...aynı zamanda)

I have watched that film --- I have cleaned the house



*I have **not only** watched that film **but also** did the housework*

“Not only...but also” yapısıyla cümleye bağlanması durumunda cümlede devrik yapı oluşur. Bu yapı Türkçe’ye “SADECE/YALNIZCA DEĞİL ..... AYNI ZAMANDA” anlamı ile aktarılır. Bazen also kullanılmayabilir. Also’nun yerine *as well* kelimeleri de kullanılabilir.

I lost my wallet.

I lost my bag.

**Not only** I lost my wallet **but also** my bag.

(Sadece cüzdanımı kaybetmedim, çantamı da kaybettim.)

He plays the piano.

He is a good singer.

**Not only** does he play the piano **but also** (as well) he is a good singer .

(Sadece piano çalmakla kalmaz, iyi bir şarkıcıdır da.)

My aunt came to my birthday party last night.

My aunt came to my birthday party last night.

**Not only** my uncle **but also** my aunt came to my birthday party last night.

(Doğum günü partime sadece amcam değil halam da geldi.)

The Film wasn't boring.

The film was very long.

The film was **not only** boring **but also** very long. (Film sadece sıkıcı değil aynı zamanda çok uzundu.)

#### Example "too , either , neither , so"

**Both** Susan **and** her sister are in the forest now

He **not only** smokes **but also** drinks every day

**Either** you **or** she must wash the window in the kitchen

**Neither** Eva **nor** Silvia go on holiday this year

**Both** Susan **and** her sister are in the forest now

He **not only** smokes **but also** drinks every day

**Either** you **or** she must wash the window in the kitchen

**Neither** Eva **nor** Silvia go on holiday this year

**Neither** Peter **nor** Mary could go to the party.

Julian told me that I could **neither** have a vacation

He is **neither** guilty **nor** suspected.

**Neither** my parents **nor** my brother take advantage of my leaving.

**Either** you learn hard **or** you'll fail in your exam.

I was so shocked that I could **neither** laugh **nor** cry.

**Neither** Frank **nor** his neighbour has the key of the letterbox. We don't know where.

**Not only** she went to London **but also** visited many places.

She **not only** bought a new car **but also** a new lawnmower.

She bought **not only** a new car **but also** a new lawnmower

I study **not only** Russian **but also** Chinese.

He **not only** likes French films **but he also** understands them.

**Either** you clean up your office **or** he will move you into the closet.

**Neither** Peter **nor** Mary could go to the party.

Julian told me that I could **neither** have a vacation **nor** take a day off. What a pity!

He is **neither** guilty **nor** suspected.

**Neither** my parents **nor** my brother take advantage of my leaving

I can **either** stay **or** leave.

#### 25.1 Fill in the blank with "Either, neither, nor, or, both, and"

1. **neither** Phoebe **nor** Hannah wants to stay in bed after 6.30 am.
2. .... Phoebe ..... Hannah like to dress themselves.
3. In the afternoon ..... Phoebe ..... Hannah ask me to go to the park.
4. Two hours later ..... Phoebe ..... Hannah wants to leave the park.
5. In the evening the girls ..... have a bath ..... a shower.
6. At last I can have a rest. I can..... read a book ..... watch television.

### 25.2 Fill in the blank with "either / neither"

1. I'm going to buy **either** the green shirt or the blue one.
2. She lent me two books, but I haven't read ..... of them.
3. Marie looked at Jim, but they didn't speak; .....of them said anything.
4. .... of the two jobs seemed very attractive, so I didn't want to apply for them.
5. You can have ..... fish or chicken for dinner.
6. There were two films on TV, but ..... of them looked very interesting.
7. I haven't seen ..... James or Julie this week.
8. I looked for my bag in the living room and in the kitchen, but it wasn't in ..... room.
9. I rang two friends, but ..... of them was at home. They had gone out.
10. You can catch ..... number 12 bus nor number 15 bus to the city centre; you have to take another one.

### 25.3 Fill in the blank with "Both / both of / neither / neither of / either / either"

1. 'Do you want tea or coffee? **'either**, I really don't mind.'
2. 'What day is it today - the 18th or the 19th?' ....., It's the 20<sup>th</sup>.'
3. 'There are two sandwiches here; which one shall I take? 'oh, take .....
4. I asked two people the way to the station but ..... them could help me.
5. 'When shall I phone you, morning or afternoon?'....., I'll be in all day.'
6. 'Where's Kate? Is she at work or at home?'..... she's away on holiday.'
7. I tried to call George twice but..... times he was out.
8. .... Tom's parents are English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.
9. I was invited to two parties last week but I didn't go to ..... them.
10. Sarah and I play tennis together regularly but ..... us can play very well.
11. I tried two bookshops for the book I wanted but ..... them had it.
12. There were two windows in the room. It was very warm, so I opened ..... them

### 25.4 Fill in the blank with "Too/either/ neither/ so/ "

1. 'I'm tired!' ***I'm tired too.***
2. 'I don't go to the cinema very often.'.....
3. 'It rained on Saturday.'.....
4. 'I'll be late for the tennis party.' .....
5. 'Mike can't drive a car. He can't ride a bicycle .....
6. 'Tom and his wife are doctors! Their neighbour is a doctor .....
7. 'I've been to Rome.'..... have I!'
8. 'I went to bed late last night.'.....
9. 'I don't like beans.' 'I don't like beans .....
10. 'I was surprised at the news.' 'So .....

### 25.5 Fill in the blank with *Both* / *either*

1. I feel.. **both** excited and exhausted.
2. They're..... very intelligent or very imaginative.
3. .... these books are too expensive.
4. .... solutions are wrong.
5. I've never met..... her or her sister.
6. We..... said we would come.
7. There's tea or coffee. You can have .....
8. My children ..... have green eyes.
9. Do ..... of you know where he is?
10. .... you and I like going to the pictures.

### 25.6 Fill in the blank with "*Both*" *Both of* "

1. She is **both** intelligent and pretty.
2. The houses are ..... too expensive.
3. My children ..... went to London last year.
4. Where are the children?..They are here, I can see ..... them.
5. She will pass her exam, she is good at ..... French and English.
6. I know their twins, ..... girls are very different.
7. Did you see Jane and Mike yesterday? ... yes I met..... them at the post-office.
8. Their dogs are awful ! they..... made the kitchen dirty.
9. I like neither of these two actors, do you?... oh yes, I like..... them.

## UNIT 26 Past continuous tense

(Bitmiş Şimdiki Zaman)

### Past continuous tense



*When/While I was walking home from work, I met an old friend on the street.*

Past continuous tense, GEÇMİŞTE BAŞLAMIŞ, BİR SÜRE DEVAM ETMİŞ VE YINE GEÇMİŞTE BİTMİŞ eylemlerden bahsetmek için kullanılır. Konuşmacı geçmişteki bir andan bahseder. Bu İngilizce zaman kalıbının dilimizdeki kullanımı "yapıyordum" şeklinde açıklanabilir. Diğer ifade ile "Bitmiş Şim. Zaman".

Past continuous tense 'in cümle yapısı			
OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I was playing	I was not playing	I wasn't playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	You weren't playing	Were you playing?
He/she/it was playing	He/she/it was not playing	He/she/it wasn't playing	Was he/she/it playing?
We were playing	We were not playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	You weren't playing	Were you playing?
They were playing	They were not playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing?

John left home **while** his mother was cooking.

(Annesi yemek pişirirken John evden ayrıldı.)

**While** Erdal was sleeping I was making a cake

(Erdal uyurken ben kek yapıyordum.)

**When** it started raining, we were waiting for bus.

(Yağmur yağmaya başladığında otobüs bekliyorduk.)

Nilay was driving Ankara, **when** she had an accident

(Nilay kaza yaptığı anda, Ankara'ya gidiyordu.)

**When I saw** my brother, He was eating chocolate.

(Kardeşimi gördüğümde, çikolata YİYORDU.)

I was doing my homework **when** my brother went outside

(Kardeşim dışarıya çıktığı zaman ödevimi yapıyordum.)

**When** she saw me, I was going to the cinema with my friends.

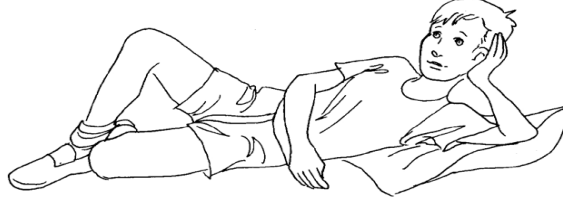
(O beni gördüğünde, arkadaşlarım ile sinemaya gidiyordum.)

Erdem was reading an English book **while** Ayşe was watching TV.

(Ayşe televizyon seyrederken Erdem İngilizce bir kitap okuyordu.)

**When ve While bağlaçlarının Past Continuous Tense cümlelerinde kullanımları genellikle şu iki formül ile açıklanabilir.**

**WHEN + simple past tense**



*He wasn't listening to the radio **when** you phoned him.*

**When** I saw him, he was playing tennis

(Onu gördüğümde tenis oynuyordu.)

**When** he came in, I was studying.

(O içeri girdiğinde, ben ders çalışıyordum.)

I was reading **when** he came in.

(O geldiğinde, ben kitap okuyordum.)

**When** I went out, it was snowing.

(Dışarı çıktığımda kar yağıyordu.)

They were arguing **when** I entered the room.

(Odaya girdiğimde, tartışıyorlardı.)

**"When" ARKA ARKAYA YAPILMIŞ EYLEMLERİ ANLATMAK için de kullanılır. Bu durumda her iki cümle de Simple Past Tense ile kurulur.**

**When** he arrived, we went into the cinema.

(O gelince, sinemaya girdik.)

**When** he left work, he got on a bus and went home.

(İşten çıkınca, otobüse binip eve gitti.)

**When** the teacher asked a question, I raised my hand.

(Öğretmen soru sorunca, elimi kaldırdım.)

I was studying **when** Ayşe telephoned.

(Ayşe telefon ettiği zaman ben ders çalışıyordum.)

I was studying English **when** you came in.

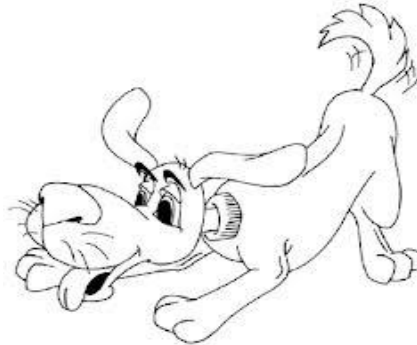
(Sen içeri girdiğinde ben İngilizce çalışıyordum.)

Mr. Brown was writing stories **when** he was with us.

(Mr. Brown bizimle beraberken hikâye yazıyordu.)

**WHILE + past continuous tense**

**While" bağlacı genellikle, temel cümledeki EYLEM SIRASINDA DEVAM ETMEKTE OLAN BİR BAŞKA EYLEMİ anlatmak için kullanılır.**



***While** I was playing with my dog, my sister **was doing** her homework.*

<b>While</b> I was studying, he came in.	(Ben ders çalışırken o geldi.)
I left home <b>while</b> my parents were sleeping.	(Annem babam uyurken evden çıktım.)
I took a photograph <b>while</b> you weren't looking.	(Sen uyurken, fotoğraf çektim.)
<b>While</b> I was listening to music , she was reading the book.	(Ben müzik dinliyorken, o kitap okuyordu.)
<b>While</b> I was listening to music, she called me.	(Müzik dinliyorken, o beni çağırdı.)

**"While" cümlecığı, temel cümledeki eylemle AYNI ANDA OLAN bir eylemi anlatmak için de kullanılır**

I sang <b>while</b> I washed the dishes.	(Bulaşıkları yıkarken şarkı söyledim.)
She watched me <b>while</b> I made the cake.	(Ben kek yaparken o beni izledi.)
I waited outside <b>while</b> she had an interview.	(O görüşme yaparken ben dışarıda bekledim.)

#### English exercise "past continuous" and "when, while ,as"

When you phoned, I **was** having a shower.

The boys broke the window as they **were** playing football.

Tom **was** walking down the street when he met Jack.

She fell off the ladder while she **was painting** the ceiling.

What **were** you doing when I phoned you?

We went to see Sara, but she **wasn't there**.

They **were sitting** in the garden when it started to rain.

Matt phoned **while** we were watching a match on television.

**While** we were all watching television, he was trying to do his maths exercise.

She met her husband **while** she was working in Berlin.

Greg **was studying** when we went to his place yesterday.

The boys broke the window **as they were playing** football.

Tom **was walking** down the street when he met Jack.

She fell off the ladder **while she was painting** the ceiling.

While a mechanic **was repairing** a car, he fell down.

When Mira and Mary **were walking** in the street, they met their uncle.

John's mother saw him **while he was fishing** in a pond.

What **were you doing** at 11.30 yesterday? Were you working?

What did he say?"I don't know. I **wasn't listening**"

My mother was helping me **while** I was trying to paint.

It wasn't raining **when** I left for work this morning.

The children were jumping on the sofa **when** I arrived home.

What were you doing **when** I called you last night?

I wasn't listening **when** he started talking about the project.

While I was playing with my dog, **my sister was doing her homework**.

While we are playing cards, **the radio was playing**. (at the same time.)

Good bye Sonia! Please phone me **when** you get home.

Why don't you go shopping **while** you are waiting for your car to be repaired?

Mary washed up and made coffee **when** the meal was finished.

John fell asleep **while** driving along the motorway. He is lucky to be alive.

Would you look after the children **while** I do the shopping?

I met Ryan **while** I was waiting for the bus.

**While** we were in Paris, we stayed at a very comfortable hotel.

The phone rang three times **while** we were having dinner last time.

**26.1. Using past continuous tense; fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Faruk *was walking* (walk) slowly
2. Lilia.....(cry)
3. They.....(play) football
4. The girls.....(sleep) in their tent
5. I..... (clean) the dishes
6. You.....(speak) honestly
7. He.....(water) the garden
8. They.....(tell) funny stories after dinner
9. I .....(watch) TV when she called
10. I.....(write) my lesson
11. I.....(study) when she called.
12. I was studying while he.....(make) the dinner

**26.2. Using past continuous tense; Choose the right word. While or When**

1. Sonia's mother died **when** she was fourteen.
2. It began to rain ..... they were playing rugby.
3. Sue was only sixteen ..... she met her husband.
4. .... he heard the noise he was terrified.
5. .... you are reading the newspaper, I will write a letter.
6. They arrived ..... we were having dinner.
7. I had a lot of friends ..... I was a student.
8. John is severely injured. He fell asleep ..... driving along the motorway.
9. Where are my friends ..... I need them?
10. Somebody stole my wallet ..... I was looking at a shop window.

**26.3 Using past continuous tense; fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

I .....a salad. (to make)

*I was making a salad.*

1. He ..... a book. (to read)

2. We ..... money. (to save)

3. She ..... school. (to attend)

4. It ..... (to thunder)



- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 5. They ..... for the exam. (to study)  | 6. We ..... ourselves. (to sun)       |
| 7. They ..... they way. (to lead)       | 8. You ..... by bus. (to leave)       |
| 9. We ..... through the snow. (to plod) | 10. You ..... your goals. (to attain) |

**26.4 Using *past continuous / past simple*, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

- At 8 o'clock yesterday evening, I (have) ..... dinner.  
*At 8 o'clock yesterday evening, I was having dinner*
- Matt (phone) ..... while we were watching a match on television.
- He (want) ..... to tell me that.
- While we were all watching television, he (try) ..... to do his maths exercise.
- I (explain) ..... the exercise to him when Liverpool scored a splendid goal.
- I (not see) ..... it because I was on the phone in the hall.
- 'What (you / do) ..... when they scored? 'My father asked.
- 'I (not / watch) .....
- 'Why (you / not / watch) .....
- 'Because Matt (want) .....help.

**26.5 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of "*When, While, As, during*"**

- Please phone me *when* you get home tonight
- It rained ..... a lot the night
- I met a lot of people ..... I was at university.
- The phone rang just ..... I was getting into the bath.
- ..... I've been busy working on the project, he's just been sitting around eating pizza.
- I don't like it ..... people waste my time. It makes me really angry.
- Why don't you go and see a film ..... you're waiting for the car to be repaired.
- I've never heard such a stupid story ..... all my years in the job.
- We'll let you know..... we find something suitable for you.
- I watched ..... the doctors tried desperately to save the injured man.
- The phones were very busy ..... the morning. I haven't had a moment to do anything else.
- He fell asleep ..... driving along the motorway. That's why he's lucky to be alive.

**26.6 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of "*During, while, when*"**

- During* the night, the wind blew the front door open.
- It began to snow .....I was walking home.
- We visited many relatives.....our vacation.
- I was shocked..... I saw my picture in the newspaper.
- ..... I got to work, I noticed my computer was unplugged.
- A car pulled out in front of me..... I was riding my bicycle.

7. .... the last guests finally left the party, it was early morning.
8. The garden is wet, it must have rained a lot ..... the night.
9. Good bye Sonia! Please phone me ..... you get home.
10. Why don't you go shopping ..... you are waiting for your car to be repaired?
11. I've never heard such a strange story ..... my whole life.
12. Why does he steal things ..... he could easily afford to buy them ?
13. Mary washed up and made coffee ..... the meal was finished.
14. John fell asleep ..... driving along the motorway. He is lucky to be alive.
15. Would you look after the children ..... I do the shopping?

**26.7 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of "when, while, during, as"**

1. The garden is wet, it must have rained a lot *during* the night.
2. Good bye Sonia! Please phone me .....you get home.
3. Why don't you go shopping ..... you are waiting for your car to be repaired ?
4. I've never heard such a strange story ..... my whole life.
5. I watched ..... the firemen tried to put out the fire.
6. The doorbell rang just ..... I was getting into the bath.
7. Why does he steal things ..... he could easily afford to buy them?
8. Mary washed up and made coffee ..... the meal was finished.
9. John fell asleep ..... driving along the motorway. He is lucky to be alive.
10. Would you look after the children ..... I do the shopping?

## UNIT 27 Present perfect tense

(Yakın geçmiş zaman)

### Present Perfect Tense



*Have you been to Paris in the last year?*

Present Perfect, GEÇMİŞTE KONUŞMA ANINA YAKIN BİR ZAMANDA BİTMİŞ VE ETKİSİ HÂLÂ DEVAM EDEN eylem veya olaylardan bahsedirken kullanılır.

Present perfect tense'in cümle yapısı			
OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I <b>have</b> done	I <b>have not</b> done	I <b>haven't</b> done	<b>Have</b> I done?
You <b>have</b> done	You <b>have not</b> done	You <b>haven't</b> done	<b>Have</b> you done?
He/ she/ it <b>has</b> done	He/she/it <b>has not</b> done	He/she/it <b>hasn't</b> done	<b>Has</b> he/she/it done?
We <b>have</b> done	We <b>have not</b> done	We <b>haven't</b> done	<b>Have</b> we done?
You <b>have</b> done	You <b>have not</b> done	You <b>haven't</b> done	<b>Have</b> you done?
They <b>have</b> done	They <b>have not</b> done	They <b>haven't</b> done	<b>Have</b> they done?

I think I **have seen** that movie before.

He has **never traveled** by train.

Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.

**Have** you **ever met** him?

I **have seen** that movie six times in the last month.

They **have had** three tests in the last week.

I **have been** in New York.

You **have listened** to Britney Spears in the concert.

I **have seen** that movie.

He **has paid** his income tax.

(Sanırım o filmi daha önce gördüm.)

(Trenle hiç yolculuk yapmadı.)

(Joan iki yabancı dil eğitimi görmüş.)

(Onunla hiç karşılaştın mı?)

(Geçtiğimiz ay içerisinde o filmi altı kez seyrettim.)

(Geçtiğimiz hafta içerisinde üç test oldular.)

(New York'ta bulundum.)

(Sen konserde Britney Spears'ı dinledin.)

(Ben o filmi gördüm.)

(O, gelir vergisini ödedi.)

THE PRESENT PERFECT "yesterday," "one year ago," "last week," "when I was a child," "when I lived in Japan," "at that moment," "that day" or "one day." "ever," "never," "once," "many times," "several times," "before," "so far," "already" and "yet." gibi ifadelerle birlikte kullanılabilir

Have you **been** to Mexico in the last year? I **have seen** that movie six times in the last month.

They **have had** three tests in the last week. She graduated from university less than **three years ago**.

She **has worked** for three different companies **so far**. My car **has broken** down three times **this week**.

"just, already and yet" PRESENT PERFECT TENSE ile birlikte kullanılabilirler.

just	
<b>Just</b> (kısa bir süre önce, az önce)	I have <b>just</b> washed my car. I have <b>just</b> made a terrible mistake.

Where is Tom? He was here **just** now.

(Tom nerede? Az evvel buradaydı.)

I saw them **just** now. They are coming.

(Onları şimdi (az evvel) gördüm. Geliyorlar.)

Where is Jane? (**Jane nerede?**)

She has **just** gone out. (**Biraz önce çıktı.**)

already	
<b>Already</b> , "önceden", "daha önce", "zaten",	I am sorry, she has <b>already</b> gone home. The film has <b>already</b> started. She's only four years old and she <b>is already</b> reading.



*'When is Sara going on holiday?'*  
*'She has **already** gone.'*

I have **already** sent.

(Çoktan gönderdim.)

Do you want me to make the salad for dinner?

(Akşam yemeği için salata yapmamı ister misin?)

I have **already** made it. It is on the table.

(Salatayı zaten yaptım. Masada)

yet	
<b>Yet</b> (şimdiye kadar anlamında kullanılır) <b>SORU VE OLUMSUZ</b> cümlelerde kullanılır.	I haven't seen the film <b>yet</b> . A: Have you seen him? B: Not <b>yet</b> .

I haven't finished yet. (**Henüz bitirmedim.**)

Have you seen Eric **yet**? ( Bu ara Eric'i gördünüz mü?)

Has he arrived **yet**?

**"Since ve for" bu tensle kullanılabilir**(Bak unite 11)

I haven't seen Mary **since** Monday.

(Pazartesi'den beri Mary'yi görmedim)

We have been married **for** 20 years.

(20-yıldır evliyiz.)

They haven't seen each other **for** 2 years.

(İki yıldır birbirlerini görmediler.)

### Exercise "yet, already, since, for ,present perfect"

Has the film started **yet**?

When he arrived, the film had **already** begun.

Have you **already** finished?

Stephen has worked here **since** last May

Are they **already** here?

Haven't you done your Christmas shopping **yet**?

Have you had your shower **yet**?

Have you **already** done your military service?

I have **already** seen this movie twice

We have not seen each other **since** Saturday

Put your money away. I have **already** paid the bill

I have lived in the same house **since** I was born

He has **already** finished reading the novel.

I have lived in the same house **for a long time**

I am very hungry. I haven't eaten lunch **yet**.

I've written the letter but I haven't posted it **yet**.

'Where's your key?' I don't know. I've lost it.'

He **told** me his name but I've forgotten it.

'Is Sally here?' 'No, she's gone out.

I can't **find** my bag. Have you seen it?

I **have** lost my passport.

The postman **has** not come yet.

I **have** not been ill for ages.

I **have forgotten** my book at home

I **have** never heard such nonsense.

He **has lost** his keys.

I **have** not revised my lessons.

Thomas **has** worked very hard.

The child **has** broken a cup.

Faith **has not called** me since Wednesday.

**27.1 Using present perfect tense; fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. She **has drunk** (drink) up her share of the lemonade already.
2. I ..... (speak) to him about this three times so far.
3. I never ..... (feel) comfortable here.
4. His lost watch ..... (find) thankfully.
5. She ..... (forgive) you already for your bad behaviour.
6. I ..... (meet) him before.
7. He ..... (choose) for the assignment and he will soon leave for the USA.
8. The police ..... (arrest) him for no reason at all.
9. He ..... (get) what he deserves, so why should he complain?
10. We ..... (feed) the baby already and so he is sleeping contentedly.

**27.2 Using present perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| We ..... the contest. (to enter)      | <i>We have entered the contest.</i>   |
| 1. They .....a pizza. (to order)      | 2. It ..... to rain. (to start)       |
| 3. You..... the question. (to answer) | 4. I ..... the eggs. (to cook)        |
| 5. We ..... he sauce. (to heat)       | 6. He ..... the room. (to clean)      |
| 7. She ..... the car. (to start)      | 8. They ..... on the door. (to knock) |
| 9. You ..... on the lights. (to turn) | 10. She ..... them to come. (to ask)  |

**27.3 Using present perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. She (to stop) smoking since the birth of her baby.  
*She has stopped smoking since the birth of her baby.*
2. He (to be) in the Army for two years. ....
3. She (to become) more jealous since the birth of her brother. ....
4. They (never / tell) the truth. ....
5. My teacher (always / help) me to improve my level.....
6. I (just / receive) a new message. ....
7. He (already / finish) reading the novel. ....
8. The plane (not / land) yet. ....
9. She (always / respect) his point of view.....
10. He (just / find) a title for his new book. ....
11. We (never / come) late. ....
12. (You / finish) eating yet? ....
13. I (just / see) a meteor.....

**27.4 Using present perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. Dick *hasn't read* (read) any books from our reading list yet.
2. In fact he ..... (read) anything since the summer holiday.
3. He .....(be) too busy with his new girl-friend.
4. And by the way, how many books ..... (you , read) so far ?
5. Mrs Johnson ..... (also , compose) nine but I haven't heard any of them.
6. In fact I ..... (see) her since then.
7. We ..... (be) friends for over ten years now.
8. .... (you , hear) the news ?
9. I ..... (not/see) Mary this week.
10. .... (you/hear) anything?
11. John ..... (buy) a book about cars.

12. ....(she/sing) a song recently?
13. John ..... (not/finish) his work yet.
14. He ..... (just/come back) from London.
15. My mother ..... (make) some tea.

**27.5 Using present perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the irregular verbs shown in brackets.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| They ..... tall. (to grow)                      | <i>They have grown tall.</i>              |
| 1. We ..... lunch. (to eat)                     | 2. I ..... the floor. (to sweep)          |
| 3. She ..... in a choir. (to sing)              | 4. They ..... to work. (to go)            |
| 5. You ..... your way. (to lose)                | 6. He ..... earlier than usual. (to rise) |
| 7. We..... to everyone. (to speak)              | 8. I ..... The kingfisher. (to see)       |
| 9. They ..... each other a long time. (to know) | 10. She ..... here from France. (to fly)  |
| 11. He..... very helpful. (to be)               | 12. I ..... the blue cloth. (to cut)      |
| 13. We .....two letters. (to write)             | 14. They ..... the competition. (to win)  |
| 15. She..... no one. (to tell)                  | 16. It .....a long time. (to take)        |
| 17. You ..... to do it. (to forget)             | 18. I .....it. (to hear)                  |
| 19. They ..... town. (to leave)                 | 20. He .....the problem. (to understand)  |

**27.6 Using present perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. I (to forget) my book at home      *I have forgotten my book at home.*
2. He (to lose) his keys. ....
3. She (not/see) her son for a long time. ....
4. I (not/revise) my lessons. ....
5. Thomas (to work) very hard. ....
6. The child (to break) a cup. ....
7. Fate (not/call) me since Wednesday. ....
8. The children (not/eat) anything. ....
9. Emilio (not/speak) to the boss. ....
10. They (to go) to the cinema. ....

**27.7 Using the present perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. My neighbour *has just bought* a new car. (to buy / just)
2. My cousins ..... yet where to go on holiday, perhaps in England. (not to decide)
3. Alex ..... to the cinema with his girl friend. (to go)
4. I.....'the good, the bad and the ugly.' I like it (to see)
5. .... to France ? (to be / you / ever)
6. Julien ..... his friend. (to meet / just)

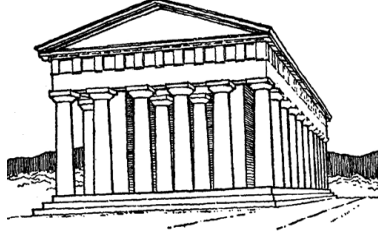
7. Recently, we .....many parties with our friends. (to have)
8. What ..... during the holidays? (to do / you)
9. He ..... (not to work)
10. ....(finish / already / you)?



## UNIT 28 Present perfect with “ever – never”

(Present perfect “ever-never” ile)

Present perfect with “ ever - never “



*Have you ever been to Greece?*  
*Yes, I have. No, I haven't. No, Never*

**EVER** Cümlelerin gelişine göre - "BUGÜNE DEĞİN HIÇ OLUŞMADIĞI KADAR" gibi anlamlara gelir

Have you **ever** met him?

(Onunla hiç karşılaştın mı?)

No, I **have not** met him.

(Hayır, onunla hiç karşılaşmadım)

Have you **been** to Mexico in the last year?

(Son bir yıl içerisinde Meksika'da bulundun mu?)

Have you **ever** been to Japan?

(Siz hiç Japonya'da bulundunuz mu?)

Yes, I have been to Japan.

(Evet, ben Japonya'da bulundum.)



*Have you ever lift up a car? No, never*

**ASLA, HİÇBİR ZAMAN" ANLAMINA GELEN "NEVER" kelimesi hiç yapılmamış şeylerden bahsetmek için kullanıldığından, cümleye mana olarak olumsuzluk kattığını söyleyebiliriz.**

No, I have **never** been to Japan.

(Hayır, ben Japonya'da hiç bulunmadım)

He has **never** travelled by train.

(Trenle hiç yolculuk yapmadı.)

**Her ikisi de “hiç” anlamında olup “Ever” SORU cümlelerinde, “never” ise OLUMSUZ cümlelerde kullanılır.**

Have you **ever** been to London?

I have **never** been to London.

Have you **ever** tried Indian food?

No, I've **never** done that.

### Exercise “ever/ never”

This is the worst day I've **ever** had

Have **ever** been in Paris?

Have you **ever** eaten caviar? (In your life)

We've **never** had a car.

Has Anne <b>ever</b> been to Australia?	Yes, one
Have you <b>ever</b> played golf?	Yes, I have played a lot
Have you <b>ever</b> drunk wine?	Have you <b>ever</b> driven a car?
Have you <b>ever</b> seen a film?	Have you <b>ever</b> worn a pink shirt?
Have you <b>ever</b> flown in a plane?	Have you <b>ever</b> eaten traditional English food?
Ayşe will <b>never</b> forgive Fatma for that	We should never have done that
Have you <b>ever</b> been to New-York?	No, I've never been to New York.
Have you <b>ever</b> lost your glasses?	I am never missing school!
You've <b>never</b> seen the three little pigs!!!	Have you ever seen koalas in Australia?
Let me know if she <b>ever</b> comes back.	I love you <b>forever</b> .

### 28.1 Using present perfect tense and make questions from the words in brackets.

- (ever/ride/horse?) *Have you ever ridden a horse?*
- (ever / be /California?) .....
- (ever/run/marathon?) .....
- (ever/speak/famous person?) .....
- (always/live/in this town?) .....
- (most beautiful place/ever/visit?) What .....

### 28.2 Using present perfect tense and ask questions beginning "Have you ever.....?"

- |                                |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 (London?) .....              | <i>Have you ever been to London?</i> | No, never        |
| 2 (play/golf?) .....           | <i>Have you ever played golf?</i>    | Yes, many times  |
| 3 (Australia?) .....           |                                      | Yes, once        |
| 4 (lose/ your passport?) ..... |                                      | No, never        |
| 5 (fly /in a helicopter?)..... |                                      | Yes, a few times |
| 6 (win / race?) .....          |                                      | No, never        |
| 7 (New York?) .....            |                                      | Yes, twice       |
| 8 (drive / a bus?) .....       |                                      | No, never        |
| 9 (break/your leg) .....       |                                      | Yes, once        |

### 28.3 Using present perfect tense and complete these sentences with " Ever - never-"

- Have you ..... **ever**..... eaten lobster?
- I have ..... been to France.
- I think I have ..... really known you.
- That's the smallest car I have ..... ridden in.
- If you ..... have questions, please don't hesitate to contact me personally.
- She is probably the most fascinating woman I have ..... met.
- If you have ..... felt or known real love, you know it is well worth the wait.
- Have your children ..... had Turkish delight or chocolate-covered pistachios?

9. You have no right to say what the greatest movie is if you have ..... seen "Citizen Kane."
10. .... have I suggested that a test should replace a teacher!

## UNIT 29 Present perfect continuous tense

(Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda başlamış olan ve konuşma sırasında da devam eden zaman)

### Present perfect continuous



*They have been waiting for a long time*

Present Perfect Continuous, GEÇMİŞTE BELİRLİ BİR ZAMANDA BAŞLAMIŞ OLAN VE KONUŞMA SİRASINDA DA DEVAM EDEN eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

### Present perfect continuous'un cümle yapısı

OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I <b>have been</b> doing	I <b>have not been</b> doing	I <b>haven't been</b> doing	<b>Have you been</b> doing?
You <b>have been</b> doing	You <b>have not been</b> doing	You <b>haven't been</b> doing	<b>Have you been</b> doing?
He/she/it <b>has been</b> doing	He <b>has not been</b> doing	He <b>hasn't been</b> doing	<b>Has he been</b> doing?
We <b>have been</b> doing	We <b>have not been</b> doing	We <b>haven't been</b> doing	<b>Have we been</b> doing?
You <b>have been</b> doing	You <b>have not been</b> doing	You <b>haven't been</b> doing	<b>Have you been</b> doing?
They <b>have been</b> doing	They <b>have not been</b> doing	They <b>haven't been</b> doing	<b>Have they been</b> doing?

Julie **hasn't been** making sport for three months.

(Julie 3 aydır spor yapmıyor.)

I **haven't been** driving car since January.

(Ocaktan beri araba sürmüyorum.)

We **haven't been** speaking for very long.

(Uzun zamandır konuşmuyoruz.)

What **has Emre been** doing since yesterday?

(Emre dününden beri ne yapıyor?)

You have been bathing **since** ten o'clock.

(Saat ondan beri banyo yapıyorsun.)

She **has been** sleeping **since** 2 p.m.

(O, saat ikiden beri uyuyor.)

I **have been** reading for 2 hours.

Past	Present	Future
(eylem geçmişte başlamış.)	(eylem şimdi devam ediyor.)	

It **has been** snowing for five days.

(Beş gündür kar yağıyor.)

**What** have you been doing for hours?

(Saatlerdir ne yapıyorsun?)

Whose raincoat has Jane been wearing?	(Jane kimin yağmurluğunu giyiniyor?)
Where have you been playing all afternoon?	(Bütün öğleden sonra nerelerde oynuyordunuz?)
She <b>has been living</b> in England for six months.	(Altı aydır İngiltere'de yaşıyor)
You have <b>been living</b> here for two years.	(İki yıldır burada oturuyorsunuz.)
Have you been living here for two years?	(İki yıldır mı burada oturuyorsunuz?)
I have <b>been reading</b> these magazines for hours.	(Saatlerdir bu dergileri okuyorum.)
We <b>have been</b> watching television for 2 hours.	(İki saattir televizyon izliyoruz.)
I <b>have been</b> working since 1991.	(1991 yılından beri çalışıyorum.)
She <b>has been</b> cooking since afternoon.	(Öğleden beri yemek yapıyor.)

### Exercise "Present perfect continuous"

I **have been** learning English for three years.  
 They **have been** in Paris for two hours.  
 You **have been** living in Canada since 1995.  
 Where **have you been** studying your English lesson?  
 She **has been** playing video games for hours.  
 Why **has she been** playing video games for hours?  
 I **have been** working in this institution since 2005.  
 The boy **has been** studying for five hours!  
 It **has been** raining since morning.  
 I **have been** reading this book since January but I haven't been able to finish it.  
 He **has been** working in this school as a teacher since 2000.  
 He **has been** crying irritatingly for the past thirty minutes.

*29.1 Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets*

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| I ..... all night. (to work)                | <i>I have been working all night.</i> |
| 1. We ..... for you. (to wait)              |                                       |
| 2. They ..... a race. (to run)              |                                       |
| 3. He ..... a book. (to read)               |                                       |
| 4. You ..... a letter. (to write)           |                                       |
| 5. I ..... the table. (to set)              |                                       |
| 6. It ..... for hours. (to rain)            |                                       |
| 7. We ..... here for three years. (to live) |                                       |
| 8. She ..... to us. (to speak)              |                                       |
| 9. You ..... presents. (to buy)             |                                       |
| 10. They ..... a trip. (to plan)            |                                       |

*29.2 Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets*

1. Maria Harris *has been staying* (stay) in a rented flat since returning to Liverpool.
2. As house prices in the cities have risen, people ..... (move) into the countryside.
3. All day, the police ..... (stop) motorists to question them about the accident.
4. I ..... (read) this book on astrophysics for hours and I'm still only on page 6.
5. Dr Fletcher ..... (give) the same lecture to students for the last ten years.
6. I ..... (swim) and I feel exhausted.
7. In recent years, Brazilian companies ..... (put) a lot of money into developing advanced technology.
8. Plants and vegetables ..... (disappear) from my garden since we had new neighbours.

**29.3 Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. She looks very depressed, *she has been reading* (to read) a sad story.
2. They ..... (to smoke) for a long time.
3. His eyes are red! He ..... (cry) too long,
4. She ..... (to work) as a model for two years.
5. She ..... (to wait) for an hour.
6. How long ..... (you/ to learn) English?
7. .... (you /to paint)? You have a stain on your jacket.
8. I ..... (to play) for 10 minutes.
9. I am tired, I ..... (to walk) since the daybreak.

**29.4 Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. The farmer ..... (plant) trees for two months now.  
*The farmer has been planting trees for two months now.*
2. She ..... (sleep) since this morning.
3. He ..... (teach) for seven years now.
4. She ..... (swim) for hours now.
5. They ..... (hope) for his returning since last week.
6. I ..... (wait) for twenty minutes.
7. They ..... (go out) together since last June.
8. We ..... (do) some exercises.
9. I ..... (wait) for ages.
10. Robert ..... (learn) English for eight years.

**29.5 Using present perfect continuous or present continuous" fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets"**

1. I cannot sleep because the baby *is crying* (cry)
2. I'm getting a little worried because the baby ..... (cry) for over half an hour
3. It ..... (rain) all week
4. Where have you been? We ..... (wait) for you since 1.00 pm
5. A car alarm ..... (ring) in the street!
6. This alarm ..... (drive) me crazy.
7. Marie's English ..... (improve), isn't it?
8. She ..... (sing) for two hours
9. She is ill ; she ..... (sleep) in her bed.
10. I ..... (study) Spanish at university.

**29.6 Using present perfect simple or continuous" fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets"**

1. Anna *hasn't packed* (not/pack) her suitcase yet.
2. Ben ..... (already/buy) a present for Tina. He bought it yesterday.
3. Helen .....(not/lock) the door yet.
4. The mechanic ..... (not/repair) our car yet.
5. We.....(order) pizza. We ordered it half an hour ago.
6. Martin and Jenny.....(not/wash) the car yet.
7. It ..... (snow) all night. Look outside!
8. Dan ..... (wait) to see the dentist for half an hour.
9. It is time to wake up! You ..... (sleep) for hours.
10. Lucy ..... (study) for her exams since October.
11. She ..... (go) to Australia many times.
12. I ..... (work) all morning! I'm tired!
13. She ..... (finish) her homework yet.
14. She moves a lot, but she ..... (live) in this house for 3 years.
15. I ..... (always / live) in this house.
16. How long ..... (you / wait) for me? I am so late!
17. What ..... (you / do) since yesterday?
18. I ..... (study) since five o'clock and I haven't finished yet!
19. I ..... (wait) for about three hours.
20. I ..... (just / call) her, but she wasn't at home.

**29.7 Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets**

1. He *has been crying* (cry) irritatingly for the past thirty minutes.
2. I ..... (work) in this institution since 2005.
3. We ..... (wait) for him for hours and it is really mean of him not to turn up.

4. She ..... (cook) for us all this time and I must say she is a fantastic cook.
5. He ..... (bother) us since this morning and we are cheesed off with him.
6. The phone ..... (ring) for the past five minutes without anyone picking it up.
7. He ..... (talk) for two hours. Wow! He's really full of energy!
8. You ..... (jump) about like this for quite some time. Have you gone crazy or what?
9. I ..... (ridicule) him for hours but I can't succeed in making him angry.
10. He ..... (belittle) people all his life and today has no real friends to speak of.
11. The boy ..... (studying) for five hours!
12. It ..... (rain) since morning.
13. He ..... (suffer) from typhoid for the past five days.
14. I ..... (read) this book since January but I haven't been able to finish it.
15. He ..... (work) in this school as a teacher since 2000.



## UNIT 30 Relative clauses-1

WHO - WHICH (ki onu, ki ona)

### RELATIVE CLAUSES - who- which



*Alexander Bell was the man **who** invented the telephone.*

which, who, that, where gibi sözcüklerle başlayan ve bir cümledeki İSİMLERİ NİTELEYEN YA DA ONLAR HAKKINDA EKSTRA BİLGİ VEREN cümleciklere ilgi cümlecikleri denir. Relative clauses, iki cümleyi BİRLEŞTİRMEK İÇİN ve genellikle anlatımda akıcılığı sağlamak için kullanılır.

relative adverb	kullanım amacı	örnek cümle
who	insanlar için	I told you about the woman <b>who</b> lives next door. The man <b>who</b> robbed the bank had two pistols. The woman <b>who</b> gave him the money was young.
which	cansız ve hayvanlar için	Do you see the cat <b>which</b> is lying on the roof? This is the bank <b>which</b> was robbed yesterday. This is the book about <b>which</b> I was telling you.

A women opened the door.

(Kapıyı bir kadın açtı.)

She was wearing a white dress

(Kadın beyaz bir elbise giyiyordu.)

The woman **who** opened the door was wearing a white dress.

(Kapıyı açan kadın beyaz bir elbise giyiyordu)

(Yukarıdaki iki cümleyi "WHO" Relative Clause kullanarak TEK cümle haline getirdik)

### WHO



The woman sleeps in hospital. The woman is Mary  
*The woman **who sleeps** in hospital is Mary.*



The man spoke to the driver. He was a policeman  
*The man **who** spoke to the driver was a policeman*



The woman is running. The woman is Linda  
*The woman **who** is running is Linda*

The woman is a nurse. The woman is sitting at the back of the train.

The woman **who is sitting** in the back of the train is a nurse

(Trenin arkasında oturan kadın bir hemşiredir.)

The man wants to go to hospital. The man is wearing a blue hat

The man **who is wearing** a blue hat wants to go to hospital.

(Mavi bir şapka takan adam hastaneye gitmek istiyor.)

I met a woman. She can speak six languages	I met a woman <b>WHO</b> can speak six languages
Jack was wearing a hat. It was too big for him	Jack was wearing a hat <b>THAT</b> was too big for him
Do you know the girl? She is talking to Tom	Do you know the girl <b>WHO</b> is talking to Tom?
The man drives the car. The man is my brother.	The man <b>WHO</b> drives the car is my brother.
I met a woman. She can speak six languages.	I met a woman <b>WHO</b> can speak six languages
Jack was wearing a hat. It was too big for him.	Jack was wearing a hat <b>THAT</b> was too big for him
Do you know the girl? She is talking to Tom	Do you know the girl <b>WHO</b> is talking to Tom?
The man drives the car. The man is my brother.	The man <b>WHO</b> drives the car is my brother.

## WHICH

I've bought the car. You wanted it



*I've bought the car **which** you wanted.*

I listened to the music. It was very good.

(Müziği dinledim. Çok güzeldi.)

The music **which** we listened to was very good.

The music **that** we listened to was very good.

(Dinlediğimiz müzik çok güzeldi.)

The shop **which** sells that good bread is closed today

(Bu iyi ekmekleri satan dükkân bugün kapalı.)

The dictionary **which** I bought yesterday isn't very good.

(Dün satın aldığım sözlük çok iyi değil)

That cheese **which** you like comes from Scotland

(Senin sevdiğin peynir İskoçyadan geliyor.)

I can't find the key **which** opens this door.

(Bu kapıyı açan anahtarı bulamadım.)

## That

HEM İNSANLARIN HEM DE NESNELERİN YERİNE kullanılabilir. Yani that which 'in yerine kullanılabilir.

I'd like to speak to the person.

He wrote this letter



*I'd like to speak to the person **that** wrote this letter.*

(Bu mektubu yazan şahısla konuşmak istiyorum.)

A man wants to marry my sister. He lives in New York.

(Bir adam kız kardeşimle evlenmek istiyor. O New York'ta yaşıyor)

A man **that** lives in New York wants to marry my sister.

(New York'ta yaşayan bir adam kız kardeşimle evlenmek istiyor.)

### Exercise "relative pronouns who/ which/ that"

The boy <b>who</b> bought my car is very rich.	The only thing <b>that</b> matters is your exam.
This idea, <b>which</b> changed the world, was great	Everything <b>that</b> moves is scaring here.
Did you take the chair <b>which</b> was in the room?	Give me the book <b>which</b> is on the table.
That's the dog <b>which</b> barks all the time.	I prefer to buy the car <b>which</b> is cheaper.
I know the man <b>who</b> told you to do it.	A vegetarian is someone <b>who</b> doesn't eat meat.
Brian, <b>who</b> painted the house for us, lives next door.	A salesman is a man <b>who</b> works in a shop.
The girl <b>who</b> lives next door is very boring.	He is the only American <b>who</b> has swum...
A teetotaller is someone <b>who</b> doesn't drink alcohol.	He is the man <b>who</b> wants to marry my sister.
The girl <b>who</b> is standing there is Fatuous.	A baker is a person <b>who</b> makes bread.
I liked the man <b>who</b> brought me this present.	The people <b>who</b> are over there are Spanish.
She is wearing a dress <b>which</b> doesn't suit her.	He told me the truth, <b>which</b> was not surprising.
Are these the keys <b>that/which</b> you were looking for?	The man <b>who</b> phoned was a friend of mine.
The house <b>which</b> is for sale is at the end of the street.	These are the people <b>who</b> wanted to know you.

### CLAUSE AFTER THE OBJECT (nesne sonrası)

She loves the **chocolate which / that** I bought.  
John met **a woman who / that** I had been to school with.  
The police arrested **a man who / that** Jill worked with.  
Have you found **the keys that** you lost?  
I'm looking for a secretary **who / that** can use a computer well.  
She has a son **who / that** is a doctor.

### CLAUSE AFTER THE SUBJECT (özne sonrası)

The bike **which / that** I loved was stolen.  
The university **which / that** she likes is famous.  
The woman **who / that** my brother loves is from Mexico.  
The doctor **who / that** my grandmother liked lives in New York.  
The people **who / that** live on the island are very friendly.  
The man **who / that** phoned is my brother.  
The camera **which / that** costs £100 is over there.  
The house **which / that** belongs to Julie is in London.  
The bed **that/which** I slept in last night wasn't very comfortable.

**30.1 Complete these sentences using relatives pronouns with " who/that/which."**

1. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

*The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.*

2. A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

The man .....

3. A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.

The .....

4. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.

.....

5. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.

The .....

6. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.

.....

### 30.2 Complete these sentences using relatives pronouns "Who or Which"

1. These pupils are disruptive. / These pupils come into the classroom.

*These pupils, who come into the classroom, are disruptive.*

2. My car is broken. / I crashed my car in a roundabout. ....

3. That is my bus. / I usually take that bus. ....

4. Here is a game. / I don't understand the rules of the game. ....

5. My book has been stained. / I put my book into the trash bag. ....

6. My father is coming back. / My father is in a bad mood. ....

7. Maggie is crying. / I comfort Maggie. ....

### 30.3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns "who/ which, that."

1. An aeroplane is a machine **which** flies.

2. The people ..... work in the house are very friendly.

3. A salesman is a man ..... works in a shop.

4. They live in the house ..... windows are broken.

5. My wife's mother, ..... I haven't seen for several years, speaks too much.

6. He is the only American ..... has swum.....

7. My wife, ..... lives in New York, has just written me a letter.

8. The girl ..... lives next door is very boring.

### 30.4 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns "who / which, "

1. John is the boy **who** talked about.

2. The apple, is sitting on the table, is spoilt.

3. They told you I was ill, ..... is not true!

4. The girl ..... is on the chair is my sister.

5. His mother is the woman ..... 's reading.

6. .... book is yours? - The big one.
7. Is this the paper ..... you have lost?
8. Rebecca is a girl ..... speaks 5 languages.
9. The cat ..... is sleeping is mine.
10. The parcel, ..... was delivered to me this morning, was for my neighbour.

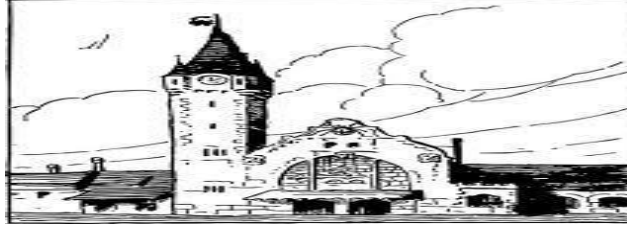
**30.5 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns "who/ which, that."**

1. My friends, *who* live in Montreal, sent us an e.mail this morning.
2. The dog ..... ran into my garden yesterday belongs to my neighbours.
3. I got a nice Christmas card from my friends ..... live in Wales.
4. The dress ..... you wore at the party last night fitted you very well.
5. .... he told me was not true.
6. He is always complaining, .....irritates me.
7. The woman ..... lives next door is a teacher.
8. The book ..... I read is amazing.
9. The actor ..... played the lead in the film was a revelation.
10. Paul came in his favourite old car, ..... he had rejuvenated, to show his friends.
11. The hotel in ..... they stayed has a very good restaurant.
12. I have finished the book ..... I bought yesterday.
13. Can you see the woman ..... is sitting on the bench?
14. I don't like people ..... reject technology.
15. The telephone is an invention ..... has revolutionized the world.
16. My father is the type of person ..... will spend hours in his garden.
17. The talk ..... she gave the other day was absolutely brilliant.
18. My brother, ..... knows everything about computers, will certainly be able to help you.
19. He didn't write to me, ..... made me sad.
20. Do you know the girl ..... is waiting for the bus?
21. He is the best actor ..... I have ever seen.
22. The only thing ..... you can do now is to work hard!
23. This is the most expensive house ..... you can see in the area.
24. He told me the truth, ..... was not surprising.
25. I don't know the man ..... gave me some flowers yesterday.
26. Do you remember the film ..... I told you about last week?
27. That was the worst evening ..... He spent in his whole life.

## UNIT 31 Relative clauses-2

WHEN/ WHERE/ WHY (ki o zaman /yer / neden)

### Relative clauses – when / where / why



*This is the station **where** Emily met James*

relative adverb	kullanım amacı	örnek cümle
When	bir zaman ifade eder	This is the station <b>where</b> Emily met James. July and August are the months <b>when</b> most people go on holiday.
Where	bir yer anlamına gelir	This is the shop <b>where</b> I bought my bike I liked the hotel <b>where</b> we spent our holiday last summer. Edinburgh is the town <b>where</b> Graham Bell was born
Why	bir nedeni ifade eder	Do you know the reason <b>why</b> so many people in the world learn English?

### "when"

Sunday is the day **when** are going to meet.

(Pazar buluşacağımız gündür.)

I don't know the day **when** he came.

(Onun hangi gün geleceğini bilmiyorum)

Yesterday was the day **when** we met first time.

( Dün buluştuğumuz ilk gündü. )

Ali went to the cinema the night **when** the letter came ( Mektubun geldiği gece Ali sinemaya gitmişti.)

### "why"

He didn't tell me the reason **why** he resigned.

(Bana istifa etme sebebini söylemedi.)

This is the reason **why** I don't like him.

(Ondan hoşlanmamamın sebebi bu.)

This is the reason **why** I left early.

(Erken ayrılmamın nedeni bu.)

I don't know the reason **why** he doesn't like me.

(Onun beni niye sevmediğini bilmiyorum.)

Do you know the reason **why** she cried?

(Onun neden ağladığını biliyor musun?)

### "where"

This is the house **where** I was born.

(Doğduğum ev burası.)

She would like to live in a country **where** it never snows. (Hiç kar yağmayan bir ülkede yaşamak istiyor.)  
 That's the place **where** the accident occurred. (Kazanın olduğu yer işte burası.)  
 That is the café **where** we held the meeting. (Toplantıyı yaptığımız café burası.)  
 The house **where** the actor stays is the most great house in the city.  
 (Aktörün kaldığı ev şehirdeki en büyük evdir.)  
 The room **where** I was born has at least a forty bouses.  
 (Doğduğum hastane en azından kırk tane oda vardır)

### Exercise "relative pronouns when/ where/ why "

I look forward to weekends **when** I can stay at home.  
 I don't like mornings **when** I have to get up early.  
 This is the place **where** I hid the key. Oh, it has gone!  
 In this district there are many bakeries **where** you can buy French pastries.  
 I'll talk to you again **when** you apologise to me.  
 I'm fond of castles **where** we can find antique furniture.  
 Yesterday I went to Paris **where** I spent the day shopping.  
 I grabbed my camera and took a photo **when** the dolphin jumped out of the water.  
 This is the village **where** his parents were a close call in a car crash.  
 This is a quiet place **where** every student would like to stay and learn their lessons.  
 A hotel is a place **where** people stay when they are on holiday.  
 That's probably the reason **why** he refused.  
 The day **when** I arrived was very nice.  
 A horror film was the reason **why** I couldn't sleep last night.  
 The restaurant **where** we went last night is always crowded.  
 They destroyed the house **where** I was born.  
 This is the market **where** I used to buy food.  
 I don't like the town **where** you work.  
 This is the market **where** I used to buy food.  
 This is the village **where** his parents were a close call in a car crash.  
 He knows the reason **why** she doesn't want to marry.

### 31.1 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns "when /where."

- I'll never forget the day **when** I met you.
- I look forward to weekends ..... I can stay at home.
- be careful, this is ..... the accident happened.
- I don't like mornings ..... I have to get up early.
- This is the place ..... I hid the key. Oh, it has gone!
- It was in Plymouth, they lived, and they haunt the village since then.
- I'll always curse the day ..... I met her!



8. This is the place ..... the thieves hid the treasure...
9. A swimming pool is a place ..... You can bathe.
10. A bakery is a shop ..... bread is sold.
11. The country ..... I am from is bigger than yours.
12. A dancing is a place ..... You dance, meet some people and drink.
13. I hear some noise in the park ..... children are playing

### 31.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns "when /where."

1. A hotel is a place / people stay when they are on holiday.

*A hotel is a place where people stay when they are on holiday*

2. A restaurant is a place / you can eat.....
3. A chemist's is a shop /you can buy medicines.....
4. This is the room / we have our meetings.....
5. That is the shop /I bought your book.....

### 31.3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns "when /where."

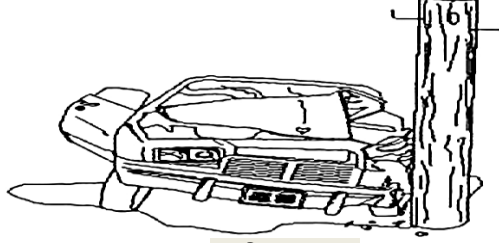
1. This is the Italian restaurant **where** I met my first wife.
2. This is the time ..... we go to lunch. Don't call me now because I won't answer.
3. 'Mario's' is the Italian restaurant ..... they make the most spectacular spaghetti.
4. In this district there are many bakeries ..... you can buy French pastries.
5. .... you rang, I was taking a shower.
6. I'll talk to you again ..... you apologise to me.
7. I'm fond of castles ..... we can find antique furniture.
8. Yesterday I went to Paris ..... I spent the day shopping.
9. I grabbed my camera and took a photo ..... the dolphin jumped out of the water.
10. .... I go to London I'll visit the Houses of Parliament.
11. Poland is the country ..... I live and where I was born.
12. .... I was a child, I didn't use to study hard because I was too lazy.
13. I hate ..... people smoke in my house.
14. So, you shouldn't smoke ..... you visit me next week.
15. .... were you scared of the most when you were a child? -I was afraid of ghosts...
16. .... you go to Kielce, you should visit the museum.
17. I'll wash my brother's car ..... I'm back from school.
18. My sister was born ..... I was ten.
19. .... was she born? - She was born in London.

## UNIT 32 Relative clauses -3

### WHOSE/WHOM

#### Relative clauses - WHOSE

We saw some people, **their car** had broken down



We saw some people **whose car** had broken down

İnsanlar ya da insanlar dışındaki canlı cansız tüm varlıklar, SAHİP OLDUKLARI BİR ŞEYDEN söz ederek niteleyeceğimiz vakit WHOSE sözcüğünü tercih ederiz.

relative pronoun	kullanım amacı	örnek cümle
whose	insanlar ,hayvanlar, cansız varlıklarda iyelik durumu kullanılırken	Do you know the boy <b>whose</b> mother is a nurse? The man <b>whose</b> son is a doctor will come to us tomorrow. The car, <b>whose</b> driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
Whom	insanlar için nesne zamiri	I was invited by the professor <b>whom</b> I met at the conference. Come and meet people with <b>whom</b> I work.

#### Relative clauses - WHOSE

The girl is looking for you.

(Kız seni arıyor)

Her bag is purple.

(Onun çantası mor)

The girl **whose bag** is purple is looking for you.

(Çantası mor renkli olan kız seni arıyor)

whose sister

whose car

whose husband

whose watch

whose engine

Mutlaka ama mutlaka "whose"dan önce ve sonra BİR İSİM olmalıdır.

I met a man **whose wife** works in a hospital.

(Eşi hastahanedeki çalışan bir adamla tanıştım.)

I find a wallet **whose colour** is grey.

(Rengi gri olan bir cüzdan buldum.)

The woman **whose husband** was wounded was crying.

(Eşi yaralanan bayan ağlıyordu.)

I bought a car **whose engine** was out of order.

(Motoru bozuk olan bir araba aldım.)

The girl is looking for you. Her bag is purple.

(Kız seni arıyor. Onun çantası mor.)

The girl **whose bag** is purple is looking for you.

(Çantası mor renkli olan kız seni arıyor.)

## Relative clauses - WHOM



*She is the girl whom I saw at the party last night.*

**WHOM İNSANLARI nitelemek için kullanılır. Eğer bir insanı açıklarken BAŞKA BİR ÖZNE KULLANILYORSAK sıfat cümlecğini whom ile kurarız.**

The boy is my friend's brother.

(Çocuk arkadaşımın kardeşidir)

You like the boy very much.

(Çocuğu çok beğeniyorsun.)

The boy **whom** you like very much is my friend's brother

(Çok beğendiğin çocuk arkadaşımın kardeşidir)

The student **whom** the teacher is shouting is very naughty. (Öğretmenin bağırdığı öğrenci çok yaramaz. )

Do you know the boy **whom** Deniz is talking?

(Deniz' in konuştuğu çocuğu tanıyor musun?)

Is there anyone **whom** I can consult?

(Danışabileceğim birisi var mı?)

The woman **whom** we saw at the zoo last night is a doctor.

(Dün gece hayvanat bahçesinde gördüğümüz kadın doktordur)

The boy **whom** / **who** / **that** you like very much is my friend's brother.

(Çok beğendiğin erkek arkadaşımın kardeşidir.)

The woman **who**(m) / **that** my mother is talking to is a pilot.

(Annemin konuştuğu kadın pilottur.)

## Exercise "whose, whom"

The man is a postman. My father is talking to the man.

**The man who (m) my father is talking to is a postman.**

The girl is my friend's sister. You like the girl very much.

**The girl whom you like very much is my friend's sister.**

The postman is our neighbor.

A dog is running after the postman.

**The postman whom a dog is running after is our neighbor.**

Peter is sick. / I met Peter yesterday.

**Peter, whom I met yesterday, is sick.**

We saw some people - [their] car had broken down.

**We saw some people [whose] car had broken down.**

The dog is over there. The dog's / its owner lives next door.

**The dog whose owner lives next door is over there.**

The little girl is sad. The little girl's / her doll was lost.

**The little girl whose doll was lost is sad.**

The woman is coming tonight. Her car is a BMW.

**The woman whose car is a BMW is coming tonight.**

The house belongs to me. Its roof is very old.

**The house whose roof is old belongs to me**

A widow is a woman **whose** husband is dead. (her husband is dead)

What's the name of the man **whose** car you borrowed? (You borrowed his car)

The student **whose** uncle is in America received a letter from his uncle.

The teacher **whose** students are very clever is very happy.

A man **whose** mobile was ringing did not know what to do.

A woman **whose** daughter was crying tried to calm her.

The robber **whose** mask was obviously too big didn't drive.

A boy **whose** sister is in my class was in the bank at that time.

The book **whose** cover I accidentally tore was my friend's.

I talked to the girl **whose** car had broken down in front of the shop.

Anna is the woman **whose** son has just passed his exam.

The girls **whom** we met are Chinese.

My sister, **whose** husband is inside the car, can't drive.

Who is this man **whose** wife is looking so sad?

He reminds me of someone **whom** I used to know.

He is the doctor **whom** I will see this afternoon.

The boy to **whom** you spoke is my cousin.

Marco Polo was a young traveller **whose** father was a rich man.

I know a man **whose** restaurant is highly recommended.

### ***32.1 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns whose - whom***

1. I know a man **whose** restaurant is highly recommended.
2. She was a girl ..... it was difficult to get to know well.
3. She married a doctor ..... she had met at university.
4. I have many friends most of ..... are students.
5. What's the name of the woman ..... cat you found?
6. This book is for students ..... English is good.
7. John, ..... father is a doctor, wants to be a doctor too.
8. My sister, ..... husband is inside the car, can't drive.
9. Who is this man ..... wife is looking so sad?
10. Is that the lady ..... husband is Chinese?
11. Ryan, with ..... I play tennis every week, is a very nice man.
12. The man ..... I mentioned was arrested by the police.
13. Do you know that man ..... brother is a famous artist?
14. Ameena and Dungtran are speaking in the English chat room ..... members are friends.

**32.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns "who, whom, which, or whose?"**

- 1 *which* book will you buy?
2. Is this the umbrella ..... you lost?
3. The man..... is sitting by the door takes a break.
4. He reminds me of someone ..... I used to know.
5. The children played in the snow ..... had fallen during the night.
6. He is the doctor .....I will see this afternoon.
7. John is the boy ..... father is a painter.
8. She is the girl ..... I saw at the party last night.
9. The student ..... lent you his book, speaks Italian.
10. The boy to ..... you spoke is my cousin.
11. Marco Polo was a young traveller ..... father was a rich man.
12. This is the painting ..... Mr. Cool showed us last week.
13. The gloves ..... I lost at school yesterday were not my best ones.
14. The doctor.....she visited is famous.
15. The flowers ..... my boyfriend gave me have died.
16. She doesn't know the person ..... they mentioned.
17. The magazine ..... you lent me is interesting.
18. The man ..... is resting is very tired.
19. The boy ..... sat next to you is my friend.
20. We are using books ..... were printed last year.

**32.3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of relatives pronouns "which/who/whose/whom"**

1. Give me the plate *which* is on the table, please.
2. My sister is the gir ..... is sitting next to Jim.
3. The man ..... is singing lives in a flat.
4. Sandra is the girl ..... skirt is dirty.
5. .... are you talking about, sport or history?
6. I didn't take the train ..... had an accident.
7. I live in the house the door ..... is open.
8. Mrs Smith is the woman ..... you met yesterday.
9. Show me the letter ..... he sent you.
10. The person ..... you are calling cannot hear you.

**32.4 Fill in the blanks with the right relative pronoun**

1. William Shakespeare, married Anne Hathaway, *who* lived for several years in Stratford.

2. The book ..... he wrote first was Venus and Adonis.
3. Shakespeare ..... romantic heroes are Romeo and Juliet, wrote the play in 1596.
4. The balcony ..... Juliet declared her love to Romeo is in Verona.
5. The festival ..... takes place in Verona each year celebrates Juliet's birthday.
6. The representation ..... he gave was very bad.
7. Mary was choosing a pull-over ..... was too big for her.
8. Is that the lady ..... husband is a pilot?
9. Oscar Wilde went to France ..... he died.
10. The man ..... is lost is a tourist.
11. How is called the girl ..... was with you yesterday?
12. My daughter's boyfriend, ..... father is a doctor, wants to be an engineer.
13. I wonder whether I will be there ..... he arrives.
14. I would like you to tell me ..... you find it!
15. This man, ..... jacket is dirty, is very rude!
16. This house ..... is very beautiful must be expensive.
17. I saw this beautiful girl ..... you had told me about.
18. My uncle, ..... I saw yesterday, is getting older and older.
19. Nowadays, ..... is the most unbearable is violence and misery.
20. What I would like to cook is ..... you prepared last Monday.
21. I returned the money ..... I had borrowed from the bank.
22. The girl..... showed me the way to the railway station was very helpful.
23. Everyone tried to help a family..... house had burned down.
24. I liked the woman.....I met at the party last night.
25. We are studying sentences .....contain adjective clauses.
26. The man ..... wallet was stolen called the police.
27. A chef is a person .....cooks food in a restaurant.
28. He had to deliver a message to a person ..... name is Mrs Smith.
29. Luckily he had never met the boy ..... had just died.
30. He is famous now for a theory ..... has changed our ideas of time space.
31. The houses ..... overlook the lake are very expensive.
32. The woman ..... brother I married is a teacher.
33. I know the people ..... live in this big house.
34. Don't take the chair one leg ..... is broken.
35. Our doctor ..... we all liked very much retired last week.
36. Is that the film in ..... there are so many monsters?
37. My neighbour ..... car has been stolen is very angry.
38. Can you hear the boy and the dog ..... are playing in the garden?
39. I enjoyed the book ..... my cousin recommended.

## UNIT 33 Past perfect tense

(Di'li geçmiş zaman)

### Past perfect tense



*After the man **had come** home he fed the lion.*

Geçmişteki tek bir olaydan bahsedeceğimizde simple past kullanırız. Past perfect ise ,TEK BAŞINA KULANILMAZ. Mesela bir eylem SIMPLE PAST TENSE İLE anlatıldıysa, ONDAN DAHA ÖNCEKİ başka bir eylem de bu tense ile anlatılabilir. Kısacası, bu tense her zaman referansı ile birlikte kullanılır.

Past perfect tense'in cümle yapısı			
OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I <b>had</b> played	I <b>had not</b> played	I <b>hadn't</b> played	<b>Had</b> I played?
You <b>had</b> played	You <b>had not</b> played	You <b>hadn't</b> played	<b>Had</b> you played?
He/she/it <b>had</b> played	He <b>had not</b> played	He <b>hadn't</b> played	<b>Had</b> he played?
We <b>had</b> played	We <b>had not</b> played	We <b>hadn't</b> played	<b>Had</b> we played?
You <b>had</b> played	You <b>had not</b> played	You <b>hadn't</b> played	<b>Had</b> you played?
They <b>had</b> played	They <b>had not</b> played	They <b>hadn't</b> played	<b>Had</b> they played?

First the patient died. Then the doctor arrived



*The patient **had died** when the doctor **arrived***

(Doktor vardıgı zaman,hasta ölmüştü)

**When** I arrived at the station **the train had left**

The woman **had died** until the doctor arrived.

**After the train had left**, I arrived at the station

(Doktor varana kadar kadın ölmüştü.)

We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.

(Bu araba bozulmadan önce on yıl bizimdi.)

When Sam was born, I **had** been a doctor for 10 years.

(Sam doğduğunda, ben 10 yıllık doktordum.)

I **had** never seen such a nice beach before I went to Side.

(Side'ye gitmeden önce böyle güzel bir sahil görmemiştim.)

**Had** you ever visited the U.S. before your trip in 1992?

(1992 yılındaki seyahatinden önce hiç Amerika'ya gitmiş miydin?)

Yes, I **had** been to the U.S. once before in 1988.

(Evet, 1998'den önce Amerika'da bulunmuştum.)

When I got home yesterday, my mother **had** already cooked the dinner.

(Dün eve vardığımda, annem yemeği yapmıştı.)

By the time we got to the theatre, the play **had** already started.

(Tiyatroya vardığımızda, oyun başlamıştı.)

I **had** read a lot about Scotland before I went there.

(İskoçya'ya gitmeden önce hakkında çok şey okumuştum.)

My son **had** already learnt how to read by the time he started the primary school.

(Oğlum ilkokula başladığında zaten okumayı öğrenmişti.)

present perfect	past perfect
The bike <b>is</b> new. I've <b>bought</b> it.	The bike <b>was</b> new. I <b>had bought</b> it.

#### Past perfect with AFTER , BEFORE

**After** they had packed their rucksacks, they rode away on their bikes.

**After** she had closed the door, she started to tell us the truth.

Susan turned on the radio **after** she had washed the dishes.

She watched a video **after** the children had gone to bed.

**After** Eric had made breakfast he phoned his friend.

**Before** he took a shower, he had run 2 kilometres.

#### WHEN+ simple past, past perfect

**When** his mother arrived, Paul had finished the game

**When** Sarah arrived at the party, Paul had already gone home.

**When** I arrived home, Linda had left

**When** we got home last night, we found that somebody had broken into the flat.

I hadn't known the bad news **when** I spoke to him.

#### Exercise "past tense or past perfect tense"

Before the dog came into the house, **she had finished the housework.**



**She had thrown the letter** away when she noticed it was important  
 The meeting was at nine o'clock. When I arrived at ten, the meeting **had** finished.  
 When we got to the airport, I realized that I **had** left my passport at home.  
 He **didn't** realize that he **had** gone through a red light, until a policeman stopped him.  
 They didn't want to go to the cinema because they **had seen** the film the week before.  
 Barbara **had** changed so much that I didn't recognize her.  
 The next day, she moved away, as she **had planned** to.  
 They wondered where she **had** gone  
 When she **had** cried for half an hour she began to feel better.  
 For three weeks she behaved as if nothing **had** changed.  
 She took the news as calmly as if she **had** expected it.  
 Peter told me **he had already** paid the bill.  
 Brian believed that John **had moved** to London.  
 When Ron arrived, the party **had already** begun.  
 The children **had already** gone to bed when their mother came from work.  
 It was my first flight; I had never travelled -or- **had never travelled** by plane before.  
 My wife didn't watch the film with me because she **had already seen** it.  
 When he saw her he knew **he had met her before**.  
 When he phoned her **she had gone out**.  
 Karen didn't want to come to the cinema with us because she **had already seen** the film.  
 The children collected the chestnuts that **had fallen** from the tree.  
 I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.  
 She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.  
 We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.  
 They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years  
 She **had already** told him before I got a chance to give him my version.  
 When I got home yesterday, my mother **had already cooked** the dinner.

**33.1 Using past perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

- Before we arrived at school the classes *had started* (start) .
- I felt exhausted because I ..... (run) ten miles.
- He ..... (study) that book before he arrived in Pakistan.
- He ..... (sell) all the copies of the thesaurus before we got there.
- We went to his place for dinner but to our great surprise he ..... (have) his dinner.
- When I got up , rather late, the sun ..... (rise)
- Before we got there they ..... (begin) the show.
- He ..... (finish) his work before I began mine.
- It ..... (begin) to rain when I stepped out of the house.
- Soon after they ..... (complete) their homework they ran out to play with the dog.

**33.2 Using past perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

- I ..... the parcel. (to open)                      *I had opened the parcel.*  
They .....to the opera. (to be)                      *They had been to the opera.*  
1. She ..... a sweater. (to buy)  
2. He ..... to work. (to start)  
3. You ..... the message. (to understand)  
4. We ..... the appointment. (to forget)  
5. They ..... us. (to convince)  
6. She ..... the book. (to find)  
7. He ..... the envelope. (to tear)  
8. You ..... your breakfast. (to finish)  
9. We ..... to school. (to go)  
10. They ..... the beds. (to make)

**33.3 Using past perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

- He ..... hard. (to practise)                      *He had practised hard.*  
1. You ..... it carefully.(to consider)  
2. She ..... her way in the woods. (to lose)  
3. .... he not..... his hands? (to wash)  
4. ....they..... the letter? (to read)  
5. I ..... not ..... the words. (to forget)  
6. We .....to come even before we received the letter. (to decide)  
7. .... he not ..... everything well? (to organize)  
8. They ..... not..... a holiday in a long time. (to have)  
9. She ..... to talk to us. (to stop)  
10. He .....not yet ..... (to arrive)  
11. .... You ..... to meet him? (to plan)  
12. I ..... not ..... her for a long time. (to see)

**33.4 Using past perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Alice *had seen a white rabbit* (see) a white rabbit.  
2. She ..... (notice) a hole in the middle of the meadow.  
3. She ..... (be) led along a sort of tunnel.  
4. What ..... (happen) before that?  
5. She ..... (not venture) into the strange garden.

6. .... (She try) to open the door?
7. She ..... (forget) to take the key.
8. She ..... (drink) a little.
9. She ..... (not take) anything to eat
10. She ..... (eat) a piece of cake.

**33.5 Using the simple past or past perfect , fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. When she.... **woke**. (wake) up, the sun was shining.
2. You didn't tell me that you ..... (decide) to travel abroad.
3. When he returned home,he saw that the postman ..... (deliver) a small parcel .
4. The Romans ..... (build) fortresses all around Britain.
5. I wish that I ..... (see) her face when you told her the news.
6. If only he ..... (know) before he went on holiday.
7. After you left, we ..... (stay) for about an hour.
8. If we ..... (know) ,we could have given her the money.
9. She ..... (finish) the letter then decided to go for a walk.
10. We ..... (tell) him before about her illness so he was prepared for the bad news.

**33.6 Using past perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. I **had studied** (study) engineering before I became an engineer.
2. The teacher taught more students because her classes ..... (be) bigger.
3. My mother ..... (make) many beautiful dresses before she became a fashion designer.
4. By the time I became a teenager, I ..... (write/already) many good poems.
5. I ..... (call/just) the police by the time my husband arrived.
6. The gunmen..... (fight) many people during the demonstrations.
7. I ..... (choose) a new colour for my dress because that purple colour just wasn't my colour.
8. We ..... (leave) France by the time the recession hit.
9. Before I went to university, I ..... (decide) I wanted to be a teacher.
10. My friend was sick because he ..... (drink) a lot of alcohol during the festival.

## UNIT 34 Past perfect continuous

(Geçmişte başlayıp, yine geçmişte belirli bir zamana kadar devam etmiş zaman)

### Past perfect continuous



*Paul **had been playing** tennis with a friend before his mother arrived*

Past Perfect Continuous GEÇMİŞTE BAŞLAYIP, YİNE GEÇMİŞTE BELİRLİ BİR ZAMANA KADAR DEVAM ETMİŞ OLAN OLAYLARI ifade etmek için kullanılır. Olay geçmişte başlamıştır ve geçmişte başka bir olay gerçekleşmeden önce bitmiştir.

Past perfect continuous'un cümle yapısı			
OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I <b>had been</b> playing	I <b>had not been</b> playing	I <b>hadn't been</b> playing	<b>Had I been</b> playing?
You <b>had been</b> playing	You <b>had not been</b> playing	You <b>hadn't been</b> playing	<b>Had you been</b> playing?
He <b>had been</b> playing	He <b>had not been</b> playing	He <b>hadn't been</b> playing	<b>Had he been</b> playing?
We <b>had been</b> playing	We <b>had not been</b> playing	We <b>hadn't been</b> playing	<b>Had we been</b> playing?
You <b>had been</b> playing	You <b>had not been</b> playing	You <b>hadn't been</b> playing	<b>Had you been</b> playing?
They <b>had been</b> playing	They <b>had not been</b> playing	They <b>hadn't been</b> playing	<b>Had they been</b> playing?

I **had been** cooking all morning when you rang me up.

(Bana telefon ettiğinde bütün sabah yemek pişiriyordum.)

When I got there the whole family **had been** watching TV.

(Oraya vardığımda tüm aile TV seyrediyordu.)

Ayşe **had been** crying for hours when I arrived home.

(Eve vardığımda Ayşe saatlerdir ağlıyormuş - gözlerinden belliydi.)

When Reha went to the theatre he **had been** eating onions.

(Tiyatroya gittiğinde Reha soğan yemişti - ağzının kokusundan belliydi.)

Someone **had been** lying on the bed when I entered the room yesterday.

(Dün odaya girdiğimde birisi yatağın üstüne uzanmıştı.)

I went to bed early last night because I **had been** working so hard.

(Dün gece erken yattım çünkü çok çalışmıştım.)

Ahmet noticed that his sister **had been** crying.

(Ahmet kız kardeşinin ağlamış olduğunu farkına vardı.)

The police knew that Mr. Pitt **had been** having trouble with his partner.

(Polis Mr. Pitt'in ortağıyla başının derinde olduğunu biliyordu.)

When I arrived at the bus - stop a few students **had been** waiting for the same bus.

(Otobüs durağına vardığımda birkaç öğrenci aynı otobüsü beklemekteydiler.)

The doctor **had been** examining the patient when I last saw him.

(Son gördüğümde doktor hastayı muayene ediyordu.)



*She was very upset because he **had been waiting** for more than half an hour.*

### Exercise "past perfect continuous"

He **had been driving** his car for 10 minutes when he realized it had a flat tyre.

It **had been raining** for one hour when the wind started to blow.

We **had been staying** there since 1980, you know.

I **had not been walking** for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.

How long had **she been learning** English before she went to London?

Frank Sinatra caught the flu because **he had been singing** in the rain too long.

**He had been driving** less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.

They **had been cycling** all day so their legs were sore in the evening.

I **had been waiting** there for two hours before she finally arrived.

She **had only been studying** English for two years before she got the job.

I **had been** running for an hour when it started raining.

Mary said she **had never been swimming** so much in one day.

Kathy put on weight because she **had been** eating too much sugar.

*34.1 Using past perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.*

We ..... (to argue)

*We had been arguing.*

he .....well? (to feel)

*Had he been feeling well?*

I .....not ..... much walking. (to do)

*I had not been doing much walking.*

1. You ..... the stove. (to clean)

2. She ..... not ..... regularly. (to come)

3. .... they not ..... on you? (to count)

4. We ..... for shoes. (to look)

5. .... it not ..... that day? (to snow)

6. I ..... for groceries. (to shop)
7. .... he not ..... to the news? (to listen)
8. They ..... not ..... to drive far. (to intend)
9. .... we ..... on time? (to leave)
10. ....you ..... that? (to expect)
11. They..... television. (to watch)
12. He ..... not..... long when the bus arrived. (to wait)

**34.2 Using past perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

We ..... for an apartment. (to search)

*We had been searching for an apartment.*

She ..... extra courses. (to take)

*She had been taking extra courses.*

1. We ..... the grass. (to cut)
2. You ..... at the photographs. (to look)
3. They ..... you the letters. (to give)
4. He ..... for us. (to wait)
5. She ..... a business. (to run)
6. It ..... all night. (to rain)
7. We ..... them. (to encourage)
8. You ..... on the beach. (to lie)
9. They ..... the sauce. (to taste)
10. He ..... behind. (to lag)

**34.3 Using past perfect / past perfect continuous tense “fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. She *had been learning* (learn) Spanish for three years before she visited Spain.
2. She ..... (never / be) to Madrid before she went there last month.
3. Her Spanish was perfect because she ..... (study) it since she was eleven.
4. It ..... (never / come) to her mind that she might meet him in Barcelona.
5. She told him that she ..... (think) about him for more than two hours.
6. After they ..... (have) dinner at a restaurant they went to visit a friend.
7. She was not hungry because she ..... (have) a big lunch.
8. Would they have gone to the theatre if it ..... (not / rain)?
9. They were not tired because they ..... (not / work) that day.
10. She did not want to see that movie because she ..... (already / see) it before.

**34.4 Using past perfect simple, past perfect continuous, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. He (marry) *had married* her two years before we met.
2. I (want / always) ..... to travel that's why I was delighted to go abroad with them.
3. She was no stranger to him. They (be introduced) ..... to each other a few days before.
4. We (stay) ..... there since 1980, you know.
5. I (stay / never) ..... in London before. How expensive hotels are !
6. Did I tell you that when I saw you, I realised that we (meet / already) ..... ?
7. James told me you (buy) ..... the old vicarage two years before your son's birth.
8. I wish we (buy) ..... it before.

## UNIT 35 How long.....?

(Ne sıklıkta...?)

How long.....?



*How long have they been married? They have been married for 20 years.*

Simple present	Present perfect progressive
how often ... times Ne sıklıkta?	how long ....since ....for Ne kadar süre....? (zaman)

**How often .....**

(Bir şeyin hangi sıklıkta olduğunu sormak için)

Cevaplarda every day, once a week gibi deyimleri kullanınız.

**How often** do the buses run? Every hour.

(Otobüs hangi sıklıkta geçer? Her saat.)

**How often** do you play squash? Twice a week.

(Haftada iki kez.)

(Siz hangi sıklıkta squash oynarsınız?)

**How long have you been + NOUN**

(Zamanın bir bölümü hakkında soru sormak için )

How long have you been waiting? About 20 minutes.

(Siz ne kadar zamandır bekliyordunuz? Yaklaşık 20 dakika.)

**How long** will the journey take? Three hours.

(Seyahat ne kadar sürecek? Üç saat.)

**How long** have you been an architect?

I've been an architect for 15 years

**How long have you been + VERB~ING**

**How long** has it been snowing?

(Ne zamandır kar yağıyor?)

It has been snowing for two hours.

(İki saattir kar yağıyor.)

**How long does it take from.....to.....?**

(....den ...eye ne kadar zaman alır?)





*How long does it take to wear dress? It takes two hours*

"How long does it take by car from your house to the station?

(Evden istasyona araba ile gitmek ne kadar süre alır?)

It takes ten minutes by car from my house to the station

**How far ...?**

(İki yer arasındaki mesafeler hakkında soru sormak için)

**How far** is it from Amsterdam to Paris? 475 kilometres.

(Amsterdam'dan Paris'e uzaklık ne kadardır? 475 kilometre.)

**How far** are the shops from here? Not far.

(Çarşı buradan ne kadar uzaktır?) (Uzak değil.)

### Exercise "how long -how far "

**How long** has she lived in London?

She has lived there all her life

**How long** have you been in business?

I've been in business for 25 years.

**How long** have you been married?

They have been married for five years

**How long** have you known her?

I have known her for a long time

**How often** do you go swimming?

I go once a week.

**How often** does it snow?

It snows once or twice every winter.

**How often** do you watch television?

I sometimes watch television.

**How often** do they use the internet?

They hardly ever use the internet.

**How often** does she read the newspaper?

She quite often reads the newspaper.

**How far** is New-York from Las Vegas?

New-York is 2,570 miles far from Las Vegas.

**How long** does she usually spend in traffic?

She usually spends 2 hours in traffic

**How far** is Sydney from Paris?

Sydney is 13,249 miles far from Paris.

**How long** has he played tennis?

He has played tennis for 30 minutes

**How far** is the bus-stop?

The bus-stop is 300 yards away.

**How long** have you been looking for her?

I have been looking for her for...

**How long** did they stay in Ireland?

They stayed in Ireland for...

### 35.1 Ask questions beginning "How long ...?"

1. I have been looking for her for. *How long have you been looking for her ?*
2. They stayed in Ireland for.....
3. It takes me ... to go to your house. ....
4. She's known me for... ..
5. I have been practising for... ..
6. She had to stay at home for.....
7. He hadn't been feeling well for.....
8. I'll be absent for.....
9. He has been working in this hospital for.....
10. I haven't seen my sister for.....
11. The game generally lasts ... ..
12. It will take me ... to get to the town centre. ....
13. We had been waiting for her for .....
14. The war lasted nearly .....
15. I was married for. ....

### 35.2 Complete the questions with the right words "How often, how long and how far".

1. I sometimes watch television. .... *How often do you watch television?*
2. New-York is 2,570 miles far from Las Vegas. .... is New-York from Las Vegas?
3. They hardly ever use the internet. .... do they use the internet?
4. She usually spends 2 hours in traffic. ....does she usually spend in traffic?
5. Sydney is 13,249 miles far from Paris. .... is Sydney from Paris?
6. He has played tennis for 30 minutes. ....has he played tennis?
7. The bus-stop is 300 yards away. .... is the bus-stop?
8. She quite often reads the newspaper. .... Does she read the newspaper?
9. I usually practise my swing for 10 minutes. .... do you usually practise your swing?
10. I fly overseas twice a month. .... do you fly overseas?

### 35.3 Write full answers

- 1 How long does it take to fly from your city to London?  
*It takes two hours to fly from my city to London*
- 2 How long does it take to fly from your city to New York? It takes .....
- 3 How long does it take to study to be a doctor in your country? It takes .....
- 4 How long does it take to walk from your home to the nearest shop? It takes .....
- 5 How long does it take to get from your home to the nearest airport? It takes .....

### 35.4 Ask questions beginning with "How."

1. I visit my grandfather every Monday afternoon *How often do you visit your grandfather?*
2. This table weighs about 200 kilo. *How heavy* .....?

3. My wall is 3 metres high. **How high** .....?
4. This man was 96 years old when he died. **How old** .....?
5. She likes putting a lot of jam on her bread in the morning. **How much** .....?
6. They have got 3 sweets in their hands. **How many** .....?
7. The stadium is three minutes from here. **How far** .....?
8. The painter put a 1 cm thick layer of paint on the wall. **How thick** .....?
9. These workers are digging a four meter deep hole. **How deep** .....?
10. Her address was on the Internet, I looked for it and I found it! . **How** .....?

## UNIT 36 since and for

(..... zaman boyunca)

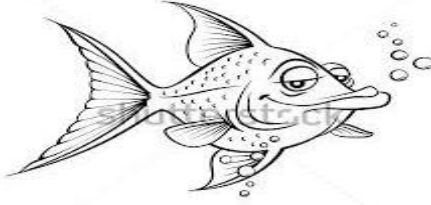
since and for for



*They have been walking since 7 o'clock  
They have been walking for hours.*

FOR

"FOR" "O ZAMAN ZARFINDA", "o zaman boyunca" gibi BELİRGİN BİR ZAMAN DİLİMİNİ kasteder ve ardından isim gelir. (TÜM TENNSLERDE)



*The fish has been swimming since 4 o'clock. The fish has been swimming for hours.*

for three days, for 6 months, for a long time, for a week, for several years, for two centuries, for 4 years

You have been living here **for** two years.

(İki yıldır burada oturuyorsunuz.)

Have you been living here **for** two years?

(İki yıldır mı burada oturuyorsunuz?)

You haven't been bathing **for** days, you smell bad.

(Günlerdir banyo yapmıyorsun, fena kokuyorsun.)

It has been raining in the south **for** weeks.

(Güneyde haftalardır yağmur yağıyor.)

It hasn't been raining here **for** months.

(Aylardır buraya yağmur yağmıyor.)

SINCE

"SINCE" bağlacı "O ZAMANDAN...BERİ" "o zamandan...bu yana" anlamına gelen, BELİRLİ BİR ZAMANI BAŞLANGIÇ kabul eder ve ardından yan cümle gelir. (sadece perfect tenslerde)

since Monday, - since 1997, - since the last war. - since the day we met. since Monday since January

Erdem has been eating nuts **since** ten o'clock.

(Erdem saat ondan beri kuru yemiş yiyor.)

She has been sleeping <b>since 2 p.m.</b>	(O saat ikiden beri uyuyor.)
I have been reading these magazines <b>for hours.</b>	(Saatlerdir bu mecmuaları okuyorum.)
It has been snowing <b>for five days.</b>	(Beş gündür kar yağıyor.)
You have been bathing <b>since ten o'clock.</b>	(Saat ondan beri banyo yapıyorsun.)

### Exercise "since and for"

The clouds have been gathering <b>since</b> this morning.	He has been playing <b>for</b> 2 hours.
He has been sleeping <b>for</b> a long time.	Mister Joe has been here <b>since</b> this morning.
Charles has been sleeping <b>since</b> yesterday.	She has been living in Senegal <b>since</b> March.
It has been ten years <b>since</b> David last saw Paul.	I often stay with him <b>for</b> the holidays.
He has been here <b>for</b> a long period.	She has lived in New York <b>for</b> six years.
He has been learning French <b>for</b> eight months.	They have been married <b>for</b> a long time.
I haven't seen her <b>for</b> ages.	She has got that job <b>since</b> March 18.
He has put on weight <b>since</b> the end of last year.	I have been well paid <b>since</b> I joined that firm.
Kevin has been playing <b>for</b> two hours.	She has been singing <b>since</b> ten o'clock.
I have been waiting for you <b>for</b> ten minutes.	Mike has been hired <b>for</b> a six month period.
Tom has been sleeping <b>since</b> yesterday	We have been learning English <b>for</b> six months
He has been watching TV <b>since</b> 6.00 p.m.	Three days ago <b>he started</b> reading a book
We've been waiting <b>for</b> an hour.	Those people have been in Europe <b>since</b> August.

### 36.1 Fill in the blanks using the correct forms of "Since and for"

1. He has been at the hospital *since* he became ill.
2. I have been learning English ..... 2003.
3. He has been gone ..... 3 hours. I don't know where he is.
4. I haven't seen him ..... more than 6 months.
5. He hasn't played with us ..... a few days.
6. This place hasn't changed ..... 2000.
7. It had been raining ..... 2 hours when the phone rang.
8. He has been a very nice child ..... the day he was born.
9. It has been raining ..... many days.
10. We have owned this car ..... 1997.

### 36.2 Fill in the blanks using the correct forms of "Since and for"

1. It's been raining .....*since* .....lunchtime.
2. Tom's father has been doing the same job..... *for* ..... 20 years.
3. Have you been learning English -.....-a long time?
4. Sarah has lived in London ..... 1985.
5. ....Christmas, the weather has been quite good.

6. Please hurry up! We've been waiting ..... an hour.
7. Kevin has been looking for a job ..... he left school.
8. The house is very dirty. We haven't cleaned it ..... ages.
9. I haven't had a good meal ..... last Tuesday.
10. My grandmother has stopped running ..... she became ill last year.
11. We have had a cottage in the Dordogne ..... 3 years.
12. Lloyds bank has been here ..... five years.
13. It was a shock as I hadn't seen her ..... quite a long time.
14. She has been rehearsing ..... the course started.
15. She has been waiting for you to contact her ..... last week.
16. I haven't made any mistake about 'since' and 'for' ..... I read the lesson and made this test.
17. Robby hasn't seen some of his friends..... 45 years.
18. I love English ..... I joined the club.
19. My best friends have been very generous with me..... my eleventh birthday.

### ***36.3 Fill in the blanks using the correct forms of "Since and for"***

1. My grandmother has stopped running *since* she became ill last year.
2. We have had a cottage in the Dordogne ..... 3 years.
3. Lloyds bank has been here ..... five years.
4. It was a shock as I hadn't seen her ..... quite a long time.
5. She has been rehearsing ..... the course started.
6. She has been waiting for you to contact her ..... last week.
7. I haven't made any mistake about 'since' and 'for' ..... read the lesson and made this test.
8. Robby hasn't seen some of his friends ..... 45 years.
9. I love English ..... I joined the club.
10. My best friends have been very generous with me ..... my eleventh birthday.
11. He has been here ..... a long period.
12. She has lived in New York ..... six years.
13. They have worked ..... 1995.
14. Linda has been on holidays ..... six weeks.
15. He has been learning French ..... eight months.
16. The weather has been awful ..... the beginning of the year.
17. They have been married ..... a long time.
18. I haven't seen her ..... ages.
19. She has got that job ..... March, 18th.
20. He has put on weight ..... the end of last year.
21. I have been well paid ..... I joined that firm.
22. Kevin has been playing ..... two hours.
23. She has been singing..... ten o'clock.
24. I have been waiting for you ..... ten minutes.
25. Mike has been hired..... a six month period.

# UNIT 37 Future tense

(Gelcek zaman)

## Future tense



*They **will have** breakfast tomorrow morning.*

Gelecekle ilgili henüz gerçekleşmemiş, YAPMAYI DÜŞÜNDÜĞÜMÜZ İŞLERİMİZİ, PLANLARIMIZI ANLATIRKEN Simple Future Tense'i kullanıyoruz. Türkçe'de BASİT GELECEK ZAMAN ANLAMINA gelmektedir.

Future tense'in cümle yapısı			
OLUMLU ŞEKLİ	OLUMSUZ ŞEKLİ		SORU ŞEKLİ
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I <b>will</b> go	I <b>will not</b> go	I <b>won't</b> go	Will I go?
You <b>will</b> go	You <b>will not</b> go	You <b>won't</b> go	Will you go?
He/she/it <b>will</b> go	He/she/it <b>will not</b> go	He/she/it <b>won't</b> go	Will he/she/it go?
We <b>will</b> go	We <b>will not</b> go	We <b>won't</b> go	Will we go?
You <b>will</b> go	You <b>will not</b> go	You <b>won't</b> go	Will you go?
They <b>will</b> go	They <b>will not</b> go	They <b>won't</b> go	Will they go?

I **will** finish my work in a few hours.

The train **will** leave the station at 11:00.

Jim **will** eat lunch at 12:00.

Dont worry, **everything will** be all right.

**We'll** be successful.

**Shall** I give the baby some tea?

The year 2000 **will be** a very interesting year.

She **will** work on Saturdays

**Will** she work on Saturdays?

I'll **make** some sandwiches.

I'll **get** you some coffee.

(Ödevimi bir kaç saat içinde bitireceğim.)

(Tren saat 11'de istasyondan ayrılacak)

(Jim öğle yemeğini saat 12'de yiyecek.)

(Merak etme, herşey iyi olacak / düzelecek.)

(Biz başarılı olacağız.)

(Bebeğe biraz çay vereyim mi?)

(2000 yılı ilginç bir yıl olacak) olacağını tahmin ediyorum.

(Cumartesileri çalışacak.)

(Cumartesileri çalışacak mı?)

(Birkaç sandviç hazırlayacağım)

(Sana biraz kahve getireceğim )

Yapmayı düşündüğümüz işler, planlar,

I **will send** you the information when I get it.

I **will translate** the email, so Mr. Smith can read it.

<b>Will</b> you <b>help</b> me move this heavy table?	<b>Will</b> you <b>make</b> dinner?
I <b>will not do</b> your homework for you.	I <b>won't do</b> all the housework myself!
A: I'm really hungry.	B: I'll <b>make</b> some sandwiches.
A: I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep.	B: I'll <b>get</b> you some coffee.
A: The phone is ringing.	B: I'll <b>get</b> it.

### Exercise " Future Tense"

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| I <b>will be</b> very happy when I finish my course.        | She <b>will take</b> her books to the university.        |
| The boy <b>will</b> visit the doctor if he is ill.          | I <b>will ask</b> you about your life tomorrow.          |
| This summer she <b>will be</b> with her brother in Algeria. | He <b>will put</b> the plant-pot near the door.          |
| The teacher <b>will have</b> lot of work this weekend.      | I <b>will go</b> to France next year.                    |
| We <b>will build</b> a house in a few years.                | He <b>will buy</b> a new car tomorrow.                   |
| Kelly <b>will be</b> an English teacher.                    | My penal <b>will return</b> to his country in two years. |
| I <b>will phone</b> you tomorrow morning.                   | He <b>will buy</b> a house in three years' time.         |
| School <b>will finish</b> next week.                        | This summer, we <b>will go</b> to the beach.             |
| So, I <b>will be able</b> to swim soon.                     | My father <b>will catch</b> some fish.                   |
| And we <b>will eat -or- shall eat</b> them.                 | There <b>will be</b> a lot of children.                  |
| We <b>will make</b> a lot of sand castles.                  | I <b>will bring</b> a lot of biscuits with me.           |
| Next weekend, I <b>will</b> go to the swimming pool         | I <b>will</b> play football with my friend next week.    |
| Where <b>will</b> you go tomorrow ?                         | I <b>won't</b> listen to music on my mp3 after school.   |
| I <b>will call</b> you when I arrive.                       | I <b>will not tell</b> him about the surprise party.     |
| Don't worry, I'll <b>be</b> careful.                        | I <b>won't tell</b> anyone your secret.                  |

**37.1 Using Future tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. She is late (she / come) *Will she come?*
2. It is not interesting (they / watch it) .....
3. It is dangerous (he / do it) .....
4. Your sister is pale (she / be ill) .....
5. The ring is beautiful (she / like it) .....
6. It is very dark in the cellar (you / see the bottles).....
7. Mark is very lazy (he / revise) .....
8. The suitcase is very heavy (you / carry it).....
9. They are very angry (they / speak to you) .....
10. She is a very aggressive person (she / be nice with me) .....

**37.2 Using Future tense , fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**



1. I **will go** (go) to the supermarket
2. After my shopping I ..... (cook) dinner
3. After cooking dinner I ..... (call) my friends
4. .... (we /dance) with them?
5. After dancing we ..... (talk) together
6. Then we ..... (not/read) books but...
7. we .....(go)outside.
8. We.....(meet) friends.
9. After that we ..... (get) back home.

**37.3 Using Future tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Tonight I **will go** shopping.
2. Tomorrow morning I (get up) ..... early.
3. What (you/do)..... after school?
4. He (do) ..... the dishwashing after the meal.
5. She (be) ..... A good girl.
6. The cat (eat) ..... the mouse if it can.
7. The motor (not/start) ..... If it is too cold.
8. They (not/read) ..... any book because they don't like reading.
9. We (not/ sleep) ..... in our bed tonight.
10. Joan and Bill (not/be) ..... lovers because they don't like each other.

**37.4 Using Future tense , fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Alice is at home, she **will cook** (cook) lunch.
2. I.....(visit) my grandparents in London.
3. Anna and Erik.....(not play) tennis.
4. ....(you /finish) your homework ?
5. Next Sunday, Bob .....(stay) at home because he is very busy.
6. We .....(not/ eat) in that restaurant,
7. You ..... (be) happy.
8. We ..... finish) our homework.
9. I ..... (get) you an aspirin

**37.5 Using Future tense , fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Your shirt **will be** (to be) ready tomorrow.
2. We ..... (to watch) a play on TV this evening.

3. I ..... (not to go) to town on Sunday.
4. The neighbours ..... (to have) dinner at eight this evening.
5. You ..... (to see) my friend at school next week.
6. I ..... (to work) in the afternoon.
7. We ..... (to go out) after dinner, at about 9.00.
8. I ..... (buy) a French dictionary tomorrow afternoon.
9. You ..... (to enjoy) the cold winter here.
10. There ..... (to be) a match next week.
11. I think our team ..... (win) the match.
12. She hopes that he ..... (cook) dinner tonight.
13. There ..... (not / be) anything left to wish for.
14. Maybe she ..... (do) a language course in Malta.
15. I'm sure they ..... (understand) your problem.
16. But all these things ..... (happen / only) if you marry me.
17. You ..... (meet) lots of interesting people.
18. .... (do / you) the washing up, please?
19. Fred ..... (not / go) on holiday this year.
20. In one week he ..... (begin) his crossing of the Atlantic by boat.

## UNIT 38 Future perfect tense

(Gelecekte belirli bir süre içinde tamamlanmış olacak işleri anlatırken)

### Future perfect tense



*I will have finished my work by next Monday*

GELECEKTE ANILAN ZAMANDA TAMAMLANMIŞ olacak işleri anlatırken. Bu anlatımda zaman cümlecikleri veya saat kullanırız. Genellikle by kelimesinden yararlanırız.

### Future perfect tense'in cümle yapısı

OLUMLU ŞEKLİ	OLUMSUZ ŞEKLİ		SORU ŞEKLİ
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I <b>will have</b> played	I <b>will have not</b> played	I <b>won't have</b> played	<b>Will I have</b> played?
You <b>will have</b> played	You <b>will have not</b> played	You <b>won't have</b> played	<b>Will you have</b> played?
He <b>will have</b> played	He <b>will have not</b> played	He <b>won't have</b> played	<b>Will he have</b> played?
She <b>will have</b> played	She <b>will have not</b> played	She <b>won't have</b> played	<b>Will she have</b> played?
It <b>will have</b> played	It <b>will have not</b> played	It <b>won't have</b> played	<b>Will it have</b> played?
We <b>will have</b> played	We <b>will have not</b> played	We <b>won't have</b> played	<b>Will we have</b> played?
They <b>will have</b> played	They <b>will have not</b> played	They <b>won't have</b> played	<b>Will they have</b> played?

We **shall have** signed the contract by the end of the month.

(Ay sonuna kadar kontratı imzalamış olacağız.)

The goods **will have** gone before 9 p.m.

(Akşam dokuzdan önce eşyalar gitmiş olacak.)

Jane **will have** done the housework when we get there.

(Biz oraya gittiğimiz zaman Jane ev işini yapmış olacak.)

Paul **will have** finished the course in three months.

(Paul üç ay içinde kursu bitirmiş olacak.)

We **shall have** completed painting within three hours.

(Üç saat içinde boyama işini bitirmiş olacağız.)

Mary **will have** burnt all the coal within three months.

(Mary üç ay içinde bütün kömürü yakmış olacak.)

You **will have** made the carpet in a few months time.

(Birkaç ay içinde halıyı yapmış olacaksın.)

Erdal **will have** saved 20.000 liras by the end of this year.

(Erdal bu yıl sonunda 20.000 lira biriktirmiş olacak.)

By this time next year they **will have** built their new house.

(Gelecek yıl bu zamanlarda yeni evlerini yapmış olacaklar.)

By this time next year **will they** have built their new house?

(Gelecek yıl bu zamanlarda yeni evlerini yapmış olacaklar mı?)

We **shall have** had our supper at 8 pm.

(Akşam saat sekizde akşam yemeğimizi yemiş olacağız.)

**Shall** we have had our supper at 8 pm?

(Akşam saat sekizde akşam yemeğimizi yemiş olacak mıyız?)

Mr. Smith **will have** drunk all the wine by the end of this week.

(Bu hafta sonunda Mr. Smith bütün şarabı içmiş olacak.)

#### Bu zamanla beraber kullanılan bazı zarflar

This time next week / Wednesday ...	by 2015 / five o'clock / this evening...
Before Monday / June / 2015...	In ten years' time / in two months' time...

I **shall have** finished my homework **by 5 p.m.**

I **shan't have** finished it **by 4 p.m.**

You will have made the carpet in **a few months time**. You **won't have** made it in **a few weeks' time**.

By next November, I **will have received** my promotion.

By the time he gets home, he **will have finished his work**

**Will** she **have learned** enough Chinese to communicate before she moves to Beijing?

By the time I finish this course, I **will have taken** ten tests.

#### Exercise "Future perfect tense"

Next week, that football player **will have** played with our national team **for six years**.

By 2020, our population **will have** increased enormously

By the beginning of June, my father **will have** returned to France.

Two new private radio stations **will have** started by **the end of the next month**.

Scientists **will have** possibly developed a new vaccine for AIDS in ten years

Tina **will have come here** by five o'clock.

The mouse **will have escaped** from the kitchen before the cat comes.

I **will have spent** all my money by the end of the month.

He **will have solved** his problem by the end of the week.

He **won't have saved** 25.000 liras **by the end of this year**.

They **will have pulled** down all those old buildings **in two years' time**.

Do you think you **will have** finished your homework **by the time I get back home**?

**By the end of April**, he will have been working here for six years.

He **will have** repaired his car **by next month**.

**By the end of November**, I will have been learning English for five years.

I promise, I **will have** cooked dinner **by eleven o'clock**.

**By the time** you arrive, she will have done it.

Jenny **will have** helped her sister choose the dress **by tomorrow**.

The boys **will have** written their letters **by Thursday**.

You can call me at work at 8 am. I **will have arrived** at the office by 8.

**38.1 Using future perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Mark *will have repaired* (to repair) his computer by next week.
2. We ..... (to do) the paperwork by 4 o'clock.
3. They ..... to finish) this test by the time you arrive.
4. He ..... (to leave) by next Tuesday.
5. Margaret.....(to visit) Paris by the end of June.
6. If we can do it in time, then we ..... (to complete) our task.
7. Jenny ..... (to help) her sister choose the dress by tomorrow.
8. She ..... (to discuss) this with her solicitor before making a decision.
9. The boys ..... (to write) their letters by Thursday.
10. Steven ..... (to tell) the others about it by the time Jenny hears about it.

**38.2 Using future perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. Come at 5.30pm *I'll have finished* (I/ finish) working.
2. I'm visiting Australia at the moment, at the end ..... (I/ travel) more than 6000 km.
3. I'll come to join you around 7pm, .....; (my meeting/ end) by then.
4. I can imagine that tomorrow ..... (the holiday/ finish), it's sad.
5. Wake me up by nine o'clock – I ..... long enough by then. (sleep)
6. It's strange that when we get to Sydney, we ..... half way round the world. (fly)
7. Phone me after 8 o'clock. We ..... dinner by then. (finish)
8. By the time you get home I ..... the house from top to bottom. (clean)
9. Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, he ..... all his money before the end of his holiday. (spend)

**38.3 Using future perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. I *will have finished* (finish) this book by five o'clock.
2. We ..... (settle) our debts by the end of the year.
3. She ..... (water) all the flowers by tea-time.
4. I ..... (sell) all my books by the end of the month.

5. The meeting ..... (finish) by the time she comes.
6. Eric ..... (cook) dinner by three o'clock.
7. My father ..... (finish) building our house before summer.
8. Justin ..... (eat) it by five o'clock.
9. I ..... (buy) a new car before winter.
10. I ..... (help) you by supper time.

## UNIT 39 Future continuous tense

(gelecek zaman içerisinde devamlılığı anlatan tense)

### Future continuous tense



*I will be playing on the beach by this time tomorrow*

İngilizcede Future continuous tense BİR İŞİN GELECEKTE DEVAMLILIĞI OLARAK YA DA BİR SÜRE BOYUNCA YAPILACAĞINI ANLATIR. Future continuous tense bir diğer deyişle GELECEKTE DEVAMLILIK belirtir.

### Future continuous tense'in cümle yapısı

OLUMLU ŞEKLİ	OLUMSUZ ŞEKLİ		SORU ŞEKLİ
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I will be playing	I will not be playing	I won't be playing	Will I be playing?
You will be playing	You will not be playing	You won't be playing	Will you be playing?
He will be playing	He will not be playing	He won't be playing	Will he be playing?
She will be playing	She will not be playing	She won't be playing	Will she be playing?
It will be playing	It will not be playing	It won't be playing	Will it be playing?
We will be playing	We will not be playing	We won't be playing	Will we be playing?
They will be playing	They will not be playing	They won't be playing	Will they be playing?

We'll be touring Istanbul all day tomorrow.

They'll be leaving London in an hour's time.

I will be playing the violin, this time tomorrow.

I won't be playing the guitar this time tomorrow.

Judy will be staying in Paris during the summer.

She won't be staying in London during the summer.

They'll be talking about the teachers the whole day.

This time next week we shall be visiting museums

You will be sleeping when I come back.

We'll be rehearsing all next month.

He will be watching television tomorrow evening

(Yarın bütün gün İstanbul'u dolaşıyor olacağız.)

(Bir saat içinde Londra'dan ayrılıyor olacaklar.)

(Yarın bu zamanlar keman çalıyor olacağım.)

(Yarın bu zamanlar gitar çalıyor olmayacağım.)

(Judy yaz boyunca Paris'te kalıyor olacak.)

(O, yaz boyunca Londra'da kalmayacak.)

(Bütün gün öğretmenleri konuşuyor olacaklar.)

(Haftaya bu vakitler müzeleri geziyor olacağız.)

(Eve döndüğümde sen uyuyor olacaksın.)

(Gelecek hafta boyunca prova yapıp duracağız.)

(Yarın akşam televizyon seyrediyor olacak.)

I will **be waiting** for you when your bus arrives. (Otobüs vardığında seni bekliyor olacağım.)  
Will you **be** doing homework tomorrow afternoon? (Yarın öğleden sonra ödev yapacak mısın?)

**Future Continuous Tense'in bu kullanımı için "When, While " Zaman İfadeleri çok kullanılır.**

I will be watching TV **when** she arrives tonight. (Bu gece vardığında televizyon seyrediyor olacağım.)  
I will be waiting for you **when** your bus arrives. (Otobüs vardığında seni bekliyor olacağım.)

#### Exercise "future continuous"

Where do you think we **will be** living in ten years from now?  
At ten o'clock tomorrow morning I **will be** flying to Japan.  
In two weeks I **will be** sitting in the sun.  
I wonder what we **will be** doing at this time tomorrow.  
When you arrive, I **will be** waiting at the station.  
I'm sorry I can't come to your birthday party, but I **will be** thinking of you.  
I **will be** watching TV tomorrow at 7.  
You can go with us; we **will be** passing near the station.  
I **will be** sleeping at 11:30 p.m. this evening.  
His boss **will be** speaking with him tomorrow at 1:00 p.m.  
Tomorrow at this time, I **will be** attending a conference.

**39.1 Using future continuous ,fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

- I .....soon. (to leave) *I shall be leaving soon. or I will be leaving soon.*  
..... you ..... coffee? (to make) *Will you be making coffee?*  
1. He ..... a new language. (to learn)  
2. .... she ..... help? (to need)  
3. ....you not ..... your jacket? (to mend)  
4. He ..... not ..... here. (to stay)  
5. .... we not ..... them a card? (to mail)  
6. They ..... the telephone. (to answer)  
7. .... you ..... downtown? (to go)  
8. I ..... not ..... at the school. (to stop)  
9..... she not ..... a trip? (to plan)  
10. I ..... the arrangements. (to make)  
11. They ..... not ..... tired. (to feel)  
12. .... we ..... at the library? (to meet)

**39.2 Using future continuous and future perfect,fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**



1. This time tomorrow, Maria *will be sunbathing* on a beach in Majorca. (sunbathe)
2. Wake me up by nine o'clock - I ..... long enough by then. (sleep)
3. Look, I can give you a lift to the station - I ..... that way anyway. (drive)
4. It's strange that when we get to Sydney, we ..... half way round the world. (fly)
5. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We ..... dinner then. (have)
6. Phone me after 8 o'clock. We ..... dinner by then. (finish)
7. Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, we ..... tennis. (play)
8. Do you think you ..... the same job in ten years' time? (Still/do)
9. By the time you get home I ..... the house from top to bottom. (clean)
10. Don't come before 5pm, ..... (I/ work) at my office.
12. Come at 5.30pm, ..... (I/ finish) working.
13. Do you think ..... (you/ still/ live) in the same house next year?
14. If you can, come to see me, ..... (I/ stay) at the Beach Hotel until Saturday.
15. In my dreams, tomorrow ..... (I/snuggle up) to you and not taking my exam!
16. I'm visiting Australia at the moment, at the end ..... (I/ travel) more than 6000 km.
17. I'll come to join you around 7pm, .....; (my meeting/ end) by then.
18. I can imagine that tomorrow ..... (the holiday/ finish), it's sad.

**39.3 Using future continuous, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

- ..... You ..... coffee? (to make)                      *Will you be making coffee?*
- He ..... not ..... the bus. (to use)                      *He will not be using the bus.*
1. He ..... a new language. (to learn)
  2. .... she ..... help? (to need)
  3. .... you not ..... your jacket? (to mend)
  4. He ..... not ..... here. (to stay)
  5. .... we not ..... them a card? (to mail)
  6. They ..... the telephone. (to answer)
  7. .... you ..... downtown? (to go)
  8. I ..... not ..... at the school. (to stop)
  9. .... she not ..... a trip? (to plan)
  10. I ..... the arrangements. (to make)
  11. They ..... not ..... tired. (to feel)
  12. .... we ..... at the library? (to meet)

**39.4 Using future continuous, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. I *will be watching* (watch) TV tomorrow at 7.
2. Tom ..... (travel) to Warsaw all day tomorrow.
3. She ..... (listen) to the radio at five.
4. We ..... (not / wait) for you for more than 15 minutes.
5. I ..... (not / write) a letter on Monday.
6. I ..... (prepare) dinner tomorrow at 2.
7. We ..... (stay) at home all day.
8. She ..... (not / cook) in the afternoon.
9. You can give Mary the message to Peter, she ..... (see) him tomorrow anyway.
10. You can go with us, we ..... (pass) near the station.

**39.5 Using future continuous or future perfect, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. I *will have improved* (improve) my English by the time I finish this course.
2. By next October, I ..... (register) for university.
3. I ..... (learn) enough Spanish to communicate before I go to university in Seville.
4. By the time I graduate from university, I ..... (have) my medical practicum .
5. After seven years, I ..... (qualify) as a doctor.
6. I ..... (fill) in all applications before the deadline.
7. I ..... (be) in Seville for six years by the time I return home.
8. By the end of year, I ..... (study) Spanish for five years.
9. In six months, we ..... (finish) our Baccalaureate.
10. We ..... (do) some research on the gifts of youth for a week next Tuesday.
11. Don't come before 5pm, ..... (I/ work) at my office.
12. Come at 5.30pm, ..... (I/ finish) working.
13. Do you think ..... (you/ still/ live) in the same house next year?
14. If you can, come to see me, ..... (I/ stay) at the Beach Hotel until Saturday.
15. In my dreams, tomorrow ..... (I/snuggle up) to you and not taking my exam!
16. I'm visiting Australia at the moment, at the end ..... (I/ travel) more than 6000 km.
17. I'll come to join you around 7pm, ..... (my meeting/ end) by then.
18. I can imagine that tomorrow ..... (the holiday/ finish), it's sad.

## UNIT 40 Conditional clause (type-one)

(Koşul Cümleleri - 1)

### Conditional clause (type-one)



*Tom will give you some money if you play golf.*

### BİRİNCİ KOŞUL DURUMU

Olması beklenen eylemler bazen bir koşula bağlı olur. (EĞER GİDERSEN..., EĞER GÖRDÜYSEN,... gibi), bu tür cümlelere Koşul Cümleleri – Conditional Sentences denir. Koşul CÜMLELERİ İKİ CÜMLEDEN meydana gelir:

if clause	main clause
if+ present simple,	will + infinitive modal verb be going to

koşul cümlecisi	ana cümle
If I study,	I will pass the exams.
If we're leaving soon,	I must get my coat
If I've finished ,	I will be able to come.
If it rains tomorrow	will you stay at home?

If you hurry, you can catch the bus. (Eğer acele edersen otobüse yetişebilirsin.)

If it rains, we can't go for a picnic. (Eğer yağmur yağarsa pikniğe gidemeyiz.)

If you see him, tell him to come tomorrow. (Eğer onu görürsen yarın gelmesini söyle.)

If the teacher comes early, she will help you.

(Eğer öğretmen erken gelirse sana yardım edecek.)

If Paul does that exercise again, he will throw the book out of the window.

(Eğer Paul o alıştırmayı gene yaparsa kitabı caımdan atacak.)

If you eat all those green apples, you will be ill.

(Eğer bütün o yeşil elmaları yersen hasta olacaksın.)

If I find your licence, I'll phone you at once.

(Eğer ehliyetim bulursam derhal sana telefon edeceğim.)

If you don't work hard, you won't be successful.

(Eğer çok çalışmazsan başarılı olamazsın.)

UNLESS.....(if..not) (medikçe, madıkça)



*The club is for doctors only. You can't go in **unless** you are a member  
(If you aren't a member)*

OLUMLU CÜMLELER İÇİNDE KULLANILIR VE OLUMSUZ MANA verir. Verdiği olumsuz mana  
if + olumsuz'a denktir.

Her türlü koşullu cümlelerinde  
"if + not" yerine kullanılır

They can't pass the exam **if they don't study**  
They can't pass the exam **unless they study**.  
Onlar ders çalışmazlarsa, sınavı geçemeyecekler

You won't speak Japanese **unless** you go to Japan.

(Japonya'ya gitmedikçe Japonca konuşmayacaksın.)

Mehmet shouldn't come **unless** you come.

(Siz gelmedikçe Mehmet gelmez.)

Ayten wouldn't have written to you **unless** you had written to her.

(Siz ona yazmadıkça Ayten de size yazmayacaktı.)

I won't come **unless** they come.

(Onlar gelmedikçe gelmem.)

You will stay in my room **unless** the hotel manager discovers it.

(Otel müdürü anlamazsa odamda kalırsın.)

Punish them **unless** they apologize for their fault.

(Hatalarından dolayı özür dilemezlerse cezalandırın onları.)

**Unless** you are too tired let's go for a walk at the park.

(Çok yorgun değilsen parkta yürüyüşe çıkalım)

### Exercise "conditional and unless."

I am not busy / come and pick you up.	<b>If I'm not busy, I'll come and pick you up.</b>
You fall / break your leg.	<b>If you fall, you'll break your leg</b>
You get the job /you have more freedom.	<b>If you get the job, you'll have more freedom.</b>
If he <b>finishes</b> on time, we <b>will</b> go to the movies. OR We <b>will</b> go to the movies if he <b>finishes</b> on time.	
<b>If I buy</b> a lottery ticket, I might win a lot.	<b>If I can get</b> a train ticket, I will come next week,
<b>If it costs</b> too much, I will buy a smaller one.	<b>If you eat less</b> sugar, you will lose weight.
<b>If we tell a</b> lie, mother will punish us.	<b>Unless</b> you study hard, you won't get a scholarship
<b>Unless</b> I'm mistaken, that's certainly Mr Jones.	<b>Unless</b> it's very cold, we will probably not have snow.
<b>If it snows</b> in the Alps, it will rain in Munich.	<b>If Tom pulls</b> this string, he will open the box.
<b>If I don't</b> go to the gym, I will get fat.	<b>If it rains</b> you'll stay at home.
<b>If we take</b> the bus, we will not arrive in time	<b>If they</b> do not hurry, they will not catch the train
<b>If I don't have</b> so much free time, I won't be able to go to the gym.	
<b>If I do not argue</b> with my father, he will lend me his motorbike.	
<b>If you eat too</b> much junk food, you will not lose weight.	
<b>If you don't</b> get enough sleep, you will not be able to stay awake in class.	
<b>If you own</b> a pet, you may feel more relaxed.	
<b>If you don't</b> get married, you will have more money to spend on yourself.	
<b>If my clothes</b> don't fit, I will have to buy new clothes.	
<b>If you get</b> a part-time job, you may be able to save some money.	
<b>Unless</b> I can find a cheaper one, I 'll have to buy that monitor.	
<b>Unless</b> you're prepared to work very hard ,you will never be a doctor.	
<b>If</b> we aren't careful, we <b>will be</b> late.	
<b>If</b> you see Nicole, <b>send</b> her my regards.	

#### 40.1 Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. If I see your friend tomorrow I (give) *will give* her your message.
2. If I win a million dollar, I (give up) ..... my job.
3. If I hadn't cut my hair, it would (be) ..... longer.
4. If the student had spoken politely, the teacher (would/not /be) ..... angry.
5. If I had seen him, I would (warn) ..... him.
6. If you invited me, I would (accept) ..... with pleasure.
7. If you feel bad tonight, I (stay) ..... with you.
8. If you had taken care of your children, they might (be) ..... more confident.
9. If he had worked hard, he could (earn) ..... enough money.
10. If the water is warm, I (take) a bath .....

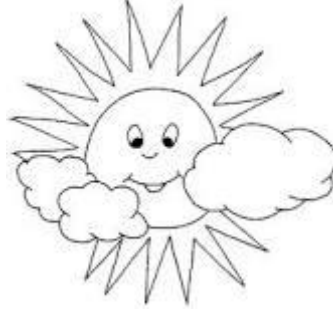
#### 40.2 Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. If you *ring* (ring) from the station,I will come and meet you.
2. What will you do if the train ..... (be) late?
3. I'm sure you ..... (enjoy) the film if you see it.
4. If she ..... (phone),tell her I will be back at three.
5. If I see her, I ..... (not say) anything.
6. If he gets enough money, he ..... (travel) round the world.
7. If it ..... (rain) today, we will stay at home.
8. We'll go to the beach tomorrow if it ..... (be) sunny
9. If I see Bob, I ..... (invite) him to the party.
10. If I ..... (become) a singer, I will be famous

## UNIT 41 Conditional clause (type-two)

( Koşul Cümleleri -2)

### Conditional clause (type-two)



*If I lived by the sea, I would do a lot of swimming.*

### İKİNCİ KOŞUL DURUMU

**SECOND CONDITIONAL: Type 2; geniş zamanda, gerçekleşmeyen, GERÇEKLEŞMESİ BEKLENMEYEN EYLEMLERİ**

if clause	main clause
simple past	would + infinitive could +infinitive might +infinitive

koşul cümlecığı	ana cümle
If I <b>studied</b> ,	I <b>would pass</b> the exams.
If I <b>studied</b> ,	I <b>could pass</b> the exams.
If I <b>studied</b> ,	I <b>might pass</b> the exams.
If it <b>snowed</b> next July	<b>what would</b> you do?

If they asked me to work for them, I might accept.

Eğer onlar için çalışmamı isterseler, kabul edebilirim.

If I worked in that factory, I'd soon change things.

Eğer bu fabrikada çalışsaydım, kısa zamanda birçok şeyi değiştirirdim.

If she left her husband, she might be happier.

Eğer hocasından ayrılrsa, daha mutlu olacak. (muhtemelen ayrılmayacak)

If you came with me, we might go to the cinema.

Benimle gelirsen sinemaya gideriz.

if I was /were

Koşul cümlelerinde was yerine çoğunlukla were kullanılır. If I were you (=yerinde olsam) bu kullanımda en yaygın olanıdır.

If I **were** you I would read it again.

(Yerinde olsam onu tekrar okurum.)

If I **were** you I should pay him now.

(Yerinde olsam ona şimdi öderim.)

If he/she were...

If **he were** richer he could give you more pocket money. (Daha zengin olsa sana daha çok harçlık verir.)

If **she were** cleverer she might succeed in the test. (Daha akıllı olsa testi başarır.)

If he/she were to...

If she **were** to come now she would see the show. (Eğer şimdi gelirse gösteriyi görebilir.)

If **he were** to pay now he wouldn't come tomorrow. (Eğer şimdi öderse yarın gelmez.)

If Oliver found money, he **would not** keep it.

If Tony knew her phone number, he **would not** give it to Frank.

If we did not visit this museum, you **would not** write a good report.

If Jeff did not like Jessica, he **would not** buy her an ice-cream.

If you dropped this bottle, it **would not** break.

Exercise "conditional clause (type-two)

I am sporty so I'll run the marathon

**If I were sporty I would run the marathon.**

I am in Australia, I'll visit the Sydney opera house.

**If I were in Australia, I would visit the Sydney Opera House.**

I am in New York; I'll eat a hot dog.

**If I were in New York, I would eat a hot dog..**

She is going to see Muse in concert, she'll buy a T-shirt.

**If she were going to see Muse in concert, she would buy a T-shirt.**

I am going to Dublin next summer; I'll have to speak in English.

**If I were going to Dublin next summer, I would have to speak in English..**

He is intelligent; he always gets good marks in English.

**If he were intelligent, he would always get good marks in English..**

If Erdem used an alarm clock, he would wake up earlier.

I wouldn't be able to go if my father didn't permit it.

Mr. Brown might go to the races if he could get away from the office.

We would sell the bike for 20 Euros **if Ron repaired it.**



The children would be happy **if he taught them English**

**If there were** more children, they would build a school

We would pass the exam **if we studied harder**.

**If Pat repaired** his bike, he could go on a bicycle tour with us

She would get 100 pounds **if she sold** this old shelf.

**If I was/were** you, I would invite Jack to the party.

If Erdal went to France, he could speak French better. Would you be angry if I used your dictionary?

If they waited for me a few minutes, I could come.

**If I were rich**, I would buy a big house.

**If you took** the train, you would arrive faster

**if you had** a key, you would open the door.

**If you were** less tired, you would clean the house

**if we had** the choice, we would go to America.

**If you used** a pencil, the drawing would be perfect.

**If he met** a woman, he would be happy.

**If I were him**, I would start having driving lessons.

**If I were you**, I would certainly do the same.

You would be surprised **if you met her**.

**If I had** the money, I would buy a new car.

**If I came** home earlier, I would prepare dinner.

**If we lived** in Rome, Francesco would visit us.

**41.1 Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. If I had a typewriter I **would type** (type) the letter myself.
2. If I ..... (know) his address I'd give it to you.
3. He ..... (look) a lot better if he shaved more often.
4. If you ..... (play) for lower stakes you wouldn't lose so much.
5. If he worked more slowly he ..... (not make) so many mistakes.
6. I shouldn't drink that wine if I ..... (be) you.
7. More tourists would come to this country if it ..... (have) a better climate.
8. If I were sent to prison ..... (you/visit) me?
9. If someone ..... (give) you a helicopter what would you do with it?
10. I ..... (buy) shares in that company if I had some money.

**41.2 Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets. (Mixed Conditionals)**

1. If I win on a lottery I **will retire** (retire).
2. That boy is very clever, if you ask him a question he ..... (answer) on the spot!
3. If I ..... (have) enough money I would buy a luxury car.
4. If I were you, I ..... (not/cheat) in the exams.
5. If I had had a car, I ..... (not/go) on foot.
6. If you were more polite, you ..... (not/have) all these problems.
7. If I had had a computer, I ..... (send) you an e-mail, but unfortunately I didn't.
8. If I have a good mark at math, I ..... (be) very proud of myself.
9. If I am ready for marriage, I ..... (tell) you that.
10. If you answer all the questions correctly, they ..... (write) your nickname in the list of winners!

**41.3. Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.**

1. If I were a fish, I .... *would love* ..... (to love) water.
2. If I gave you a ticket, ..... (you/to go) to the concert ?
3. If I ..... (to have) more money, I would be able to travel to London.
4. If they ..... (like) him, they would invite him.
5. If he really ..... (to love)you, he would buy you a gold ring.
6. If I ..... (to know) where you lived, I would go and see you.
7. If I were in China, I (to visit) ..... the Great Wall.
8. If he ..... (to respect) his wife, she wouldn't walk out on him.
9. If you went to bed earlier, you ..... (not to be) so tired.
10. If you ..... (to understand) French grammar, you wouldn't have to read this book.

#### 41.4 Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. They would be rather offended if I *didn't go to see* them. (not/go)
2. If you took more exercise, you would *feel better*. (feel)
3. If I was offered the job, I think I ..... it. (take)
4. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she ..... (refuse)
5. If I sold my car, I..... much money for it. (not/get)
6. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory -..... (close down)
7. What would happen if I ..... that red button? (press)
8. Liz gave me this ring. She ..... very upset if I lost it. (be)
9. Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we ..... (not/come)
10. Would Tim mind if I ..... his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)
11. If somebody ..... in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened. (walk)
12. I'm sure Sue ..... if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

#### 41.5 Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

- If she is angry, she will scold us.                      *If she **were** angry, she **would** scold us.*
- If he wins, we will congratulate him.                      *If he **won**, we **would** congratulate him.*
1. If they want to see you, they will come to the party.....
  2. If he is curious, he will ask what we are doing. ....
  3. She will help us, if she has time. ....
  4. If they work hard, they will succeed. ....
  5. If I find the culprits, I will teach them a lesson. ....
  6. If she recognizes us, she will wave.....
  7. They will treat you well, if you are honest with them. ....
  8. If she likes you, she will tell you. ....
  9. If he is ready, we will invite him to come. ....
  10. If they see me, they will want to speak to me. ....

## UNIT 42 Conditional clause (type-three)

(Koşul Cümleleri-3)

### Conditional clause (type-three)



*If I **had** found him, I **wouldn't have** run*

### ÜÇÜNCÜ KOŞUL DURUMU

ÜÇÜNCÜ KOŞUL DURUMU, geçmişten söz ederken kullanılır. "OLSAYDI, YAPSAYDIM, ETSEYDİM" anlamlarında gelecek şekilde kullanılır.

if clause	main clause
past perfect	would have + past participle could have + past participle might have + past participle

koşul cümlecığı	ana cümle
If I <b>had</b> studied,	I <b>would have</b> passed the exams.
If I <b>had</b> studied,	I <b>could have</b> passed the exams.
If I <b>had</b> studied,	I <b>might have</b> passed the exams.
If it <b>had</b> rained yesterday	<b>would you have</b> stayed at home?

If you **had** been driving more carefully, you **wouldn't have** hit that car.

(Eğer daha dikkatli araba kullanıyor olsaydın o arabaya çarpmazdın.)

If she had fallen into sea, she would have been drown.

(Denize düşmüş olsaydı boğulmuş olacaktı.)

It would have been better if nobody had come.

(Kimse gelmemiş olsaydı daha iyi olmuş olacaktı)

If you had gone to the party, you would have met her.

(Eğer partiye gitmiş olsaydın, ona rastlamış olacaktın)

If I had had a high salary, I would have been living my own life.

(Eğer yüksek bir maaşım olmuş olsaydı, kendi hayatımı yaşamakta oluyordum olacaktım.)

#### Exercise "conditional with "type-three"

If I **had** visited Athens last year, I **would have** phoned you.

If you **had** started coming to the course earlier, you **could have** passed the exam.

If I **hadn't** been so shy at the party last Saturday, I **might have** made more friends.

If you **hadn't** spent so much money, I **wouldn't have** been angry.

He **wouldn't have** got the job, if he **hadn't** worn a tie.

If I **had** met you before, my life **would have** been different.

If he **hadn't** seen the other car, there **would have** been a serious accident.

The mechanic **could have** repaired the music-set if he **had** located the fault.

I **should've** hidden under the seat if I **had** met him in the cinema.

Mary **should have** come and seen you if she **had known** you were here.

If they **had** waited for another 10 minutes, they **would have** seen the pop star

If the police **had** come earlier, they **would have** arrested the burglar.

If you **had** bought fresh green vegetable, your salad **would have** tasted better

If the police **had** not stopped me, I **would have** reached you in time.

If the car **had** turned left, the old lady **would have** crossed the street

If she **had** realized the red traffic light, she **would have** stopped

The boys **would have** won the match if they **had** trained regularly

If you **had** brought your guitar, we **would have** sung at the party.

If we **had** gone to a good restaurant, we **would have** had a better dinner.

If John **had** learned more words, he **would have** written a good report.

If the boys **had** taken the bus to school, they **would have** arrived on time.

If the teacher **had** explained the homework, I **would have** done it.

#### 42.1 Complete with the right tense expressing the conditional.( Mixed Conditionals)

1. If you take my advice, you **will be** (be) happy.
2. What would you do if you ..... (be) me?
3. If you.....(lend) me some books I will give them back in two weeks.
4. I ..... (send) her a letter if I had found her address.
5. She ..... (not/steal) the bread if she hadn't been hungry.
6. If she ..... (come) here I will tell her about the film.
7. I will be unhappy if you ..... (leave) me.
8. If you hadn't been so crazy you ..... (not/buy) this expensive house.
9. If the sun ..... (shine) I will go to the beach.
10. If I ..... (win) the lottery I would leave my country.

#### 42.2 Complete the following sentences using "Conditional " (type-three)

1. If I (visit). *had visited*..... Athens last year, I (phone).... *would have phoned* ..... you.
2. If you (start) ..... coming to the course earlier, you (could pass) ..... the exam.
3. If I (not be) ..... so shy at the party last Saturday, I (might make) ..... more friends.
4. If you (not spend) .....so much money, I (not be) ..... angry.
5. If she (not argue) ..... with the boss. She (get) ..... promoted last year
6. If he (not wear) ..... a tie. He (not get) ..... the job
7. If I (meet) ..... you before, my life (be) ..... different.
8. If he (not see) ..... the other car, there (be) ..... a serious accident.

### 42.3 Complete with the right tense expressing the conditional.( Mixed Conditionals)

1. Jane will come if I (invite) *invite* her.
2. If I (be) ..... an actor, I would get a lot of money.
3. If you had done the work, you (win) ..... a prize.
4. If you had taken care of the hen, it (lay) ..... many eggs.
5. If they (come) ..... earlier, we could have had a lot of fun.
6. If we (have) ..... a car, we might have come earlier.
7. I (punish) ..... him severely if he behaved like that.
8. If you did not go to the bus-stop on time, you (miss) ..... the school van.
9. If Jennifer had not done the work, she (punish) .....
10. If he stood under that tree, he (kill) .....
11. If you use 'Gleam' shampoo, your hair ..... (be) softer.
12. If you were rich, you ..... (buy) a house.
13. If you had invited me to the cinema, I ..... (accept) with pleasure.
14. Your car will go faster, if you ..... (use) 'Motul oil'.
15. If I were you, I ..... (stop talking).
16. If you buy two pens, we ..... (give) you one free.
17. If we had married, we ..... (be) very happy.
18. If I had enough money, I ..... (go) to the seaside for my summer holiday.
19. If you look carefully, you ..... (see) all the animals in the park.
20. If you had lent me your car, I ..... (be) delighted.

### 42.4 Complete the following sentences using "Conditional" (type-three)

1. If Mary *had left*. (leave) early, she would have arrived at the station in time.
2. If I had earned a lot of money, I ..... (become) very rich.
3. If Helen had run fast, she ..... (win) the race.
4. If he ..... (go) to school, he would have learnt a lot of things.
5. If they had played well, they ..... (win).
6. If you..... (try) hard, you would have passed your exams.

7. If Peter ..... (buy) this car, he would have paid a lot of money.
8. If you had paid a lot of money, you ..... (buy) a very good car.
9. If they had visited us last week, we ..... (be) very happy.
10. If you had brought your guitar, we ..... (sing) at the party.

**42.5 Using Conditional (type-three), fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.**

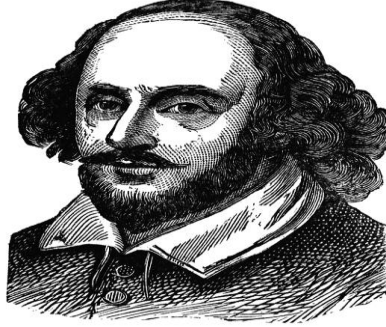
1. If Jimmy *hadn't watched* (not watch) so much TV, he wouldn't have turned into a television set.
2. His face wouldn't have turned into a TV screen if he ..... (spend) his time in a different way.
3. If I hadn't arrived home late, I ..... (not miss) my favourite TV programme.
4. If you ..... (tell) her in advance, she would have gone to your wedding.
5. If the bus drivers ..... (not go) on strike yesterday, I would have gone to the dentist's.
6. If you hadn't eaten so much fast food, you ..... (not get) fat.
7. If my teacher ..... (not give) me a lot of homework, I could have gone to the football match.
8. I could have bought that T-shirt, if I ..... (not spend) all my money on DVDs.
9. We..... (move) last summer, if I hadn't been so tired.
10. If I hadn't felt ill during the exam, I ..... (can finish) it.
11. She ..... (not damage) the DVD player, if she had read the instructions.

## UNIT 43 Passive voice (affirmative)

(Edilgen Cümle)

### Passive voice (Affirmative)

Shakespeare **wrote** Hamlet. (ACTIVE)



*Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.* (PASSIVE)

Bir cümlede yapılan iş kadar o işi YAPAN KİŞİ DE ÖNEMLİ İSE ve belli ise o cümlenin fiili etken (ACTIVE)dir.

Ayşe washed the glasses. (Ayşe bardakları yıkadı) The glasses **were** washed. (Bardaklar yıkandı)  
Özgür torn the curtain (Özgür perdeyi yırttı.) The curtain **was** torn. (Perde yırtıldı)  
Ali camı kırdı. (Etken cümle.) Cam Ali tarafından kırıldı. (Edilgen cümle.)

Bir cümlede işi kimin yaptığı değil de İŞİN YAPILIP YAPILMADIĞI ÖNEMLİ İSE fiili edilgen (PASSIVE) olarak kullanırız.

Passive cümleler (to-be) + fiilin 3 şeklinin kullanılması ile oluşturulur.

Active: We keep the butter here. : (Yağı burada tutarız.)  
Passive: The butter **is kept** here. : (Yağ burada tutulur.)  
Active: They broke the window. : (Camı kırdılar.)  
Passive: The window **was broken.** : (Cam kırıldı.)  
Active: People have seen wolves in the streets. (Halk caddelerde/yolda kurtlar görmüş.)  
Passive: Wolves **have been seen** in the streets. (Caddelerde kurtlar görülmüş.)  
Active: They are repairing the bridge. (Köprüyü onarıyorlar.)  
Passive: The bridge **is being** repaired. (Köprü onarılıyor.)

### ŞİMDİKİ ZAMAN İle Pasif Cümleler Oluşturma - Present progressive passive

Özne + to be + being + V3

I am being watched	You are being watched	he/she/it is being watched
Am I being watched?	Are you being watched?	Is he/she/it being watched?
I am not being watched?	You are not being watched?	he/she/it is not being watched

Active	My father is washing <b>the car</b> :	(Babam arabayı yıkıyor.)
Passive:	<b>The car</b> is being washed	(Araba yıkanıyor.)
Active	The girl is reading <b>the book</b> :	(Kız kitap okuyor)
Passive:	<b>The book</b> is being read	(Kitap okunuyor.)
Active	My mother is cleaning <b>the house</b> :	(Annem evi temizliyor.)
Passive:	<b>The house</b> is being cleaned.	(Ev temizleniyor.)
Active	Ali is painting <b>the room</b> .	(Ali odayı boyuyor.)
Passive	<b>The room</b> is being painted	(Oda boyanıyor.)

#### GENİŞ ZAMAN İle Pasif Cümleler Oluşturma - Simple present passive

##### Özne + to be + V3

I <b>am</b> woken	you <b>are</b> woken	he/she/it <b>is</b> woken
Am I woken?	<b>are</b> you woken?	<b>Is</b> he/she/it woken?
I am not woken?	You <b>are</b> not woken	he/she/it <b>is</b> not woken

Active:	She cooks <b>the eggs</b> very well.	(Yumurtaları çok güzel pişirir.)
Passive:	<b>The eggs</b> are very well cooked.	(Yumurtalar çok güzel pişirilir.)
Active:	She washes <b>the glasses</b> easily.	(Bardakları kolaylıkla yıkar.)
Passive:	<b>The glasses</b> are easily washed.	(Bardaklar kolaylıkla yıkanır.)
Active:	We heat <b>our house</b> by a stove.	(Evimizi sobayla ısıtırız.)
Passive:	<b>Our house</b> is heated by a stove.	(Evimiz sobayla ısıtılır.)
Active:	They feed <b>the horses</b> three times a day.	(Atlara günde üç defa yiyecek verirler.)
Passive:	<b>The horses</b> are fed three times a day.	(Atlara günde üç defa yiyecek verilir.)

#### GELECEK ZAMAN İle Pasif Cümleler Oluşturma - Future passive

##### Özne + will +to be + V3

I <b>will be</b> woken	you <b>will be</b> woken	he/she/it <b>will be</b> woken
<b>will I be</b> woken?	<b>will you be</b> woken?	<b>will Is</b> he/she/it <b>be</b> woken?
I <b>will not be</b> woken?	You <b>will not be</b> woken	he/she/it <b>will not be</b> woken

Active:	We will kill <b>the enemies</b> .	(Düşmanları öldüreceğiz.)
Passive:	The enemies <b>will be</b> killed	(Düşmanlar öldürülecek.)
Active:	I'll solve my <b>problems</b> .	(Sorunlarımı çözeceğim.)
Passive:	My problems <b>will be</b> solved.	(Sorunlarım çözülecek.)
Active	Somebody will show you <b>your mistakes</b> .	(Birisi sana hatalarını gösterecek)



**Passive:** You **will be shown** your mistakes. (Sana hataların gösterilecek.)



The chef will cook a nice coffee

*A nice coffee **will be** cooked.*

### GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN İle Pasif Cümleler Oluşturma - Simple past passive

**Özne + to be + V3**

I <b>was woken</b>	you <b>were</b> woken	he/she/it <b>was</b> woken
<b>was</b> I woken?	<b>were</b> you woken?	<b>was</b> he/she/it woken?
I <b>was not</b> woken?	You <b>were</b> woken	he/she/it <b>was not</b> woken

**Active:** The servant brought the coffee. (Hizmetçi kahveyi getirdi.)

**Passive:** The coffee **was brought**. (Kahve getirildi.)

**Active:** They destroyed the building. (Onlar binayı yıktılar.)

**Passive:** The building **was destroyed** by them. (Bina onlar tarafından yıkıldı.)

**Active:** The news surprised me. (Haberler beni şaşırttı.)

**Passive:** I **was surprised** by the news. (Haberler tarafından şaşırtıldım.)

**Active:** Children broke the window. (Çocuklar camı kırdı.)

**Passive:** The window **was broken** by children. (Cam çocuklar tarafından kırıldı.)

### YAKIN GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN İle Pasif Cümleler Oluşturma – Present perfect passive

**Özne + to be +have/has been+ V3**

I have been <b>woken</b>	you have been woken	he/she/it <b>has been</b> woken
have I been <b>woken</b> ?	have you been woken?	<b>has</b> he/she/it been woken?
I haven't been <b>woken</b>	you haven't been woken	he/she/it <b>hasn't been</b> woken

**Active:** They have taught Italian. Onlar İtalyanca öğrettiler.

**Passive:** Italian **has been** taught. İtalyanca öğretildi.

**Active:** The boy has broken the windows. (Çocuk camları kırdı.)

**Passive:** The windows **have been** broken. (by the boy.) (Camlar (çocuk tarafından) kırıldı.)

### Tüm zamanlarda active-passive formunu

<b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>	The postman delivers letters.	Letters <b>are</b> delivered.
<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b>	The postman is delivering letters.	Letters <b>are being</b> delivered.

<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>	The postman delivered letters.	Letters <b>were</b> delivered.
<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>	The postman was delivering letters.	Letters <b>were being</b> delivered.
<b>PRESENT PERFECT</b>	The postman has delivered letters.	Letters <b>have been</b> delivered.
<b>PAST PERFECT</b>	The postman had delivered letters.	Letters <b>had been</b> delivered.
<b>FUTURE</b>	The postman will deliver letters.	Letters <b>will be</b> delivered.
<b>GOING TO FUTURE</b>	The postman is going to deliver letters.	Letters <b>are going to be</b> delivered.

#### Present Continuous Tense'

**Active:** I am reading a book.

**Passive:** A book is being read by me.

**Active:** Someone is painting the house.

**Passive:** The house is being painted by someone.

**Active:** She is cleaning the blackboard.

**Passive:** The blackboard is being cleaned by her.

**Active:** They are introducing us to the director. **Passive:** The director is being introduced us

#### Present Perfect Tense

**Active:** Someone has opened the door.

**Passive:** The door has been opened by someone.

**Active:** The thief has stolen my jeweler.

**Passive:** My jeweler has been stolen by the thief.

**Active:** I have finished my homework.

**Passive:** My homework has been finished.

#### Simple Past Tense'

**Active:** Someone opened the door.

**Passive:** The door was opened by someone.

**Active:** They invited me to dinner.

**Passive:** I was invited to dinner by them.

#### Past Continuous Tense

**Active:** Someone was opening the door.

**Passive:** The door was being opened by someone.

**Active:** The doctor was examining the patient.

**Passive:** The patient was being examined by the doctor.

#### Past Perfect Tense:

**Active:** Someone had opened the door.

**Passive:** The door had been opened.

**Active:** He had finished his dinner when I came in. **Passive:** His dinner had been finished when I came in.

#### Simple Future Tense:

**Active:** Someone will open the door

**Passive:** The door of will be opened by someone.

**Active:** I will read a book.

**Passive:** The book will be read by me.

### MODAL FİLLERİN "PASSIVE VOICE" İLE KULLANIMI:

My mother **must** wash my car



*My car **must be** washed (by my mother)*

"Modal verb" ler ile PASSIVE YAPILIRKEN "be" de herhangi bir değişikliğe uğramadan kendi haliyle YANI "BE" OLARAK YAZILIR.

Somebody <b>will clean</b> the office tomorrow	The office <b>will be</b> cleaned
Somebody <b>must clean</b> the office	The office <b>must be</b> cleaned tomorrow
I think they'll <b>invite</b> you to the party	I think you'll <b>be</b> invited to the party
They <b>can't repair</b> my watch	My watch <b>can't be</b> repaired
You <b>should wash</b> this sweater by hand	This sweater <b>should be</b> washed by hand
They <b>are going to build</b> a new airport	A new airport <b>is going to be</b> built
Somebody <b>has to wash</b> these clothes	These clothes <b>have to be</b> washed
They <b>had to take</b> the injured man to hospital	The injured man <b>had to be</b> taken to hospital

**Active:** They **could** keep this food.

**Passive:** This food **could be** kept.

**Active:** They **will** settle the problem.

**Passive:** The problem **will be** settled.

**Active:** My mother **may** wash my clothes

**Passive:** My clothes **may be** washed by my mother.

**Active:** My mother **can** wash my clothes

**Passive:** My clothes **can be** washed by my mother.

### Exercise passive voice

They speak English **in India**.

English is spoken **in India** .

Mrs Jones had cleared **the table**.

**The table** had been cleared by Mrs Jones .

You must keep **dogs** on a leash at all times.

**Dogs** must be kept on a leash at all times.

They have just arrested **the thief**.

**The thief** has just been arrested.

My sister, Laura, has decorated **the house**.

**The house** has been decorated by my sister, Laura.

They will ask **you** to open your cases.

**You** will be asked to open your cases.

Someone stole **my bicycle**.

**My bicycle** was stolen.

They do not allow **dogs** in that shop.

**Dogs** are not allowed in that shop.

They might have sold **the flat**.

**The flat** might have been sold. .

If the girls had seen **the accident** ...

**If the accident** had been seen by the girls...

They will certainly reduce **taxes** soon.

**Taxes** will certainly be reduced soon.

They are going to repair **the bridge**.

**The bridge** is going to be repaired.

My father rides **my horse** everyday

**My horse** is ridden by my father everyday

He painted **the fence** yesterday

**The fence** was painted by him yesterday

### 43.1 Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice.

1. Matisse painted this picture. *This picture was painted by Matisse.*

2. They are repairing the washing machine .....

3. Mary bought a camera. ....

4. The police knows him. ....

5. Two friends of mine have read that book .....

6. The pupils were playing the piano .....

7. Sarah is eating a hot dog. ....

8. He helps me in English. ....

9. This woman has stolen my car .....
10. The cat ate the mouse. ....

**43.2. Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The cat has eaten <b>the mice</b> .       | <i>The mice has been eaten by the cat.</i> |
| 2. They will accept <b>my offer</b> .        | .....                                      |
| 3. They are building <b>a new bridge</b> .   | .....                                      |
| 4. They gave Frank <b>a new job</b> .        | .....                                      |
| 5. They gave a car to <b>Mary</b> .          | .....                                      |
| 6. They teach her <b>Chinese</b> at school . | .....                                      |
| 7. They didn't send me <b>a parcel</b> .     | .....                                      |
| 8. Mark was watching <b>TV</b> .             | .....                                      |
| 9. I paint <b>the door</b> .                 | .....                                      |
| 10. The suspect killed <b>the Lord</b> .     | .....                                      |

**43.3 Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice.**

1. She can help me. *I can be helped by her.*
2. We shall see them. ....
3. Ali took the pen. ....
4. I must see the doctor. ....
5. You are selling yams. ....
6. The pupils have bought the books. ....
7. We write the letter. ....
8. I offered them a new house. ....
9. She will repair the roof. ....
10. She is singing a beautiful song. ....
11. The cat killed the mice. ....
12. I will listen to good music. ....
13. Mike is reading a book. ....
14. You must take the medicine. ....
15. Moussa can do this exercise. ....

**43.4 Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice**

1. They built this castle in 1756. *This castle was built in 1756.*
2. The mechanic has repaired my car. ....
3. They will obey him, don't worry! .....
4. They are painting the kitchen. ....
5. They had prepared everything for the party. ....
6. Hemingway wrote this novel in 1932.....
7. They make such shirts in China. ....

8. People must not take their cameras inside the factory.....
9. The gardener has watered the flowers.....
10. I finished my work at 2 pm.....

#### 43.5 Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice

1. The police arrested **two thieves**. *Two thieves were arrested by the police.*
2. Inspector Moody will question them.....
3. A secretary typed the reports. ....
4. Did the two thieves ask for counsel? .....
5. Their family have found a good barrister .....
7. Has Mr. Advice seen them? .....
8. Mr. Advice should send a letter to the judge. ....
9. The director has to sign it first.....
10. The prisoners can borrow books.....
11. Will the prisoners need money? .....
12. Prisoners ate unhealthy food. ....
13. A psychiatrist must see these prisoners once a month.....
14. Does a nurse look after them when they are seriously ill? .....
15. We call for a doctor in that case. ....
16. Are they building a library? .....
17. Journalists usually ask lots of questions. ....
18. Journalists have to write good articles.....
19. The prisoners don't read your newspaper! .....

#### 43. 6. Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice.

1. She bought this house in 2008. *This house was bought in 2008*
2. We'll switch off the lights at 10 p.m.....
3. They had cleaned the car by 10.....
4. I removed the books before you came in. ....
5. They took her to hospital as soon as possible.....
6. We'll name this baby after his father. ....
7. They have invited me to the ceremony. ....
8. The dog tore the cat to pieces. ....
9. The wind blew all the leaves way.....
10. They left the kids behind.....

#### 43.7 Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice.

1. My father rides my horse everyday . *My horse is ridden by my father everyday*
2. He painted the fence yesterday .....

3. James will bring his video games when he comes .....
4. My mother is making a cake for my birthday .....
5. I was using a maths book to do my homework .....
6. Students have collected a lot of money for .....
7. By the time we arrived, they had finished all the food .....
8. By June I will have bought a wedding dress .....
9. Sara took her dog for a walk .....
10. The weather forecast announced that the wind will bring heavy clouds.....

**43.8 Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice.**

1. They're building a very big house. *A very big house is being built by them.*
2. Children listen to the teacher. ....
3. My cat has eaten your flowers.....
4. My dog has bitten my neighbour. ....
5. We are writing a poem. ....
6. She loves you. ....
7. He has written a poem.....
8. We repaired my car. ....
9. My son loves cats and dogs. ....

**43.9 Change the following sentences from the Passive Voice to the Active Voice.**

1. A novel is being read by Mary. *Mary is reading a novel..*
2. A stone was being thrown by the kid .....
3. A car has been bought by him .....
4. The door had been knocked at by someone .....
5. Yam is eaten by people in my country .....
6. The jackpot will be won by her .....
7. The mother tongue would be taught to him by her .....
8. The fish is eaten by the cat .....
9. A book was offered to them by her .....
10. A letter was written to him by her .....

**43.10. Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice.**

1. Mary was singing a beautiful song. *A beautiful song was being sung by Mary.*
2. Jack and Jill had done the work. **The work** .....
3. Peter is sweeping the floor. **The floor** .....
4. Someone stole my pen. **My pen** .....
5. People are polluting the environment. **The environment** .....
6. The maid has cleaned the rooms. **The rooms** .....

7. John and Tom are washing the dirty clothes. **The dirty clothes** .....
8. The cat is chasing the mice. **The mice** .....
9. Somebody broke the window pane. **The window pane**.....
10. I am reading this book as it seems interesting. **This book** .....

## UNIT 44 Personal Passive

(İki nesneli edilgen cümleler)

### İKİ NESNELİ CÜMLELERDE PASSIVE FORM

They gave **a prize** to **the policeman** (İki nesneli bir cümle)



1-**The policeman** was given a prize. (Polise bir ödül verildi.)

2-**A prize** was given to the policeman (Bir ödül Polise verildi.)

İki nesneli bir cümle, NESNELERDEN HER BİRİ ÖZNE YAPILARAK iki farklı şekilde Passive formu yazılabilir

Bu tür CÜMLELERDE KULLANILAN FİLLER şunlardır:

<b>bring:</b> getirmek	<b>promise:</b> söz vermek	<b>order:</b> emretmek	<b>lend:</b> ödünç vermek
<b>give:</b> vermek	<b>refuse:</b> red etmek	<b>tell:</b> söylemek	<b>show:</b> göstermek
<b>leave:</b> ayrılmak	<b>send:</b> öndermek	<b>pay:</b> demek	

I gave him **a book**.

1 -He was given **a book** by me. (O'na bir kitap benim tarafımdan verildi.)

2- **A book** was given to him by me. (Bir kitap ona benim tarafımdan verildi.)

Tim gave Lisa **some flowers**.

1-**Some flowers** were given to Lisa by Tim. (Bazı çiçekler Tim tarafından Lisa 'ya verildi.)

2-**Lisa** was given some flowers by Tim. (Lisa 'ya bazı çiçekler Tim tarafından verildi.)

### Exercise "active and passive form with the person

They will award **Samuel** a scholarship

**Samuel** will be awarded a scholarship.

They offered **you** a better job

**You** were offered a better job.

They should tell **us** the truth  
 They have given **Peter** a good piece of advice  
 They are showing **Barbara** the new models  
 They might teach **me** three languages  
 They sent **Dave** lovely Christmas cards  
 They would supply **you** with money if necessary  
 They can't have told **the parents** that awful lie  
 They won't offer **me** a car  
 They didn't teach **us** Greek

We should be told the truth.  
 Peter has been given a good piece of advice.  
 Barbara is being shown the new models.  
 I might be taught three languages.  
 Dave was sent lovely Christmas cards.  
 You would be supplied with money if necessary.  
 The parents can't have been told that awful lie!  
 I won't be offered a car.  
 We weren't taught Greek..

#### 44.1 Write these sentences in another way, beginning in the way shown.

1. They asked **me** some difficult questions at the interview...

*I was asked some difficult questions at the interview*

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 2. Janet's colleagues gave <b>her</b> a present when she retired. | .....          |
| 3. Nobody told <b>me</b> that George was ill.                     | .....          |
| 4. How much will <b>they</b> pay you?                             | .....          |
| 5. I think they should have offered <b>Tom</b> the job.           | .....          |
| 6. Has anybody shown <b>you</b> what to do?                       | Have you ..... |
| 7. He told <b>me</b> a strange story.                             | .....          |
| 8. He has shown <b>us</b> his new car.                            | .....          |
| 9. He will promise <b>Jane</b> a big diamond ring.                | .....          |
| 10. I paid <b>him</b> €200 for his job.                           | .....          |
| 11. We gave <b>them</b> plenty of work.                           | .....          |
| 12. Somebody will send <b>you</b> a Valentine card.               | .....          |
| 13. I told <b>him</b> the whole story.                            | .....          |
| 14. The doctor had spared <b>them</b> no details                  | .....          |
| 15. They are telling <b>him</b> the whole thing.                  | .....          |

#### 44.2 Change the following sentences to the Passive Voice using "the person"

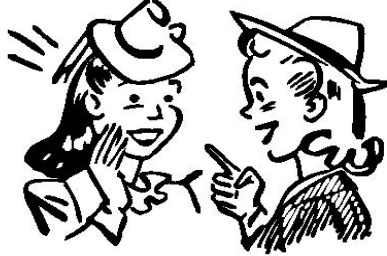
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. They took <b>her</b> to hospital as soon as possible. | <i>She was taken to hospital as soon as possible.</i> |
| 2. They have invited <b>me</b> to the ceremony.          | .....   |
| 3. They teach <b>her</b> Chinese at school.              | .....   |
| 4. Her aunt is bringing <b>her</b> up now.               | .....   |
| 5. The King himself pardoned <b>them</b> .               | .....   |
| 6. A strange man followed <b>me</b> .                    | .....   |



## UNIT 45 I wish (if only)

(.....keşke)

I wish (if only)



*I wish / If only I could talk to her!*

Türkçede KEŞKE DİYE İFADE ETTİĞİMİZ cümleleri ingilizcede temel olarak wish veya if only cümleleri ile yaparız. Bu yapı İngilizce’de temel olarak ÜÇ AYRI ZAMAN için üç ayrı şekilde kullanılır.

“ŞİMDİ” için istediğimiz keşkelerimiz. (Wish+Past tense)

I wish you **studied** you lessons.

(Keşke derslerine çalışsan.)

I wish it **weren’t** cold today.

(Keşke bugün soğuk olmasa.)

I wish the teacher **didn’t** ask questions.

(Keşke öğretmen sorular sormasa.)

“GEÇMİŞE” yönelik keşkelerimiz. (Wish+Past Perfect tense)

I wish I **hadn’t** argued with my mom yesterday.

(Keşke dün annemle tartışmasaydım.)

I wish you **had** not told all those lies.

(Keşke tüm o yalanları söylemeseydin.)

I wish he **hadn’t** been so drunk in the party.

(Keşke partide bu kadar sarhoş olmasaydı.)

If only you **had** learned english when you were at high school. (Keşke lisedeyken ingilizce öğrenseydin.)

“GELECEĞE” yönelik keşkelerimiz. (Wish+would)

Bu yapı AYNI ZAMANDA MEMNUNİYETSİZLİK bildirirken de kullanılır.)

I wish you **would** hurry up!

(Keşke acele etsen)

I wish you **would** also come tomorrow.

(Keşke yarın sen de gelsen)

I wish they **wouldn’t** reject.

(Keşke itiraz etmeseler.)

If only he **would** admit.

(Keşke kabul etse.)

I wish you **wouldn’t** drive so fast.

(Keşke bu kadar hızlı araba kullanmasan)

“YETENEK” ile ilgili keşkelerimiz.

(If only/wish ‘ten sonra could kullanılır.)

I wish I **could** play tennis.

(Keşke tenis oynayabilsem.)

I wish he **could** understand me.

(Keşke beni anlayabilse.)

I wish I **could** speak english.

(Keşke ingilizce konuşabilse)

### IF ONLY I wish" Anlamında kullanılabilir

I <b>wish</b> she had met you.	<b>If only</b> she had met you!
I <b>wish</b> they hadn't killed them	<b>If only</b> they hadn't killed them!
I <b>wish</b> I was/were rich.	<b>If only</b> I was/were rich.
<b>If only</b> he lived in Paris.	<b>If only</b> I had some new shoes.

### Exercise "i wish, if only"

I'd like to have more money to buy all I want.	I <b>wish</b> I had more money to buy all I want.
I'd like you to be more talkative.	I <b>wish</b> you were more talkative.
It's a pity that the weather is so cold.	I <b>wish</b> the weather were warmer.
I can't play football.	I <b>wish</b> I could play football
You're far too jealous of her success!	I <b>wish</b> you were less jealous of her success!
It's a pity these kids are so shy.	I <b>wish</b> these kids were not so shy.
It's a pity the winter holidays are so short.	I <b>wish</b> the winter holidays were longer.
It's a pity these vegetables are so bad.	I <b>wish</b> these vegetables were better.
It's a pity your uncle couldn't come with us.	I <b>wish</b> your uncle could have come with us.
I <b>wish</b> I hadn't argued with my mom yesterday.	I <b>wish</b> you had not told all those lies.
I <b>wish</b> he hadn't been so drunk in the party	I <b>wish</b> I hadn't taken your advice. (= but I did)
I <b>wish</b> I was /were going with you. (= I'm not)	<b>If only</b> you were here. (= but you are not)
I <b>wish</b> I had known you then. (= but I didn't)	<b>If only</b> you could be here! (= but you're not)
<b>If only</b> I'd listened to you! (=but I didn't)	<b>If only</b> I was going on holiday with you!
I wish I were taller.	I wish it were Saturday today.
I'm too fat. I <b>wish</b> I was thin.	I never get invited to parties. I <b>wish</b> I got invited to parties.
It's raining. I <b>wish</b> it wasn't raining.	I've eaten too much. I <b>wish</b> I hadn't eaten so much.
I <b>wish</b> I was/were rich.	He <b>wishes</b> he lived in Paris.
I <b>wish</b> I had some new shoes.	I've eaten too much. <b>If only</b> I hadn't eaten so much.
<b>If only</b> I was/were rich.	<b>If only</b> he lived in Paris.

### 45.1 For each situation, write a sentence with "I wish / if only"

- If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.  
I **wish** I (study) harder.      *I wish I had studied harder.*
- My friends invited me to a party, but I didn't go.  
I **wish** I (go) to the party with them .....
- My car is old but I can't afford a new one.  
**If only** I (can) afford a new car .....
- My sister phoned me but I wasn't at home.  
I **wish** I (be) in .....
- My dog needs to go for a walk, but I haven't got time right now.  
**If only** I (have) more free time .....

6. If I want to be promoted, I need to speak a foreign language.

**I wish I (can) speak French** .....

7. If I were younger, I would be able to play tennis.

**If only I (be) younger** .....

8. If I'd had more children, I wouldn't be so lonely.

**If only I (have) more children** .....

9. If I want to go to the cinema, I would need some money.

**If only I (have) some money** .....

#### 45.2 Fill in the blanks with the verbs shown in brackets.

1. Bruce wishes he *had* (have) more money so he could buy a new sweater.

2. I wish I ..... (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.

3. I wish you ..... (stop) watching television while I am talking to you.

4. I wish you ..... (do) that. It annoys me.

5. I wish the holidays ..... (come) so we could go off to the seaside.

6. Of course Tom wishes he ..... (come) with us to Paris, but he has to stay here.

7. I wish we ..... (go) to the match on Saturday but we're visiting my uncle.

8. I wish you ..... (keep) your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows

9. If only I ..... (lose) all my money. Now I'm broke.

10. Peter is always late. If only he ..... (turn up) on time for a change!

#### 45.3 Change the sentences using *I wish...*

1. I'm sorry that I'm so **clumsy** : (I) *I wish I weren't so clumsy*

2. My parents are sorry that I'm not **good** at maths: (My parents) .....

3. Jim is sorry that he doesn't **know** Jenny's phone number: (Jim) .....

4. My dad is sorry that my mother doesn't **speak** English: (My dad) .....

5. I'm sorry that **it's raining** : (I) .....

6. I'm sorry that you are **ill**: .....

7. I'm sorry that I can't **play** the violin: .....

8. I'm sorry that I'm **so late**: .....

9. I'm sorry that I can't **help** you: .....

10. I'm sorry that I don't know my English **verbs** .....

## UNIT 46 Reported speech

(STATEMENTS- IMPERATIVE) (olumlu olumsuz,emir olarak)

### Reported speech

He said "I bought these books."



*He said that he had bought those books.*

Bir söz, sözü söyleyen kişinin ağzından çıktığı gibi aynen ifade edilirse, bu "direct" dolaysız cümle olur. BİRİSİNİN SÖYLEDİĞİ SÖZ, YANİ BİRİSİNİN SÖYLEDİĞİ CÜMLE, DİĞERİ TARAFINDAN BAŞKA BİRİSİNE AKTARILIRSA, BUNLAR "INDIRECT" dolaylı cümle olur.

Direct Speech : He said; "The test is difficult.

(O dedi ki; "Test çok zor.")

Indirect Speech : He said the test **was** difficult.

(Testin zor olduğunu söyledi.)

Direct Speech : She said; "I **watch** TV everyday.

(O dedi ki; "Ben her gün televizyon seyredirim.")

Indirect Speech: She said she **watched** TV every day.

(Her gün televizyon seyrettiğini söyledi.)

Direct Speech: I **come** to school every day.

(Jack dedi ki; "Ben hergün okula giderim.")

Indirect Speech: Jack said he **came** to school every day. (Jack her gün okula gittiğini söyledi.)

Direct cümlelerin indirect şekle çevrilmesi değişik uygulama gerektirmesi BAKIMINDAN ÜÇ ŞEKİLDE OLUR.

1-STATEMENT (olumlu, olumsuz cümleler)

2- IMPERATIVE (emir cümleleri)

3- QUESTION (soru cümleleri)

### STATEMENT

(olumlu,olumsuz düz cümleler.)

direct speech	indirect speech
He said, "I live in Paris." "Paris' te yaşıyorum.", dedi.	He said he lived in Paris. "Paris'te yaşadığını söyledi."
He said, "I am cooking dinner." "Akşam yemeğini pişiriyorum", dedi	He said he was cooking dinner. "Akşam yemeğini pişirdiğini söyledi."
He said, "I have visited London twice."	He said he had visited London twice."

"Londrayı iki kez ziyaret ettim", dedi.	Londrayı iki kez ziyaret ettiğini söyledi."
He said, "I went to New York last week." "Geçen hafta New York'a gittim." dedi.	He said he had gone to New York the week before. "Geçen hafta New York'a gittiğini söyledi."
He said, "I had already eaten." "Ben yemeğimi çoktan yedim." dedi.	He said he had already eaten. "Yemeğini çoktan yediğini söyledi."
He said, "I am going to find a new job." "Yeni bir iş bulacağım." dedi.	He said he was going to find a new job. "Yeni bir iş bulacağını söyledi."
He said, "I will give Jack a call." "Jack'i arayacağım." dedi.	He said he would give Jack a call. "Jack'i arayacağını söyledi."

**Dolaylı anlatımda (indirect speech) cümlelerin zamanı değişir VE BİR ADIM GERİ GİDER.**

direct speech	indirect speech
<b>SIMPLE PRESENT</b> He said, "I <b>go</b> to school every day."	<b>SIMPLE PAST</b> He said (that) he <b>went</b> to school every day.
<b>SIMPLE PAST</b> He said, "I <b>went</b> to school every day."	<b>PAST PERFECT</b> He said (that) he <b>had gone</b> to school every day.
<b>PRESENT PERFECT</b> He said, "I <b>have gone</b> to school every day."	<b>PAST PERFECT</b> He said (that) he <b>had gone</b> to school every day.
<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b> He said, "I <b>am going</b> to school every day."	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b> He said (that) he <b>was going</b> to school every day.
<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b> He said, "I <b>was going</b> to school every day."	<b>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b> He said (that) he <b>had been going</b> to school every day,
<b>FUTURE (WILL)</b> He said, "I <b>will go</b> to school every day."	<b>WOULD + VERB NAME</b> He said (that) he <b>would go</b> to school every day.
<b>FUTURE (going to)</b> He said, "I <b>am going</b> to school every day	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b> He said (that) he <b>was going</b> to school every day

**Direct Speech** He said 'I am a teacher.'

('Ben öğretmenim.' dedi.)

**Indirect Speech** : He said (that) he was a teacher.

(Öğretmen olduğunu söyledi.)

**Direct Speech** : He said; "The test is difficult.

(O dedi ki; "Test çok zor.")

**Indirect Speech** : He said the test was difficult.

(Testin zor olduğunu söyledi.)

**Direct Speech** : She said; "I watch TV everyday.

(O dedi ki; "Ben her gün televizyon seyredirim.")

**Indirect Speech**: She said she watched TV every day. (Her gün televizyon seyrettiğini söyledi.)

**Direct Speech**: I come to school every day.

(Jack dedi ki; "Ben hergün okula giderim.")

**Indirect Speech**: Jack said he came to school every day. (Jack her gün okula gittiğini söyledi.)

## MODAL VERBS

He said, "I <b>CAN</b> come tonight." "Bu akşam gelebilirim." dedi.	He said he <b>could</b> come that night. "Bu akşam gelebileceğini söyledi."
He said, "I <b>MAY</b> buy a new car." "Yeni bir araba satın alabilirim." dedi.	He said he <b>might</b> buy a new car. "Yeni bir araba alabileceğini söyledi."
He said, "I <b>MIGHT</b> go to Denver." "Denver'a gidebilirim." dedi.	He said he <b>might</b> go to Denver. "Denver'a gidebileceğini söyledi."
He said, "I <b>MUST</b> give Ken a call." "Ken'i aramalıyım," dedi.	He said he <b>had to</b> give Ken a call. "Ken'ı araması gerektiğini söyledi."
He said, "I <b>HAVE TO</b> give Ken a call." "Ken' i aramam gerekiyor." dedi.	He said he <b>had to</b> give Ken a call.. "Kevin'ı araması gerektiğini söyledi."
* He said, "I <b>SHOULD</b> see a doctor" "Doktora görünmeliyim." dedi.	He said he <b>should</b> see a doctor. "Doktora görünmesi gerektiğini söyledi."

Zaman zarfları ve yer zarfları sözün aktarıldığı yere ve zamana göre DEĞİŞİKLİĞE uğrar. Bunlar liste halinde verilmiştir.

<b>tomorrow</b> = the following day, the next day,	<b>today</b> = that day, the same day
<b>tonight</b> = that night	<b>yesterday</b> = the day before, the previous day
<b>the day before yesterday</b> = two days before	<b>ago</b> = before, previously
<b>the day after tomorrow</b> = in two days' time	<b>here</b> = there
<b>this, these</b> = that, those	<b>now</b> = then
<b>last week/month/year</b>	the previous week/month/year
<b>next week/month/year</b>	the following week/month/year

Jessica said 'I went to the cinema **yesterday**.

Jessica 'Dün sinemaya gittim.' dedi.

Jessica said (that) she had gone to the cinema **the previous day**.

Jessica, önceki gün sinemaya gittiğini söyledi.

## IMPERATIVE (olumlu emir cümleleri)



**Read this page again.**

*He told me **to read** that page again*

İngilizce'de Imperatives (emir cümleleri) isminden de anlaşıldığı gibi, BİR İŞİN YAPILMASINI, YA DA YAPILMAMASINI EMREDEN cümlelerdir.

advise	( tavsiye etmek )	ask ( rica etmek )	command ( emretmek )
order	( emretmek )	forbid ( yasaklamak )	warn ( uyarmak )

I said, "Come down "

(Aşağıya gel dedim.)

I told / advised / asked / commanded / ordered him to come down.

(Ona, aşağıya gelmesini söyledim /tavsiye ettim/ rica ettim/ emrettim /

"Sit down"

(Otur.)

The teacher **asked** them to sit down.

(Öğretmen onların oturmalarını istedi)

"Open the door"

(Kapıyı aç. )

She **asked** me to open the door

(Benden kapıyı açmamı istedi.)

"Come in"

(İçeri girin)

The manager **asked** the man to come in

(Müdür, adama içeri girmesini söyledi.)

Please have a cup of tea

(Lütfen bir çay için)

She **offered** me a cup of tea

( Bana çay ikram etti.)

Ali said to me "Wait for me."

(Ali bana "Beni bekle" dedi).

Ali **told** me to wait for him.

(Ali bana onu beklememi söyledi.)

She said to me "Wash your hands."

(O, bana "Ellerini yıka" dedi.)

#### IMPERATIVE (olumsuz emir cümleleri)

Eğer emir cümlesi olumsuzsa "indirect" şekle çevirirken filin başına "NOT TO" getirilir.

Don't wipe your dirty fingers on my clean shirt.



*The man ordered the kid **not to** wipe dirty fingers on his clean shirt.*

He said, "Don't open the door."

(O, "Kapıyı açma," dedi.)

He told me **not to** open the door.

(Kapıyı açmamamı söyledi.)

They said, "Don't close the window, Mary."

(Onlar, "Pencereyi kapatma Mary," dediler.)

They told Mary **not to** close the window.

(Mary'ye pencereyi kapamamasını söylediler.)

#### Exercise reported speech

The sun rises in the East'.	He said (that) the sun rises in the East
I am glad to be here this evening'.	He said (that) he <u>was</u> glad to be <u>there</u> that evening
I went to Dublin last week'.	He said (that) he <u>had</u> gone to Dublin the week <u>before</u>
I will go downtown tomorrow'.	She said (that) she <u>would</u> go downtown <u>the next day</u>
'I went to bed early last night'.	He said (that) he had gone to bed early the night before
I had already eaten'.	She said (that) she <u>had</u> already eaten
You <b>play</b> the piano very well.'	Mr Jones told me I played the piano very well.
'We're leaving the town.'	He told me they were leaving the town.
She said to him 'I <b>can</b> lend you my book'.	She told him (that) she could lend him her book
He said, 'the sun <b>rises</b> in the East'.	He said (that) the sun <u>rises</u> in the East
She said to me 'be careful'.	She told me <u>to</u> be careful
He said, 'I <b>am</b> glad to be here this evening'.	He said (that) he was glad to be there that evening
He said, 'I went to Dublin last week'.	He said (that) he had gone to Dublin the week before
'I am very tired.'	She said she was very tired.
You play the piano very well.	Mr Jones told me I played the piano very well.
'Can you give us a hand?'	They asked if we could give them a hand.
'We 're leaving the town.'	He told me they were leaving the town.
'Your parents have had an accident.'	Sally said that your parents had had an accident.
'I left home at seventeen.'	Her letter said that she had left home at seventeen.

#### 46.1 Put the following sentences in to "indirect speech"

1. He said: ' I won't go'. He said he ..... *He said he wouldn't go*
2. She said: ' I was in New York last year .....
3. Annette said: ' I was cooking '.....
4. He said: ' I'm going to watch a film this week ' . .....
5. Tim said: ' I have been to Paris '.....
6. He said: ' I will be staying at a hotel in France '.....
7. She said: ' I was eating dinner '.....
8. Eva said: ' I had taken Spanish lessons before ' . .....
9. She said:' I've been doing this for three years' . .....
10. He said:' I will have been studying English for 4 years by 2014. ....
11. Rick said: 'I will be rich one day'. ....
12. He said:' My parents are English teachers'. ....
13. Olga said:' I don't like soups'. ....

#### 46.2 Put the following sentences in to "indirect speech"

1. Sara: 'I'm cooking some pasta for dinner.' *Sara said she was cooking some pasta for dinner.*
2. Nour: 'there is a nice movie on TV.' .....
3. Leila: 'I bought a magnificent dress from the new shop.' .....



4. Karin: 'I worked very hard to earn my living. ....
5. Laurent: 'I will plan a picnic for my friends this weekend.'.....
6. John: 'I'm reading a very interesting adventure story. ....
7. Merry: 'I may leave the office at 4.00' .....
8. Lynda: 'I will stay at home all afternoon.' .....
9. Chantal: 'I may take the children to the park.' .....
10. The president: 'We will do our best to improve the economic situation.' .....

#### 46.3 Put the following sentences in to "direct speech"

1. She told **her mother** that she was going to the market.  
She said: ***I am going to the market.***"
2. His friends told me that they would go home the following Sunday.  
His friends Said: .....
3. The teacher told Mark he had been very regular in his work  
The teacher said: .....
4. Marc told me that he had finished his work.  
Marc said: .....
5. The teacher said the earth moves around the sun.  
The teacher said: .....
6. He said that she was not going home that day.  
He said: .....
7. He asked me if I had brought the pens.  
He asked: .....
8. The boy asked me if that was the place we had visited before.  
The boy asked: .....
9. The judge told the witness to tell the truth.  
The judge said: .....
10. The prisoner begged the judge to forgive him.  
The prisoner said: .....

#### 46.4 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. Sara: I'm cooking some pasta for dinner. ∴ ***Sara said she was cooking some pasta for dinner.***
2. Nour: There is a nice movie on TV: .....
3. Leila: I bought a magnificent dress from the new shop: .....
4. Karim: I worked very hard to earn my living: .....
5. Laurent: I will plan a picnic for my friends this weekend: .....
6. John: I'm reading a very interesting adventure story: .....
7. Merry: I may leave the office at 4.00: .....
8. Lynda: I will stay at home all afternoon: .....

9. Chantal: I may take the children to the park: .....
10. The president: We will do our best to improve the economic situation: .....

#### 46.5 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. I am going to the cinema with my girlfriend.  
*He said he was going to the cinema with his girlfriend*
2. You have bought yourself a lovely new dress. ....
3. They are waiting outside. ....
4. I have been smoking too much. ....
5. I lost my temper last week. ....
6. I was as sick as a dog yesterday. ....
7. You play the piano very well. ....
8. She has given me a birthday gift. ....
9. He is sitting right behind me. ....
10. I will answer the phone. ....

#### 46.6 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. Sarah: 'I love Tom' *Sarah says that she loves Tom.*
2. Peter: 'Is Brenda American?' .....
3. Peter: 'My father had an accident this morning' .....
4. Peter: 'My parents are watching TV' .....
5. Sarah: 'I have two sisters' .....
6. Peter: 'I don't like English' .....
7. Peter: 'My e mail is Elaina' .....
8. Sarah: 'I love dancing' .....
9. Peter: 'I will go to the beach during the holidays' .....
10. Sarah: 'I live on Reunion Island' .....
11. Peter: 'My favourite subject is sport' .....
12. Sarah: 'I would like a pancake with maple syrup' .....

#### 46.7 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. 'I was listening to the radio yesterday'  
*He said he had been listening to the radio the day before.*
2. 'I was in Spain last week' .....
3. 'I want to visit my parents this evening' .....
4. 'I'll give you the money back next week' .....
5. 'I'll help you tomorrow' .....
6. 'Peter bought the car last year' .....
7. 'I visited them last night' .....
8. 'I'm tired today' .....

9. 'I have to clean my car now' .....
10. 'I saw them two years ago' .....

#### 46.8 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. 'You can't park here.' «The police officer told Jack that  
*The police officer told Jack that he couldn't park there*
2. 'I'll see you in the morning, Helen.' « Peter told Helen that .....
3. 'I'm taking the 5.30 train tomorrow evening.' «Janet said that .....
4. 'The trousers have to be ready this afternoon.' «Paul told the dry-cleaner that .....
5. 'I left my umbrella here two days ago. ' «Susan told them that .....
6. 'The parcel ought to be here by the end of next week.' «Brian said that .....
7. 'I like this hotel very much.' «Diana told me that .....
8. 'I think it's going to rain tonight.' «William said that .....

#### 46.9 Put the words in the positive and the negative imperative forms.

- | 1 (Take) that           | <i>Take that, please</i> | <i>Don't take that, please</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 (Stand) up            | .....                    | .....                          |
| 3 (Give) me the details | .....                    | .....                          |
| 4 (Use) the new pen     | .....                    | .....                          |
| 5 (Open) your book      | .....                    | .....                          |

#### 46.10 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. Diane : 'I am enjoying my new job'      *Diane said that she was enjoying her new job..*
2. 'My father is not very well' .....
3. Sarah and Tim : 'We are going to buy a house'. ....
4. Peter: 'I have to go early'. ....
5. 'My sister has gone to Australia'. ....
6. Ann: 'I cannot find a job'. ....
7. Steve: 'I will phone you'. ....
8. Angela: 'I do not like my job'. ....
9. 'My son does not like school'. ....
10. Mike: 'you look tired'. ....
11. He said: 'I won't go'. ....
12. She said: 'I was in New York last year '. ....
13. Annette said: 'I was cooking '. ....
14. He said: 'I'm going to watch a film this week ' ....
15. Tim said: 'I have been to Paris ' ....
16. He said: 'I will be staying at a hotel in France ' ....
17. She said: 'I was eating dinner ....
18. Eva said: 'I had taken Spanish lessons before '. ....

19. She said: 'I've been doing this for three years'. .....
20. He said: 'I will have been studying English for 4 years by 2014.' .....
21. Rick said: 'I will be rich one day'. .....
22. He said: 'my parents are English teachers'. .....
23. She asked me: 'Did you see that film last month?'. .....
24. Olga said: 'I don't like soups'. .....

## UNIT 47 Reported speech

(SAY-TELL) (say – tell arasındaki fark)

### Reported speech (SAY-TELL )

“tell “ kullanacağımız zaman, onunla birlikte KİŞİ ZAMİRİ kullanılır.

“Say” hiçbir zaman bir nesne almaz. That veya aktarılan bir konuşma ile izlenir.



She said, 'I'm very sorry'

*She said (that) she was very sorry.*

*She told ME (that) she was very sorry.*

Ayşe **told** me that she would study."

(Ayşe, bana kendisinin çalışacağını söyledi.)

Ayşe said, "I will study."

(Ayşe, "Çalışacağım", dedi.)

Ayşe **said** that she would study."

(Ayşe, kendisinin çalışacağını söyledi.)

Ayşe **told me** that she would study."

(Ayşe, bana kendisinin çalışacağını söyledi.)

Sedat **tells** Okan (that) he has taken his book.

(Sedat Okan'a kitabını aldığını söylüyor)

Ertan **told me** he would telephone her.

(Ertan bana, ona telefon edeceğini söyledi.)

I told **her** the truth.

(Ben ona gerçeği söyledim.)

She told **us** your secret.

(O bize senin sırrını söyledi)

bir şey söylemek	birisine veya bazılarına birşey söylemek
Ram <b>said</b> that he was tired.	Ram <b>told</b> Jane that he was tired.
Anthony <b>says</b> you have a new job.	Anthony <b>tells</b> me you have a new job.
Tara <b>said</b> : "I love you."	Tara <b>told</b> John that she loved him.
He <b>said</b> that he had to leave.	He told <b>everybody</b> that he had to leave.

### Exercise "the reported speech"

'They should go to the police'.

My friend: She doesn't like this film.

He **told me** that they should go to the police.

My friend **told me** she didn't like that film.

You have bought yourself a lovely new dress!	He told her she had bought herself a lovely new dress
You play the piano very well.	He told her she played the piano very well
He is sitting right behind me.	I told her that he was sitting right behind me
She said, 'I've lost your address.'	She told me (that) she had lost my address.
He said, 'I think you are going to fail.'	He told us (that) he thought we were going to fail.
She said, 'I'll wait if I can.'	She told me (that) she would wait if she could.
He said, 'I've sold my car.'	He told me (that) he had sold his car.

#### 47.1 Complete the sentences with say or tell

1. Ann *said* goodbye to me and left.
2. .... us about your holiday. Did you have a nice time?
3. Don't just stand there! .....- something!
4. I wonder where Sue is. She ..... she would be here at 8 o'clock.
5. Jack ..... me that he was fed up with his job.
6. The doctor ..... that I should rest for at least a week.
7. Don't ..... anybody what I ..... It's a secret just between us.
8. 'Did she ..... you what happened?' 'No, she didn't ..... anything to me.'
9. George couldn't help me. He ..... me to ask Kate.
10. George couldn't help me. He ..... to ask Kate.

#### 47.2 Choose the right verb. Say or Tell

1. This morning James ..... he was ill.
2. The woman ..... nothing because she was too surprised.
3. I'll ..... you tomorrow whether it's possible or not.
4. When I met him, he ..... me he was a photographer.
5. The policeman ..... 'We can't answer this question now'.
6. Please, don't ..... him anything about that.
7. Martin ..... Mary he would send her a postcard.
8. Our parents..... us they were very happy with our school results.
9. He ..... he was going to move.
10. She ..... she was very happy.

#### 47.3 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. 'Show me your report.' *he told me to show him my report.*
2. 'Stop talking, Michel' .....
3. 'Don't eat this dirty cake' .....
4. 'Show me your report.' .....
5. Come in! .....
6. Don't smoke! .....

## UNIT 48 Reported speech

(Questions) (soru cümleleri)

### Reported speech -QUESTIONS (soru cümleleri)



Do you want to ride a bike?

Mike asked me *if I wanted to ride a bike*

Where can you ride a bike?

Mike asked me *where I could ride a bike*

İngilizce'de Direct-Indirect Questions (dolaysız-dolaylı SORU CÜMLELERİ) yapıları bakımından İKİYE AYRILIRLAR.

SORU ZARFLARI İLE BAŞLAYAN SORU CÜMLELERİ (When, where, what, why, how) gibi.

SORU ZARFLARI ile başlayan soru cümleleri	Direct	"Why don't you speak English?" Where has Tom gone?
	Indirect	He asked me <b>why</b> I didn't speak English He asked me <b>where</b> Tom had gone

Ayşe said to her "Why are you crying?"

(Ayşe ona "Niçin ağlıyorsun?" dedi.)

Ayşe asked her **why** she was crying.

(Ayşe ona niçin ağladığını sordu.)

Ahmet said to me "Where does Ayşe live?"

(Ahmet bana "Ayşe nerede oturur?" dedi.)

Ali asked me **where** Ayşe lived.

(Ali bana Ayşe'nin nerede oturduğunu sordu.)

present tense how are you? "	past she asked how I was.
present progressive "where are you going?"	past progressive she asked where I was going.
past "whom did you call?"	past perfect she asked whom I had called.
past progressive "whom were you calling?"	past progressive she asked whom I was calling.
present perfect	past perfect

"where have you been?"	she asked where I had been
<b>present perfect progressive</b>	<b>past progressive or past perfect progressive</b>
" how have you been doing?"	she asked how I had been doing.

#### YARDIMCI FIİL İLE BAŞLAYAN SORU CÜMLELERİ (do, did, have" gibi.)

<b>YARDIMCI FİİLE sorulan soru</b>	<b>Direct speech</b>	<b>"Do you speak English?"</b>
	<b>Reported speech</b>	He asked me <b>WHETHER / IF</b> I spoke English Ana cümle ile yan cümle arasına <b>"if"/ whether"</b> bağlacı yerleştirilir.

My father said to me <b>"Do you clean your room?"</b>	(Babam bana "Odanı temizler misin?" dedi.)
My father asked me <b>if</b> I cleaned my room.	(Babam odamı temizleyip temizlemediğimi sordu.)
He said to me <b>"Do you have a pencil?"</b>	(O, bana "Bir kaleminiz var mı?" dedi.)
He asked me <b>if</b> I had a pencil.	(O, bana bir kalemim olup olmadığını sordu.)
<b>Did</b> you go to the concert last night?	(Dün gece konsere gittiniz mi?)
They asked <b>if</b> we had gone to the concert previous night.	(Dün gece konsere gidip gitmediğimizi sordular.)
<b>Were</b> you at school yesterday?	(Dün okulda mıydın?)
I asked you <b>whether</b> you were at school in the previous day.	(Sana dün okulda mıydın diye sordum.)

#### Exercise "the reported speech questions"

<b>Who</b> are these people?	The Inspector wondered <u>who</u> those people were.
<b>When</b> did the fire break out?	He ordered me to tell them <u>when</u> the fire had broken out.
<b>Where</b> has the fire started?	He wanted to know where the fire had started.
<b>Why</b> did your children stay upstairs?	He asked the parents why their children had stayed upstairs.
<b>What time</b> did you come back?	He asked the mother what time she had come back.
<b>Whose</b> version will I believe?	He wondered whose version he would believe.
<b>What</b> can be done for you?	He asked the neighbours what could be done for them.
<b>Where</b> are Tommy's toys?	She had to know where Tommy's toys were.
<b>Whose</b> racket will you borrow?	He asked you whose racket you would borrow.
<b>Do</b> you love English?'	He asked me if I loved English
<b>Do</b> you believe in God?'	He asked her whether she believed in God
<b>Is</b> your father at home?'	I asked him whether his father was at home
<b>Are</b> you ok now ?'.	The doctor asked his patient if he was ok then
<b>Do</b> you love sweets?'	I asked the little girl whether she loved sweets
<b>Am</b> I boring you?'	He asked her If he was boring her
<b>Is</b> this the end of the road for you?'	I asked him if that was the end of the road for him
<b>'Is</b> this your final word?'	He asked me if that was my final word
<b>Are</b> you sick of life?'	She asked her if she was sick of life



**48.1 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech".**

1. 'Where do you live?' *She asked me where I lived.*
2. 'Who is your favourite singer?' He asked Mary .....
3. 'Are you married?' He asked Susan .....
4. 'Has your father retired yet?' She asked James.....
5. 'Why didn't you finish your studies?' She asked Marie.....
6. 'What about going to the beach?' She suggested .....
7. He said to me, ' Do you love English?'.....
8. He said to her, ' Do you believe in God?'.....
9. I asked him, ' Is your father at home?' .....
10. She asked me, ' Are your exams over?'.....
11. The doctor asked his patient, ' Are you ok now?'.....
12. I said to the little girl, ' Do you love sweets?'.....
13. He said to her, ' Am I boring you?' .....
14. I said, ' Is this the end of the road for you?' .....
15. He said, 'Is this your final word?' .....
16. She asked her, ' Are you sick of life?'.....

**48.2 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"**

- 1 "Where is my umbrella?" *she asked where her umbrella was.*
- 2 "How are you?" Martin asked us.....
- 3 "Do I have to do it?" He asked.....
- 4 "Where have you been?". The mother asked her daughter.....
- 5 "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.....
- 6 "What are they doing?" She wanted to know.....
- 7 "Are you going to the cinema?" He wanted to know.....
- 8 "Who speaks English?"The teacher wanted to know.....
- 9 How do you know that?" she asked me.....
- 10 Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me.....
11. Where is the post office? .....
12. Where has Ryan gone?.....
13. What's the time? .....
14. Where did you park your car? .....
15. Is Lucy coming to the meeting? .....
16. Where does Playdo live? .....
17. What time did he leave? .....
18. Where can I change some money? .....
19. Why did Paul come to the party? .....
20. How much does it cost to park here? .....

#### 48.3 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. Christopher: "Do you want to dance?" *Christopher asked me if I wanted to dance.*
2. Betty: "When did you come?" .....
3. Mark: "Has John arrived?" .....
4. Ronald: "Where does Maria park her car?" .....
5. Elisabeth: "Did you watch the latest film?" .....
6. Mandy: "Can I help you?" .....
7. Andrew: "Will Mandy have lunch with Sue?" .....
8. Justin: "What are you doing?" .....
9. Frank: "How much pocket money does Lisa get?" .....
10. Anne: "Must I do the shopping?" .....

#### 48.4 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. Where does Mr Simpson live ? *He wants to know where Mr Simpson lives.*
2. Where did Maud work ? We wondered.....
3. Where are Tommy's toys ? She had to know .....
4. Where have they gone ? The Police Inspector asked us.....
5. Whose car was it ? We have to be told .....
6. Why don't they know the neighbour ? He then asked us .....
7. Whose books are they ? He thought he knew .....
8. How does she feel now ? Her son wonders ... ..
9. Did you have a nice time ? I would like to be sure that .....
10. Whose racket will you borrow ? He asked you .....

#### 48.5 Put the following sentences in to "Indirect Speech"

1. Anna: I'm going to bake a cake for your birthday.  
*Anna said she was going to bake a cake for my birthday.*
2. Mary: Do you usually eat healthy food? .....
3. A man: Is there a Chinese restaurant near here? .....
4. Tom: I went bungee jumping two weeks ago .....
5. My friend: She doesn't like this film. ....
6. Ted: My friend will get married next week. ....
7. Oxana: Where do you usually spend your summer holidays? .....
8. Dad: Have you watched BMX racing on TV this week? .....
9. A woman: I'm buying this dress tomorrow. ....
10. Mum: How often does he dust and vacuum in here? .....

#### 48.6 Complete with sentences in "direct style"

1. She told her mother that she was going to the market *She said: I am going to the market..*
2. His friends told me that they would go home the following Sunday.....
3. The teacher told Mark he had been very regular in his work .....
4. Marc told me that he had finished his work .....
5. The teacher said the earth moves around the sun .....
6. He said that she was not going home that day.....
7. He asked me if I had brought the pens .....
8. The boy asked me if that was the place we had visited before .....
9. The judge told the witness to tell the truth.....
10. The prisoner begged the judge to forgive him .....

#### 48.7 Put the following sentences into "Indirect Speech"

1. Tim: 'I need a long holiday.' *Tim said he needed a long holiday*
2. Nancy: 'Why does he read so many magazines?' .....
3. Lisa: 'How long will Aunt Mary stay?' .....
4. Bob: 'I can't stand selfish people.' .....
5. Mrs Wilson: 'Where are my glasses?' .....
6. The shopkeeper: 'I am going to close.' .....
7. Laura: 'I have forgotten everything about you.' .....
8. The little boy: 'I won't go to school!' .....
9. My sister: 'Do you think I am a liar?' .....
10. My boyfriend: 'Why don't you phone me once a week?' .....
11. Linda: 'I am tired today.' .....
12. Linda: 'The driver went early yesterday.' .....
13. Linda: 'What are we going to do tonight?' .....
14. Linda: 'My friends will invite me tomorrow.' .....
15. Linda: 'I was the best in tennis last year.' .....
16. Linda: 'I want my money back now.' .....
17. Linda: 'Is Charley coming this week?' .....
18. Linda: 'My French teacher will leave us next month.' .....
19. Linda: 'The gardener was sick last month.' .....
20. Linda: 'I am in a new college this year.' .....
21. She told us: 'I will never forget your hospitality.' .....
22. She said: 'I have always loved chocolate.' .....
23. The solicitor insisted: 'It's a matter of great importance.' .....
24. He promised: 'I will be there as fast as I can.' .....
25. The police inspector stated: 'There is nothing we can do about it.' .....
26. Paul told Sally: 'When I saw my cousin he asked me how you were.' .....

27. She told her brother: 'I can't understand why you're so nervous.' .....
28. She advised her friend: 'Wait and see what happens.' .....
29. Paul asked his friend Billy: 'Are you sure I'm not disturbing you?' .....
30. She shouted angrily at them: 'Give me a break!' .....
31. She asked her new neighbours: 'Are you settled in?' .....
32. He told his son: 'Don't talk nonsense!' .....

#### 48.8 Put the following sentences from Indirect Speech in to "direct Speech"

1. Matilda asked her father why he did not like reading. *Why do you not like reading?*
2. Mr Wormwood answered they had got a nice TV .....
3. Matilda went to the library and asked where the children's books were .....
4. Mrs Phelps said she could find her a nice one with pictures .....
5. Matilda said she was sure she could find something herself .....
6. One day Mrs Phelps asked her what she would read next. ....
7. Matilda said she had finished all the children's books .....
8. Mrs Phelps asked her how old she was. ....
9. Matilda answered she was four years and three months old. ....
10. Mrs Phelps asked her if she knew she could take the books home with her. ....
11. Matilda answered it was very nice of her to tell her. ....
12. She said she would visit the library once every week. ....
13. Mrs Phelps told her not to forget to return the old ones. ....
14. Matilda asked Mrs Phelps if someone had borrowed 'Kim' from Rudyard Kipling .....
15. Mrs Phelps answered that she had had it for a few days .....

## UNİT 49 Gerunds and Infinitives

(İsim fiiller ve mastarlar)

### USES OF GERUNDS – (İsim fiillerin kullanım alanları)



*The Hodja dislikes **going** to home late.*

Bir isim fiil, BİR FİİLİN SONUNA “İNG” eki getirilmesiyle oluşturulur. İsim fiillerin birkaç kullanım alanı vardır.

She **considers moving** away.

He **hates getting** up early.

The thief **admitted stealing** the money.

**Swimming** in this river is impossible.

**Playing** tennis is my favourite sport.

**Studying** lesson is boring than watching tv.

Instead of **sleeping**, You must study your exams.

I'm good at **swimming**.

I look forward to **hearing** from you.

I'm good at **persuading**.

I saw a **running** boy yesterday.

I saw a **speaking** bird.

May denied **having** broken the vase.

The children have finished **doing** their work.

I can't tolerate his **coming** late again.

(O taşınmayı düşünüyor.)

(O erken kalkmaktan nefret eder.)

(Hırsız parayı çaldığını itiraf etti.)

(Bu nehirde yüzmek imkansızdır.)

(Tennis oynama benim favori sporumdur.)

(Ders çalışmak, Televizyon izlemekten sıkıcıdır.)

(Uyumak yerine, Sınavlarına çalışmalısın.)

(Yüzmede iyiyimdir.)

(Senden haber almayı dört gözle bekliyorum.)

(İkna etmede iyiyimdir.)

(Dün koşan bir çocuk gördüm.)

(Konuşan kuş gördüm.)

(May vazoyu kırdığını inkar etti.)

(Çocuklar ödevlerini yapmayı bitirdiler.)

(Yine geç kalmasına tolerans gösteremem.)

AŞAĞIDA BU FİİLERDEN EN ÇOK KULLANILANLARI VERİLMİŞTİR. Bu fiiller, yüklem olarak kullanıldığında ve sonrasında çekilmemiş bir fiil geldiğinde bu mutlaka “GERUND” olmalıdır.

**lose**: kaybetmek

**enjoy**: hoşlanmak

**finish**: bitirmek

**begin**: başlamak

**start**: başlamak

**like**: beğenmek

**avoid**: sakınmak, kaçınmak

**miss**: özlemek, kaçırmak

**stop**: durmak

**try**: denemek

**dislike**: beğenmemek

**hate**: nefret etmek

**look forward to**: dört gözle beklemek

**continue**: devam etmek

**deny**: inkar etmek

**admit:** kabul etmek

**imagine:** hayal etmek

**suggest:** önermek

**postpone :** ertelemek

**mention:** bahsetmek

**anticipate:** ummak

**propose:** önermek

#### "Gerund " kullanımı ile ilgili örnek cümleler

They postponed **going** on holiday this summer.

I tried **wearing** jeans.

She is interested in **swimming**.

You should give up **smoking**.

I am tired to **waiting** for him.

They succeeded in **finding** the murderer.

He is thinking of **buying** a new car.

(Onlar bu yaz tatile gitmeyi ertelediler.)

(Kot pantolon giyinmeyi denedim.)

(O, yüzmeye ilgilenir.)

(Sigara içmeyi bırakmalısın.)

(Onu beklemekten bıktım.)

(Katili bulmayı başardılar.)

(Yeni bir araba satın almayı düşünüyor.)

#### USES OF INFINITIVES – (Mastarların kullanımları)



*I am going to the supermarket **to buy** some foods.*

Burda ki anlam ise genel de "-MAK İÇİN -MEK İÇİN" manalarına gelmektedir. Mesela " I took a credit to buy a new car. (Yeni bir araba satın almak için kredi çektim.)" Bu cümlede 'to buy' yapısı INFINITIVE dir.

It appears too impossible **to reach** an agreement.

I managed **to pass** the exam.

He wants **to speak** to the history teacher.

He commanded the soldiers **to fire**.

She persuaded him **to sell** his car.

I told Ali **to turn** on the lights.

He warned me that he **would rent** the house.

(Bir anlaşmaya ulaşmak imkânsız gibi görünüyor.)

(Geçme sınavını ben yönettim.)

(O tarih öğretmeniyle konuşmayı istiyor.)

(Askerlere ateş etmelerini emretti.)

(Onu arabasını satması için ikna etti.)

(Ali'ye ışıkları söndürmesini söyledim.)

(Beni evi kiraya vereceğine dair uyardı.)

#### BU GRUBA GİREN FİLLER liste halinde aşağıda sunulmuştur.

Kendilerinden sonra **To infinitive** yapısını alırlar.

**seem:** görünmek

**decide:** karar vermek

**promise:** söz vermek

**arrange:** düzenlemek

**want:** istemek

**hope:** ummak

**plan:** plan yapmak

**agree:** katılmak

**offer:** teklif etmek

**afford:** gücü yetmek

**continue:** devam etmek

**learn:** öğrenmek

**teach:** öğretmek

**ask :** sormak

**refuse :** reddetmek

**appear:** görünmek

**happen:** meydana gelmek

**repair :** tamir etmek

**wait:** beklemek

**determine:** belirlemek

**persuade:** ikna etmek

**oblige:** zorlamak

**stop :** durmak, bırakmak

**start:** başlamak

#### To infinitive kullanımı ile ilgili örnek cümleler

He fought **to save** his homeland.

(Anavatanını korumak için savaştı.)

We are trying **to save** on electricity.

(Elektrikten tasarruf etmeye çalışıyoruz.)

He advised me **to save** money.

(O bana parayı tasarruflu kullanmamı tavsiye etti.)

She told me **to prepare** the breakfast.

(Bana kahvaltıyı hazırlamamı söyledi.)

They persuaded him **to go** swimming.

(Onlar onu yüzmeye gitmeye ikna ettiler.)

I obliged him **to resign**.

(Onu istifa etmesi için zorladım)

I have already decided what **to do**.

(Ne yapacağıma çoktan karar verdim.)

She learnt **to drive** a car.

(O araba sürmeyi öğrendi.)

#### Exercise " gerunds and infinitives"

Would you mind **waiting** for a few minutes?

Have you finished **using** the computer?

We expect **to hear** from him very soon.

Tom has given up **smoking**

I don't feel like **playing** football today.

I expected my friend Juliette **to help** me in this project.

I am used to **living** in the big city.

I asked my children **to stop** watching TV.

I am busy **cooking** for dinner. Don't disturb me.

Martin wants **to be** a teacher. It is his dream.

I advised you **to accept** your mother-in-law.

I am going to go fishing. **Fishing** is fun.

It isn't good for you **to eat** so many chocolates.

I didn't feel like **working** so I phoned my manager.

Why do you keep **looking** at me?

You still have a lot **to learn** in English.

He decided **to put** his jacket on the hanger.

I used **to go** to the cinema a lot.

He expects you **to go** with him.

I hope **to graduate** from college next June

Frank offered to help us paint the house.

Sandra decided **to study** economics in London.

I hope **to see** you soon.

She decided **to go** to the party.

I don't mind **waiting**.

Can you imagine **living** on the moon?

They agreed **to give** him a try.

I want **to speak** with you in private.

Jenny expects **to pass** the test tomorrow.

My mother enjoys **baking** cookies.

I miss **chatting** with you.

Keith is good **at** speaking English.

Julie complains **about** losing her books.

They are looking forward **to** going to France.

Anne dreams **of** living in the countryside.

Dale said he was sorry **for** being late.

He thinks **of** playing cricket after work.

Sarah insists **on** going out with Wendy.

Do you agree **with** staying on strike?

I dislike **being** away from my family.

#### 49.1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form gerund.

1. I began (learn) **learning** French when I was a young boy.

2. We thanked him for (come) ..... to the party.

3. He keeps (lie) ..... to everybody.

4. Would you mind (open) ..... the window please?
5. John has at last given up (smoke) .....
6. Mary doesn't like (be) ..... late for school.
7. (Read) ..... a novel is his favourite pastime.
8. Don't start (sing) ..... until you are asked to.
9. Do you remember (write) ..... to him?
10. Jack can't stand (ride) ..... the bus.

#### 49.2 Complete with the right form of the verb, infinitive or gerund.

1. I couldn't avoid *meeting* (to meet) him because he's my neighbour.
2. My son is studying medicine and he wants ..... (to specialize) in paediatrics.
3. They enjoy ..... (to spend) their holidays with us in the South of France.
4. Try ..... (to add) a little butter or cream to the batter, the crepes will be better!
5. I suggest ..... (to call) to reserve a table at the restaurant.
6. I don't mind ..... (to stay) to keep an eye on Mary.
7. I must remember ..... (to send) the tax return before the end of the month.
8. He refused ..... (to answer) without the presence of his lawyer.
9. I hope ..... (to see) you soon in better form.
10. My parents decided ..... (to welcome) my boyfriend to dinner next Sunday.
11. This house is very expensive and we hesitate .....(to buy) it.



## UNIT 50 Phrasal verbs in English

(Birden daha fazla sözcük veya sözcük grubunun bir araya gelmesinden oluşan eylemler.)

### Phrasal verbs in English



#### Fill out

*Fill out this application form and mail it .*

*(Bu başvuru formunu doldur ve postala)*

PHRASAL VERBS çoğunlukla bir edat ve BİRDEN DAHA FAZLA SÖZCÜK VEYA SÖZCÜK GRUBUNUN BİR ARAYA GELMESİNDEN OLUŞAN EYLEMLERDİR. PHRASAL VERBS'LER çoğu kez dilin güncel kullanımlarından ortaya çıkar ve sık kullanıldığı için zamanla dilin ana yapısını oluşturur.

#### İngilizce'de en sık kullanılan phrasal verb'lerin kullanımı ve listesi

phrasal verbs	anlam	örnek
blow up	Patlamak, havaya uçurmak	They tried to <u>blow up</u> the railroad station. "Onlar demiryolu istasyonunu havaya uçurmaya çalıştılar."
bring up	Bir konudan bahsetmek	My mother <u>brought up</u> that little matter of my prison record again. "Annem, o kadar da önemli olmayan sabıka kaydımdan bahsetti."
bring up	Çocuk yetiştirmek.	It isn't easy to <u>bring up</u> children nowadays. "Bu günlerde çocuk yetiştirmek kolay değil."
call off	İptal etmek	They <u>called off</u> this afternoon's meeting "Öğleden sonraki toplantıyı iptal ettiler."
do over	Bir işi tekrar etmek	<u>Do</u> this homework <u>over</u> . "Bu ödevi tekrar yap."
fill out	Bir formu doldurmak	<u>Fill out</u> this application form and mail it . "Bu başvuru formunu doldur ve postala."

fill up	Tamamen-ağızına kadar doldurmak	She <u>filled up</u> the grocery cart with free food. "Sepeti tamamen, bedava yiyeceklerle doldurdu."
find out	öğrenmek	My sister <u>found out</u> that her husband had been planning a surprise party for her. "Kız kardeşim kocasının onun için sürpriz bir parti düzenlediğini öğrendi."
give away	Birisine bir şeyi bedava vermek	The filling station was <u>giving away</u> free gas. "Benzin istasyonu bedava gaz veriyordu."
give back	Bir şeyi geri vermek	My brother borrowed my car. I have a feeling he's not about to <u>give it back</u> . "Erkek kardeşim arabamı ödünç aldı. Arabayı geri vermeyeceğini düşünüyorum."
hand in	Bir şeyi onaylamak (ödev yapmak)	The students <u>handed in</u> their papers and left the room. "Öğrenciler, ödevlerini tamamladılar ve sınıftan çıktılar."
hang up	Telefonu kapatmak	She <u>hung up</u> the phone before she hung up her clothes. "Kıyafetini asmadan önce telefonu kapadı."
hold up	Geciktirmek	I hate to <u>hold up</u> the meeting, but I have to go to the bathroom. "Toplantıyı geciktirmekten hiç hoşlanmıyorum ama lavaboya gitmem gerekiyor."
hold up (2)	soymak	Three masked gunmen <u>held up</u> the Security Bank this afternoon. "Üç maskeli ve silahlı adam Güvenlik Bankasını bu öğleden sonra soydular."
leave out	Atlamak, çıkarmak, saksaklamak	You <u>left out</u> the part about the police chase down. "Polisin kovalamasıyla ilgili bölümü atladın."
look over	incelemek, kontrol etmek	The lawyers <u>looked over</u> the papers carefully before questioning the witness. "Avukatlar tanıkları sorgulamadan önce evrakları dikkatlice incelediler."
look up	Bir listenin içinde aramak	You've misspelled this word again. You'd better <u>look it up</u> . "Bu kelimeyi yine yanlış yazdın. Doğru yazılımına baksan iyi olacak."

<b>make up</b>	Bir hikaye veya yalan uydurmak	She knew she was in trouble, so she <u>made up</u> a story about going to the movies with her friends. "Başının belada olduğunun farkındaydı bu yüzden arkadaşlarıyla sinemaya gittiğini uydurdu."
<b>make out</b>	Duymak, algılamak	He was so far away, we really couldn't <u>make out</u> what he was saying. "O kadar uzaktaydı ki onun ne söylediğini duyamadık."
<b>pick out</b>	Seçmek	There were three men in the line-up. She <u>picked out</u> the guy she thought had stolen her purse. "Sırada üç adam vardı. Cüzdanını çaldığını düşündüğü adamı seçti."
<b>pick up</b>	Bir şeyi kaldırmak	The crane <u>picked up</u> the entire house. "Vinç bütün evi havaya kaldırdı."
<b>point out</b>	Dikkat çekmek, belirtmek	As we drove through Paris, Francoise <u>pointed out</u> the major historical sites. "Paris'ten arabayla geçerken, Francoise başlıca tarihi yerlere dikkatimizi çekti."
<b>put away</b>	Saklamak	We <u>put away</u> money for our retirement. She <u>put away</u> the cereal boxes. "Paramızı emekliliğimiz için saklıyoruz."
<b>put off</b>	Ertelemek	We asked the boss to <u>put off</u> the meeting until tomorrow. (Please <u>put it off</u> for another day.) "Patrondan toplantıyı yarına kadar ertelemesini rica ettik."
<b>put on</b>	Giyinmek	I <u>put on</u> a sweater and a jacket. "Bir süveter ve ceket giydim."
<b>put out</b>	Söndürmek	The firefighters <u>put out</u> the house fire before it could spread. "İtfaiyeciler yangını, bütün evi sarmadan söndürdüler."
<b>read over</b>	Dikkatli okumak	I <u>read over</u> the homework, but couldn't make any sense of it. "Ödevi dikkatli okudum ama hiçbir şey anlamadım."
<b>set up</b>	Düzenlemek, kurmak	My wife <u>set up</u> the living room exactly the way she wanted it "Karım sofrayı tam istediği gibi hazırladı."

take down	Not etmek	These are your instructions. <u>Write</u> them <u>down</u> before you forget. "Unutmadan bu bilgileri bir yere not et."
take off	Kıyafet çıkarmak	It was so hot that I had to <u>take off</u> my shirt. "Hava öyle sıcaktı ki tişörtümü çıkartmak zorunda kaldım."
talk over	tartışmak	We have serious problems here. Let's <u>talk</u> them <u>over</u> like adults. "Yaşadığımız ciddi problemleri tıpkı bir yetişkin gibi tartışmalıyız."
throw away	atmak	That's a lot of money! Don't just <u>throw</u> it <u>away</u> . "Pahalı bir şey o! Sakın atma."
try on	Kıyafet denemek	She <u>tried on</u> fifteen dresses before she found one she liked. "Beğendiği elbiseyi bulana kadar on beş tane kıyafet denedi."
try out	denemek	I <u>tried out</u> four cars before I could find one that pleased me. "İstediğim arabayı bulana kadar dört tane araba denedim."
turn down	Bir şeyin sesini kısmak	Your radio is driving me crazy! Please <u>turn</u> it <u>down</u> . "Radyonun yüksek sesi beni rahatsız ediyor.Lütfen biraz sesini kıs."
turn down (2)	Reddetmek, geri çevirmek	He applied for a promotion twice this year, but he was <u>turned down</u> both times. "Bu yıl iki kez terfi etmek için talepte bulundu ama her defasında geri çevrildi."
turn up	Bir şeyin sesini yükseltmek	Grandpa couldn't hear, so he <u>turned up</u> his hearing aid. "Büyük babam duyamadığı için kulaklığının sesini açtı."
turn off	Elektriği kapamak	We <u>turned off</u> the lights before anyone could see us. "Kimse bizi görmeden ışığı söndürdük."
turn off (2)	Mide bulandırmak, tiksindirmek	It was a disgusting movie. It really <u>turned</u> me <u>off</u> . "O kadar kötü filmdi ki midem bulandı."
turn on	Elektriği açmak	<u>Turn on</u> the CD player so we can dance. "CD çaları aç da dans edelim."

use up	boşaltmak	The gang members <u>used up</u> all the money and went out to rob some more banks. "Gangsterler bütün parayı boşalttılar ve birkaç banka daha soymak için gittiler."
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Aşağıdaki PHRASAL VERBS ' LER ile asıl eylem cümlede birlikte yer aldığı edatlardan (veya diğer kısımlardan) ayrılmaz :		
phrasal verbs	anlam	örnek
call on	Ziyaret etmek	The old minister continued to <u>call on</u> his sick parishioners. "Eski başkan, hasta kilise cemaleti üyelerini ziyaret etmeye devam etti."
get over	Bir hastalığı atlattmak veya bir hayal kırıklığının üstesinden gelmek	I <u>got over</u> the flu, but I don't know if I'll ever <u>get over</u> my broken heart. "Nezleyi atlattım ama kırılan kalbimi onarabilecek miyim, hiç bilmiyorum."
go over	Yeniden incelemek, gözden geçirmek	The students <u>went over</u> the material before the exam. They should have <i>gone over</i> it twice. "Öğrenciler sınavdan önce konuları tekrar gözden geçirdiler. İki kez bakmalıydılar."
go through	tüketmek	They country <u>went through</u> most of its coal reserves in one year. Did he <u>go through</u> all his money already? "Ülkeleri, bir yıl içinde en çok, kömür rezervlerini tüketti. Bütün parasını şimdiden harcadı mı?"
look after	İlgilenmek, bakmak	My mother promised to <u>look after</u> my dog while I was gone. "Annem ben yokken köpeğime bakacağına söz verdi."
look into	Araştırmak, incelemek	The police will <u>look into</u> the possibilities of embezzlement. "Polis zimmete para geçirme olasılıklarını araştırarak."
run across	rastlamak	I <u>ran across</u> my old roommate at the college reunion. "Eski oda arkadaşım ile kolej yemeğinde karşılaştım."

run into	Karşılaşmak, rast gelmek	Carlos <u>ran into</u> his English professor in the hallway. “Carlos İngilizce profesörüyle koridorda karşılaştı.”
take after	benzemek	My second son seems to <u>take after</u> his mother. “Ortanca oğlum annesine benziyor.”
wait on	Servis yapmak	It seemed strange to see my old boss <u>wait on</u> tables. “Eski patronumu masalara servis yaparken görmek çok tuhaftı.”

Üç Kelimeden Oluşan Phrasal Verbs (Geçişli)		
Aşağıdaki phrasal verbs’lerde üç kısım göreceksiniz.		
phrasal verbs	anlam	örnek
break in on	Bir sohbeti bölmek	I was talking to Mom on the phone when the operator <u>broke in on</u> our call. “Operatör konuşmamızı kestiği zaman telefonda annemle konuşuyordum.”
catch up with	Yakın olmak	After our month-long trip, it was time to <u>catch up with</u> the neighbors and the news around town. “Aylar süren yolculuğumuzdan sonra, komşulara ve kasaba çevresine yakın olup onlardan haber almanın vakti gelmişti.”
check up on	İncelemek, kontrol etmek	The boys promised to <u>check up on</u> the condition of the summer house from time to time. “Çocuklar yazlığa zaman, zaman bakmak için söz verdiler.”
come up with	Bağışta bulunmak	After years of giving nothing, the old parishioner was able to <u>come up with</u> a thousand-dollar donation. “Eski kilise cemiyeti üyesi bin dolarlık bir bağış yaptı. Yıllardır hiçbir bağışta bulunmamıştı.”
cut down on	Kesmek, azaltmak	We tried to <u>cut down on</u> the money we were spending on entertainment. “Eğlenceye harcadığımız parayı azaltmaya çalıştık.”
drop out of	Sınıfta kalmak	I hope none of my students <u>drop out of</u> school this semester. “Umarım öğrencilerimin hiç biri bu sömestr sınıfta kalmaz.”
get along with	İyi anlaşmak	I found it very hard to <u>get along with</u> my brother when we were young. “Erkek kardeşimle anlaşmak, küçükken daha zordu.”

get away with	Bir işten sıyrıl- mak	Janik cheated on the exam and then tried to <u>get away with</u> it. “Janik sınavda kopya çektiği halde bu işten sıyrılmaya çalıştı.”
get rid of	kurtulmak	The citizens tried to <u>get rid of</u> their corrupt mayor in the recent election. “Vatandaşlar son seçimlerde fırsatçı belediye başkanından kurtulmaya çalıştı.”
get through with	bitirmek	When will you ever <u>get through with</u> that program? “Bu programı ne zaman bitireceksin?”
look forward to	Dört gözle bek- lemek	I always <u>look forward to</u> the beginning of a new semester. “Yeni sömestrin başlamasını her zaman dört gözle beklerim.”
look down on	Hor görmek, küçümsemek	It's typical of a jingoistic country that the citizens <u>look down on</u> their geographical neighbors. “Komşularını, tipik ırkçı ülke vatandaşları küçümserler.”
look in on	Birini ziyaret etmek	We were going to <u>look in</u> on my brother-in-law, but he wasn't home. “Kayınbiraderimi ziyaret edecektik ama evde yoktu.”
look out for	Önce davran- mak, tahmin etmek	Good instructors will <u>look out for</u> early signs of failure in their students “İyi eğitmenler öğrencilerinin yapacakları hataları önceden görürler.”
look up to	Saygı göstermek	First-graders really <u>look up to</u> their teachers. “Eski nesil, öğretmenlerine gerçekten saygı gösterirler.”
make sure of	Doğrulamak, emin olmak	<u>Make sure of</u> the student's identity before you let him into the classroom. “Öğrencilerinizi sınıfa almadan önce, kimliklerinin doğru olduğundan emin olun.”
put up with	Hoşgörü gös- termek	The teacher had to <u>put up with</u> a great deal of nonsense from the new students. “Öğretmen yeni öğrencilerin bütün saçmalıklarını hoş görmek zorunda kaldı.”
run out of	tükenmek	The runners <u>ran out of</u> energy before the end of the race. “Koşucuların dirençleri, yarışın sonuna gelmeden tükenmişti.”
take care of	İlgilenmek, so- rumlu olmak	My oldest sister <u>took care of</u> us younger children after Mom died. “Ablam, annem öldükten sonra bize, daha küçük çocuklara baktı.”
talk back to	Kaba bir şekilde cevap vermek	The star player <u>talked back to</u> the coach and was thrown off the team. “Yıldız oyuncu koça ters cevap verince takımdan atıldı.”

think back on	Yad etmek, anmak	I often <u>think back on</u> my childhood with great pleasure. “Çocukluğumu sık sık büyük bir mutlulukla anarım.”
walk out on	Terk etmek, başından atmak	Her husband <u>walked out on</u> her and their three children. “Kocası onu ve üç çocuğunu terketti.”

Intransitive (Geçişsiz) Phrasal Verbs Aşağıdaki phrasal verbs'ler nesne almazlar.		
phrasal verbs	anlam	örnek
break down	bozulmak	That old Jeep had a tendency to <u>break down</u> just when I needed it the most. “Eski cipim, ona en ihtiyacım olduğu zamanda bozuldu.”
catch on	tutmak	Popular songs seem to <u>catch on</u> in California first and then spread eastward. “Popüler şarkılar önce California’da tutar daha sonra doğuya doğru yayılır.”
come back	Geri dönmek	Father promised that we would never <u>come back</u> to this horrible place. “Babam, bu berbat yere bir daha dönmeyeceğimize söz verdi.”
come in	girmek	They tried to <u>come in</u> through the back door, but it was locked. “Arka kapıdan girmeyi denediler ama kapı kilitliydi.”
come to	Şuuru yerine gelmek	He was hit on the head very hard, but after several minutes, he started to <u>come to</u> again. “Kafasını çok kötü çarptı ama birkaç dakika sonra bilinci yerine gelmeye başladı.”
come over	Ziyaret etmek	The children promised to <u>come over</u> , but they never do. “Çocuklar ziyaret edeceklerine söz verdiler ama hiç gelmiyorlar.”
drop by	Habersiz ziyaret etmek	We used to just <u>drop by</u> , but they were never home, so we stopped doing that. “Eskiden habersiz uğrardık ama onları hiç evde bulamazdık, bu yüzden artık gitmiyoruz.”



eat out	Yemek için dışarıya çıkmak	When we visited Paris, we loved <u>eating out</u> in the sidewalk cafes. "Paris'e gittiğimizde kaldırım kafelerinde yemek yemeye bayılırdık."
get by	Hayatını sürdürmek	Uncle Heine didn't have much money, but he always seemed to <u>get by</u> without borrowing money from relatives. "Heine amcanın çok fazla parası yoktu ama o, akrabalarından borç almadan da her zaman hayatını sürdürürdü."
get up	kalkmak	Grandmother tried to <u>get up</u> , but the couch was too low, and she couldn't make it on her own. "Büyükanne ayağa kalkmaya çalıştı ama kanepenin çok alçak olduğu için kendi başına kalkamadı."
go back	Geri dönmek	It's hard to imagine that we will ever <u>go back</u> to Lithuania. "Litvanya'ya bir daha geri dönemeyeceğimizi düşünmek çok zor."
go on	Devam etmek	He would finish one Dickens novel and then just <u>go on</u> to the next. "Dickens romanının birini bitirir, hemen bir sonrakine devam ederdi."
go on (2)	Olmak, meydana gelmek	The cops heard all the noise and stopped to see what was <u>going on</u> . "Polisler bütün gürültüyü duydu ve neler olduğuna bakmak için durdu."
grow up	büyümek	Charles <u>grew up</u> to be a lot like his father. "Charles tıpkı babası gibi olmak için büyüdü."
keep away	Uzak durmak	The judge warned the stalker to <u>keep away</u> from his victim's home. "Yargıç, suçluyu kurbanın evinden uzak durması için ikaz etti."
keep on (with gerund)	Devam etmek	He tried to <u>keep on singing</u> long after his voice was ruined. "Sesini iyice kaybetmeye başladıktan sonra bile şarkı söylemeye devam etmeye çalıştı."
pass out	bayılmak	He had drunk too much; he <u>passed out</u> on the sidewalk outside the bar. "Öyle çok içmişti ki barın önündeki kaldırıma düşüp bayıldı."
show off	Gösteriş yapmak	Whenever he sat down at the piano, we knew he was going to <u>show off</u> . "Piyanonun başına ne zaman otursa, gösteriş yapacağını bildirdik."
show up	Varmak, ortaya çıkmak	Day after day, Efrain <u>showed up</u> for class twenty minutes late. "Efrain ardı ardına derse yirmi dakika geç kalıyordu."
wake up	Uyanmak	I <u>woke up</u> when the rooster crowed. "Horoz öttüğünde uyandım."

### Exercise on phrasal verbs

All right. I take **back** everything I said.  
He believed every word I said: he was completely taken **in**.  
He spoke so fast that I couldn't make out what he said.  
The pictures I took on holidays **came out** well. I can't wait to show them to my friends.  
You wait half an hour for a bus, then four **come along** at once!  
I can't think of his name - it'll come **back** to me later.  
I'll come **by** your house this week and we can have a chat.  
Jane doesn't **come down** to London much because it's too tiring with the kids.  
These boxes will **come in** handy when we move house.  
She's **come off** the tablets because they were making her dizzy.  
Don't **set off** the alarm, you will make it start.  
The building was on fire, but we managed to **get out**.  
As they didn't want to open the door, the police were obliged to **break in**.  
These people are really annoying ! You don't have to **put up with** them, do you?  
Shall I ring **(you) up** in the evening?  
(On the phone) - Er ... **hold on** a minute, please. I'll see if Mrs Marshall can talk to you.  
If I were you I wouldn't give up. You should **carry on** doing what you were doing.  
When you end your phone conversation, don't forget to **hang up**.  
I needed money to **pay off** the loan so I took the only job that I was offered.  
I needed money and I decided never to **turn down** any jobs that I was offered.  
I think she will **crack up** and have a nervous breakdown

#### 50.1 Fill in the blanks with the Phrasal verbs with "up and down "

1. If a person **turns up** they arrive unexpectedly.
2. If a problem ..... it appears unexpectedly.
3. If someone ..... an idea, he had it before anybody else.
4. When you ..... a story, you create it.
5. When you ..... a subject, you mention it in conversation.
6. If you ..... the offer, you refuse it.
7. If you ....., you make him feel depressed.
8. I hate it when people ..... at my party unexpectedly!
9. I had to ....., it felt really bad.
10. If you ..... with a minor illness, you start suffering from it.

#### 50.2 Fill in the blanks with the Phrasal verbs with "Out "

1. If you want to lose weight, you'll have to **cut out** everything sweet.
2. They didn't get home until five o'clock in the morning because they'd ..... celebrating all night.
3. Look through the wedding photos and ..... any you'd like a copy of.
4. Look at the mess in here! Tidy your room and ..... anything you don't need.

5. My friends usually go to an Italian or Japanese restaurant when they .....
6. When they leave the hotel, guests are supposed to ..... before ten o'clock.
7. Jane looks really relieved today. Yes. She ..... all her problems to me last night.
8. I've spilt some wine on my jacket. Try this. It'll ..... the stain.
9. I want to ring Joseph but I don't know if she's on the phone. Why don't you ..... by looking in the local directory?
10. Isn't this grass too wet to have a picnic on? Don't worry. I'll ..... this old blanket for us to sit on.

### 50.3 Fill in the blanks with the Phrasal verbs with "To look "

1. My mother's going to *look after* the kids for me tomorrow.
2. I have to ..... a new flat as this one is too small.
3. Just ..... how low that plane is flying!
4. The police are going to ..... the accusations.
5. He has had a bad time lately but things are starting to .....
6. We ..... you all for support.
7. I ..... hearing from you.
8. We must .....and decide what to do in the future.
9. You must never .....those who are less fortunate than yourselves.
10. I ..... my grandfather for his sense of responsibility.

# UNIT 51 Causative verbs

(Ettirgenlik)

## Causative Verbs



Tom had the roof repaired yesterday.

Ettirgenlik kipidir. İngilizce dışında diğer dillerde yapısı basittir ama İngilizcede biraz karmaşıktır. Ettirgenlik, "BİR EYLEMİ BAŞKASINA YAPTIRMAK DEMEKTİR." Türkçede "kestirdim, diktirdim, ..." gibi. Dolayısıyla, işi yapan belli değildir. SADECE YAPILAN İŞ ANLATILIR.

Ettirgenlerin esas olarak üç fiili vardır. Bunlar "HAVE, GET, MAKE" fiilleridir.

have(had) + something+ mv3

I <b>have</b> my hair cut.	(Ben saçımı kestiririm.)	<i>present</i>
I <b>had</b> my hair cut.	(Ben saçımı kestirdim.)	<i>past</i>
I <b>will have</b> my hair cut.	(Ben saçımı kestireceğim.)	<i>future tense</i>
I <b>have had</b> my hair cut.	(Ben saçımı kestirmişim.)	<i>perfect tense</i>
I <b>had had</b> my hair cut.	(Ben saçımı kestirmiştım.)	<i>past perfect tense</i>
I <b>am having</b> my hair cut.	(Ben saçımı kestiriyorum.)	<i>pr. cont. tense</i>
I <b>was having</b> my hair cut.	(Ben saçımı kestiriyordum.)	<i>past cont. tense</i>

I **had** my hair cut

(Saçımı kestirdim.)

We **had** our cow slaughtered.

(İneğimizi kestirdik.)

I **had** all the knives in the kitchen sharpened.

(Mutfaktaki tüm bıçakları bileylettim.)

They **had** the ceiling whitewashed.

(Tavanı badanalattılar.)

get+somebody+to+v1 something



*She **got** her husband **to buy** precious jewellery.*

He always <b>gets</b> his daughter <b>to clean</b> the mess.	(Dağınık eşyaları daima kızına temizletir.)
I <b>got</b> her <b>to tell</b> me the truth.	(Bana gerçeği anlatmaya onu ikna ettim.)
They <b>got</b> everybody <b>to help</b> the poor.	(Herkesi fakirlere yardım ettirdiler.)
I <b>got</b> my friend <b>to write</b> an essay for me.	(Arkadaşıma bir makale yazdırdım.)
She <b>got</b> her husband <b>to buy</b> precious jewellery.	(Kocasına pahalı mücevherler aldırttı.)
(Burada fiilden önce "to" kullanılır)	

**make + somebody + v1 + something**

He <b>makes</b> me go home.	(Beni eve gönderir.)
I <b>made</b> my students come to class in time.	(Öğrencilerimi sınıfa zamanında getirttim.)
She always <b>makes</b> me cry.	(O beni hep ağlatır.)
We <b>make</b> our children speak gently.	(Çocuklarımızı güzel konuştururuz.)
If you don't do your job, I'll <b>make</b> you do it.	(İşini yapmazsan, ben sana yaptıracağım.)
He <b>had/made</b> the mechanic <b>fix</b> the car.	(Arabasını tamirciye tamir ettirdi.)
He <b>got</b> the mechanic <b>to fix</b> the car.	(Arabasını tamirciye tamir ettirdi.)

**Exercise "causative verbs"**

He has <b>had</b> his car repaired.	They <b>had</b> their clothes cleaned.
She has her hair <b>done</b> every Saturday.	I will <b>have</b> the carpets cleaned by a professional.
I am going to <b>have</b> the house redecorated.	He is <b>having</b> his garage rebuilt.
She has <b>had</b> all her curtains made.	John has <b>had</b> the garden fence repainted.
I <b>had</b> my wheel changed.	You'll <b>make</b> him <b>cry</b> ! There he goes again!
I <b>had</b> them come back immediately!	Mary <b>got</b> her brother <b>to carry</b> her on his back.
I'll <b>get</b> you to <b>apologize</b> !	Fortunately I <b>got</b> my boyfriend to <b>help</b> me.
I'll <b>have</b> her moved to another office.	Yesterday I <b>had</b> my car repaired

**51.1 Complete the sentences. "make someone do"**

1. She drove to the station. (Her mother) *Her mother made her drive to the station.*
2. He will feel very angry. (Your remarks) .....
3. They wash their hands before each meal. (Their parents) .....

4. We have modified our plans. (Your suggestion) .....
5. You will say who came last night. (Your father) .....
6. First he didn't want to say who was guilty but (We) .....
7. She never admits that she is unfair. (Her friends can't ...) .....
8. I won't take sleeping pills! (The nurse) .....
9. We hate going to evening classes, but ... (our parents) .....
10. I will not sing you (plural) old Irish songs. (They) .....

### 51.2 Complete the sentences. with 'have something done'.

1. We *are having the house painted* (the house/paint) at the moment.
2. I lost my key. I will have to ..... (another key/make).
3. When was the last time you ..... (your hair/cut)?
4. .... (you/a newspaper/deliver) to your house every day, or do you go out and buy one?
5. What are those workmen doing in your garden? ...Oh, we ..... (a garage/build).
6. This coat is dirty. I must ..... (it/clean).
7. If you want to wear earrings, why don't you ..... (your ears/pierce)?

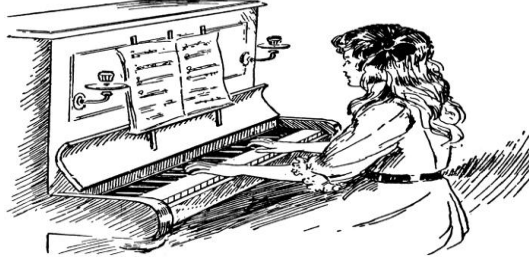
### 51.3 Complete the sentences. with "to make someone do something"

1. He doesn't want to listen. (I - Future):  
Don't worry. *I'll make him listen.*
2. She didn't want to speak in public. (he - Present):  
Don't worry, .....
3. They didn't want to help Tom! (a nurse - Present perfect):  
Don't worry, .....
4. I don't want to tell Peter! (your mother - Future):  
Don't worry, .....
5. They didn't want to sign the petition. (we - - Present):  
Don't worry, .....
6. But you didn't want to vote for John! (the boss - Present perfect):  
Don't worry, .....
7. I wouldn't like to denounce him! (his enemies - Future):  
Don't worry, .....
8. He doesn't want to give the money back. (we - Future):  
Don't worry, .....
9. They didn't want to invite Sarah! (I -- Present):  
Don't worry, .....

## UNIT 52 Tag questions

(Pekiştirme soruları)

### Tag questions



*Karen **plays** the piano, **doesn't** she?*

Cümlelerin SONUNA VİRGÜL İLE EKLENEN bu sorular, cümlede anlatılan ifadeyi pekiştirme amacı ile sorulur. Bazen kesin emin olmak, bazen de manayı kuvvetlendirmek için kullanırız. İngilizce gramerdeki bu soru yapısı, Türkçede bir cümlenin sonuna eklediğimiz "DEĞİL Mİ" sorusuna benzerdir.

He came to the meeting, **didn't** he?

O toplantıya geldi, **değil** mi? (OLUMLU)

She doesn't study, **does** she?

O çalışmıyor, **öyle** mi? (OLUMSUZ)

İngilizce'de Tag 'nı oluştururken herhangi bir yardımcı fiil değil de CÜMLEMİZİN TENSE'SİNİN YARDIMCI FİİLİNİ KULLANIYORUZ. TAG'larda daima şahıs zamirleri kullanılır.

He went yesterday, **didn't** he?

(O dün gitti, **değil** mi?)

He didn't go yesterday, **did** he?

(O dün gitmedi, **öyle** mi?)

Ali is a good boy, **isn't** he?

(Ali iyi bir çocuktur, **değil** mi?)

You weren't in İstanbul, **were** you?

(İstanbul'da **değildin**, **öyle** mi?)

Ali left for Ankara last night, **didn't** he?

(Ali dün Ankara'ya gitmek üzere ayrıldı, **değil** mi?)

Your father is an engineer, **isn't** he?

(Babanız bir mühendistir, **değil** mi?)

You haven't had your dinner yet, **have** you?

(Yemeğinizi henüz yemediniz, **öyle** mi?)

Asıl cümle OLUMLU ise "tag" OLUMSUZ getirilmelidir / Asıl cümle OLUMSUZ ise "tag" OLUMLU getirilmelidir

simple present tense with be	I am right, <b>aren't</b> I?	I am not stupid, <b>am</b> I?
	She is at home, <b>isn't</b> she?	She is not here, <b>is</b> she?
	They are rich, <b>aren't</b> they?	They aren't poor, <b>are</b> they?
simple present tense	She knows English, <b>doesn't</b> she?	She doesn't know French, <b>does</b> she?
	You get up late, <b>don't</b> you?	You don't smoke, <b>do</b> you?
present continuous tense	I am swimming well, <b>aren't</b> I?	I am not making too much noise, <b>am</b> I?
	We are working hard, <b>aren't</b> we?	We aren't making noise, <b>are</b> we?
s.past tense with be	I was sick yesterday, <b>wasn't</b> I?	I wasn't careless, <b>was</b> I?
	She was tired, <b>wasn't</b> she?	She wasn't happy, <b>was</b> she?
simple past with verbs	You saw her yesterday, <b>didn't</b> you?	You didn't drive carelessly, <b>did</b> you?

	I answered your question, <b>didn't I?</b>	I didn't break it, <b>did I?</b>
past continuous tense	I was listening, <b>wasn't I?</b>	I wasn't sleeping, <b>was I?</b>
	They were walking, <b>weren't they?</b>	They weren't running, <b>were they?</b>
present perfect tense	You have aired the room, <b>haven't you?</b>	You haven't eaten, <b>have you?</b>
	He has finished his school, <b>hasn't he?</b>	He hasn't done it, <b>has he?</b>
pre. perf.con. ten.	You have been sleeping, <b>haven't you?</b>	You haven't been watching TV, <b>have you?</b>
past perf.tense	I had aired the room, <b>hadn't I?</b>	I hadn't broken it, <b>had I?</b>
past per.con.ten.	We had been working, <b>hadn't we?</b>	We hadn't been working, <b>had we?</b>
future tense	They will come tomorrow, <b>won't they?</b>	They won't come tomorrow, <b>will they?</b>
future cont.ten.	You will be working, <b>won't you?</b>	You won't be working, <b>will you?</b>
future per.tense	She will have eaten dinner by then, <b>won't she?</b>	She will not have gone by then, <b>will she?</b>
future per. con.t.	We will have been doing it, <b>won't we?</b>	We won't have been doing it, <b>will we?</b>
can	Ali can help us, <b>can't she?</b>	Ali can't speak English, <b>can he?</b>
should	You should work harder, <b>shouldn't you?</b>	You shouldn't smoke, <b>should you?</b>
must	We must be careful, <b>mustn't we?</b>	We mustn't make any noise, <b>must we?</b>
need	She needs to study, <b>needn't she?</b>	She needn't study, <b>need she?</b>
be going to	Tom is going to come here, <b>isn't he?</b>	Tom isn't going to do it, <b>is he?</b>
would	Tom would prefer coffee, <b>wouldn't he?</b>	I wouldn't buy it, <b>would I?</b>
could	They could see you, <b>couldn't they?</b>	They couldn't do it, <b>could they?</b>
should have	They should have studied harder, <b>shouldn't they?</b>	They shouldn't have gone there, <b>should they?</b>
could have	I could have done it, <b>couldn't I?</b>	I couldn't have done it, <b>could I?</b>
must have	You must have finished your work, <b>mustn't you?</b>	You mustn't have made this mistake, <b>must you?</b>
have to	You have to eat less, <b>don't you?</b>	You don't have to study tonight, <b>do you?</b>
had to	She had to go home early, <b>didn't she?</b>	She didn't have to get up early, <b>did she?</b>
used to	She used to be a singer, <b>didn't she?</b>	She didn't used to be a writer, <b>did she?</b>
ought to	She ought to smoke less, <b>oughtn't she?</b>	She oughtn't to stay home, <b>ought she?</b>
might	She might be late, <b>mightn't she?</b>	She might not be ready, <b>might she?</b>
there	There is a library here, <b>isn't there?</b>	There isn't anything in the room, <b>is there?</b>

Yardımcı fiili	Yardımcı fiil'siz (use: don't, doesn't, didn't)
You've got a car, <b>haven't you?</b> It's beautiful, <b>isn't it?</b>	They <b>play</b> football on Sundays, <b>don't they?</b> She <b>plays</b> football on Sundays, <b>doesn't she?</b> They <b>played</b> football on Sundays, <b>didn't they?</b>

### Exercise "question tags"



Alison is 26, **isn't she?**

She can windsurf, **can't she?**

She doesn't speak Spanish, **does she?**

She's got brown hair, **hasn't she?**

She hasn't finished her book yet, **has she?**

She teaches sky-diving, **doesn't she?**

She isn't Australian, **is she?**

She can't fly a plane, **can she?**

She met everyone yesterday, **didn't she?**

She didn't get up late, **did she?**

### 52.1 . Add negative tag questions to the following statements

1. They are watching TV in the living room, **aren't they?**
2. We've already seen that film, .....?
3. Natalie and Kate saw him walking with his dog last Sunday, .....?
4. It is very cold outside. Don't open the window, ..... ?
5. The weather is nice. The sun is shining. Let's have a walk, ..... ?
6. Mike is my younger son. He is really tall, .....?
7. Nobody has read this article, .....?
8. The moon goes round the earth, ..... ? Yes, it does.
9. This house belongs to my friends. It's beautiful, .....?
10. The train is due to arrive at 4 o'clock. There's a lot of time, .....?
11. My friends shouldn't spend too much money on clothes, .....?
12. Your sister is a wonderful dancer. And what about you? You can dance, .....?
13. You don't know why your brother is crying, .....?
14. You don't put sugar in your coffee, .....?
15. She gave you back the money, .....?
16. Yesterday, I visited your family. Everybody looked so tired and pale, .....?
17. Tom's had too much to learn this week, .....?
18. I would like to go to the beach. It's not raining, .....?
19. Go to the shop and buy two kilograms of tomatoes, .....?
20. I love Spain! You're Spanish, ..... ?

### 52.2 Add affirmative tag questions to the following negative statements

She isn't well.

*She isn't well, **is she?***

1. They won't reach their destination before five o'clock. ....
2. He doesn't want to come with us. ....
3. She hasn't eaten breakfast yet. ....
4. They aren't very clever. ....
5. I couldn't have persuaded you. ....
6. You won't forget to come. ....
7. We weren't expecting company. ....
8. They wouldn't like that. ....

### 52.3 Add Irregular tags questions to the followings.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Open the window, <i>will you?</i>      | 2. Somebody came here,.....?                |
| 3. That was a lovely show,.....?          | 4. Let's go to the cinema,.....?            |
| 5. These dogs are very intelligent,.....? | 6. Someone phoned her this morning,.....?   |
| 7. Let's buy a pizza for tonight,.....?   | 8. Everybody will come to your party,.....? |
| 9. This new car is fantastic,.....?       | 10. Bring me my glasses over there,.....?   |

#### 52.4 Add tag questions to the following statements

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. It's very cold this morning, <i>isn't it?..... ?</i> | 2. She is working better this month, .....? |
| 3. That book isn' t very interesting, .....?            | 4. You went to her party, .....?            |
| 5. He doesn't know Georges, .....?                      | 6. She hasn't telephoned yet, .....?        |
| 7. Henry works with John, .....?                        | 8. Tom is not travelling alone, .....?      |
| 9. You didn't come yesterday, .....?                    | 10. He has been here for a long time .....? |

# UNIT 53 Coordinating conjunction

(Koordine Eden Bağlaçlar)

## COORDINATING CONJUNCTION (Koordine Eden Bağlaçlar)



*She finished her homework **and** played with birds.*

**Bağlaçlar cümle içerisindeki kelimeleri, öbekleri ve CÜMLECİKLERİ BİRBİRİNE BAĞLAR.**

<b>and.....ve</b>	She tried <b>and</b> succeeded.
<b>but..... fakat</b>	They tried <b>but</b> did not succeed.
<b>or.....ya da</b>	Did you go out <b>or</b> stay at home?
<b>nor.....ne de</b>	I did not see it, <b>nor</b> did they.
<b>for..... için</b>	I am looking <b>for</b> a book
<b>so.....böylece</b>	She is ill, <b>so</b> she must go to doctor
<b>yet.....henüz</b>	The sun is warm, <b>yet</b> the air is cool.

We can study math **or** English.

(Matematik ya da İngilizce çalışabiliriz.)

We can go to the park **or** to the zoo.

(Parka ya da hayvanat bahçesine gidebiliriz.)

He gave me his phone number **but** I lost it.

(Bana telefon numarasını verdi ama ben kaybettim.)

Ahmet sent in her applications **and** waited by the phone for a response."

(Ahmet başvurularını gönderdi ve telefonun yanında bir cevap için bekledi.)

I bought a cellular phone, **but** my father did not like it."

(Bir cep telefonu aldım ama babam beğenmedi.)

### Exercise " coordinating conjunction "

I went to bed early yesterday, **for** I was tired;

My sister **and** I went shopping last week;

I will **neither** drink nor dance;

This room is old **but** comfortable;

Do you play the piano **or** the violin?

He likes to play tennis, **yet** his favourite sport is football;

I was very tired, **so** I went to bed early yesterday.

We can broil chicken on the grill tonight, **or** we can just eat leftovers.

You can study hard for this exam **or** you can fail.

I bought two tickets **for** Cem Yılmaz show.

I don't have money **nor** time to travel around the world.

I wake up each morning, have my breakfast **and** do my morning exercises.

### ÖNEMLİ BAĞLAÇLAR

any more/any longer/no longer (ama artık.....)



*Sara doesn't work here **anymore** (or **any longer**). She left last month.*

Any More, No more, Any Longer/ No longer ifadeleri ÖNCEKİ BİR DURUMUN DEĞİŞTİĞİNİ BELİRTMEK İÇİN KULLANILIR. Any more ve any longer CÜMLENİN SONUNA KONUR.

We used to smoke but we aren't **any more**( ya da **any longer**) (Sigara içerdik eskiden ama artık içmiyoruz)

Necla **no longer** goes cinema.

(Necla artık sinemaya gitmiyor)

We are **no longer** friends.

(Biz artık arkadaş değiliz)

We aren't friends **any more**

(Biz artık arkadaş değiliz)

### Any more; OLUMSUZ CÜMLELERDE - no longer; OLUMLU CÜMLELERDE

Linda still works here but Sara doesn't work here **anymore**.

(Negative)

Ann **no longer** works here.

(Positive)

### Exercise " any more/any longer/no longer"

Sara **no longer** works here.

We are **no longer** friends. (not 'we are no more friends')

We used to be good friends but we aren't **any more** ( or any longer).

We are **no longer** friends. (not 'We are no more friends')

Sheila still works here but Ann doesn't work here **any more**.

He is late again! I can't wait for him **anymore**.

although/even though -in spite of/despite- even (.. e rağmen)



*Even though the pain in her leg ,she completed the marathon.*

Although he studied a lot ,he didn't pass his exam.	(Çok çalışmasına rağmen,sınavı geçemedi.)
He was able to lead a normal life, despite the illness.	(Hastalığına rağmen normal bir yaşam sürdürebildi.)
He still loves her in spite of everything.	(Her şeye rağmen hâlâ onu seviyor.)
In spite of the problems, he went on living.	(Sorunlara rağmen yaşamaya devam etti.)
They are very cheerful in spite of their colds.	(Soğuk algınlıklarına rağmen çok neşeliler.)
In spite of her illness, James went to school.	(Hastalığına rağmen James okula gitti.)
I like my apartment a lot although it is quite small	(Küçük olmasına rağmen dairemi çok seviyorum.)
I still enjoyed the picnic despite the weather.	(Havaya rağmen piknikten zevk aldım.)
He failed the test in spite of studying hard.	(Çok çalışmasına rağmen sınavda başarısız oldu)
I won't go to the party even though I was invited	(Davet edilmeme rağmen partiye gitmeyeceğim.)
We went out despite the rain.	(Yağmura rağmen dışarı çıktık.)
Even though it was very late, he went on working.	(Çok geç olmasına rağmen çalışmaya devam etti)

even (olsa bile, olmasa bile)



*He always wears a coat - even in hot weather.*

He has a TV set in every room of the house--even the bathroom  
(Her odasında TV var, hatta banyoda bile)  
Even a child can understand this book.  
(Çocuk bile bu kitaptan anlayabilir.)

Exercise "although, though , even, in spite of, even though"

Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.  
In spite of all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.

**Although** we had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.

I went home early **because** I was feeling unwell.

I went to work the next day **although** I was still feeling unwell.

She accepted the job **in spite of** the salary, which was rather low.

**Although** he's only 12, David is taller than his mother

They won the war, **although** it cost them millions of lives.

We hardly ever see them **although** we live in the same city.

She is coming this morning **although** I don't know exactly when.

He wasn't wearing a coat **although** it was quite cold.

He was wearing a coat **although** it wasn't quite cold.

I managed to get to sleep **although** there was a lot of noise.

**Even though** John is rich, he lives in a small house.

**Even though** she likes animals, Mary doesn't want a dog.

He managed to escape **even though** four men tried to catch him.

**Even though** she hasn't really got the time, she still offered to help

**Even though** he's 86, he has excellent health

I still enjoyed the week **despite** the weather.

**Despite** its financial problems, the company is successful.

Buses are still running, **despite the snow**.

Sarah didn't come, **even though** she said she would.

The restaurant serves good, **though** expensive, food.

**Although** the sun was shining it wasn't very warm.

The holiday was great **although** the hotel wasn't very nice.

**Although** I am not sure, I believe that he is innocent

I didn't get the job **although** I had the necessary qualifications.

**Though** that restaurant is very expensive, it's always full.

**Even if** Caroline **earned** a big salary, she would not buy a fast car.

**Even if** I **had** time and money, I wouldn't go on a cruise.

**Even** I could take better photographs.

**In spite of** what I said yesterday, I still love you.

We enjoyed our camping holiday **in spite of the rain**.

I couldn't sleep **despite** being very tired.

He borrowed my jacket even though I'd told him not to.

John is rich, but **in spite of** that, he lives in a small house)

Nobody would lend her the money not **even** her best friend.

**in case / "in case of"** (ihtimaline karşı, olursa diye )



Geoff

*He wears two watches in case one of them stops.*

**"IN CASE" bir bağlaçtır ve iki cümleyi birbirine bağlar. Bir şey olma ihtimaline karşı şunu yaptım, şunu yapacağım derken "ihtimaline karşı, olursa diye" anlamlarına gelir. bir çeşit ÖNLEM İFADE EDEN BİR BELİRTEÇTİR.**

Take your umbrella **in case** it rains.

(Yağmur yağması ihtimaline karşı şemsiyeni al.)

I will take a notebook **in case** I need to take notes.

(Not almaya ihtiyacım olursa diye yanıma bir defter alacağım.)

I will close the window **in case** the rain could come in.

(Yağmur içeri girerse diye pencereyi kapatacağım.)

Press the red button **in case of** fire.

(Yangın durumunda kırmızı düğmeye basın.)

**In case of** burglary, don't touch anything and call the police.

(Hırsızlık durumunda hiçbirşeye dokunmayın ve polis çağırın.)

#### Exercise "In case"

I'll fill up the car with petrol **in case** you need to go to.

I took my umbrella **in case** it rained.

I will go to my mother **in case** she needs help.

You should take a book **in case** you have to wait

I gave him a very famous book **in case** he wanted to read it.

Could you give her her gift **in case** she is leaving right now?

We were looking for you **in case** you had lost your way.

I recorded the program **in case** you had missed it.

We took our chains **in case** it snowed during our holidays.

I bring my camera **in case** there are some photos to take.

The man always locked his car **in case** somebody stole it.

I got his address **in case** I should have opportunity to visit him.

He is carrying an umbrella **in case** it rains.

**as long as - provided/providing** (dığı müddetçe-... şartıyla)



*I'll lend you my gun **provided** you promise to give me it back next week.*

You can share my room **as long as** you share the rent too.

(Kiraya da ortak olduğun müddetçe odamı paylaşabilirsin.)

You can borrow any book from my library **provided / providing** you return it on time.

(Zamanında geri getirmek şartıyla, kütüphanemden istediğin kitabı alabilirsin.)

They can listen to music **provided / providing** they disturb nobody.

(Kimseyi rahatsız etmemek kaydıyla müzik dinleyebilirler.)

You can pass the exam only if / **provided that / providing that / as long as / so long as** you study hard.

(Eğer sıkı çalışırsan sınavı geçebilirsin.)

#### Exercise " as long as. provided/providing.."

She can come in **as long as** she promises to keep silent.

I don't foresee any difficulties **so long as** we keep within budget

I don't mind having a dog in the house **so long as** it's clean

We can forgive him **as long as** he apologizes to us

We could have forgiven him **as long as** he had apologized to us

She will help me **provided I** promise to do her homework

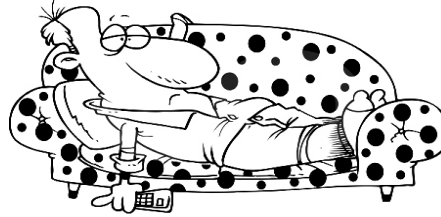
We're going skiing next week, **providing / provided** there's enough snow.

You can use my car **as long as/so long as** you drive carefully

(= you can use my car but you must drive carefully--this is a condition)

You can go to the party **as long as** you come back before midnight.

#### during (durumun ne kadar sürdüğünü- esnasında )



*I fell asleep **during** the film.*

I slept for 20 minutes **during** the lesson.

(Derste, 20 dakika uyudum.)

I had to study hard every day **during** the term. (Dönem boyunca her gün çok çalışmak zorunda kaldım.)

I often stay with him **during** the holidays. (DURING + ISIM )

The bomb exploded **during** the Prime Minister's speech.

#### Examples "during"

She will come **during** the afternoon.

She got up several times **during** the night.

My parents met **during** the war.

She decided to go abroad **during** her summer holidays.



It rained a lot **during the summer**. I went to the bank **during my lunch break**  
When did you meet Paul? **During** my Christmas holidays  
Drinks will be served **during** the interval.  
How long did you stay in Italy? I stayed there **for nearly a year**.  
The children can't go sailing **during the winter**; the lake is much too cold.

**until / by the time** (.....eye kadar)



*Can you check my car, if I leave it **until Monday**?*

**"Until" BELİRLİ BİR ZAMANA KADAR SÜREN BİR OLAY YA DA DURUM için kullanılır.**

**"By the time" BELİRLİ BİR NOKTADAKİ DURUMU işaret eder.**

I hadn't been to England **until** I met Teddy.

(Teddy ile tanışana kadar İngiltere'de bulunmamıştım.)

**Until** 9 pm, I will have finished my project.

(Saat 9'a kadar projemi bitirmiş olacağım)

He worked patiently **until** he completed polishing.

(Cilalamayı bitirene/bitirinceye kadar sabırla çalıştı)

**Until the war**, they didn't know any poverty.

(Savaşa kadar, yoksulluk nedir bilmediler.)

I will study **untill** 10 o'clock.

(Saat ona kadar çalışacağım)

We danced **until** dawn.

(Şafağa kadar dans ettik.)

**By**



***By the time** I arrive, they **will be eating** dinner*

**"By" belirli BİR ZAMANDA YA DA O ZAMANDAN ÖNCE OLUŞAN bir olay için kullanılır.**

He will have called us **by 10 o'clock**.

(Saat ona kadar bize telefon edecek.)

**By the time** I got home, the visitors had left.

(Ben eve gelene kadar misafirler gitmişti.)

**By the time** you learn how to behave, I will have left the country.

(Sen terbiyeli olmayı öğrenene kadar ben ülkeyi terketmiş olacağım.)

gelecek

**By the time** I leave work, the sun **will be setting**.

gelecekte bitmiş

**By the time** I leave work, the sun **will have set**.

şimdiki zaman

**By the time** i arrive, they **are eating** dinner.

bitmiş şim.zaman

By the time we left work, the sun was setting.

### Exercise "by / until "

Sorry, I am afraid I can't...but I can do it **by next Thursday**.

That will be all right. I won't need it **until next Friday**.

Fine! Can you bring it **by two o'clock tomorrow**?

Mary should have waited **until Tuesday** to buy her new car.

Make sure you are at home **by 8 o'clock**, the Jones will be there.

Paul didn't stop working **until lunchtime**.

The novelist had hoped to finish his book **by the end of the year**, but he hadn't.

Will you be here when I come back? No, I'll probably have gone **by then**.

This dog might be dangerous, don't move **until I tell you**.

She'll be waiting for your telephone call **until the end of the weekend**.

Let's wait in the house **until it stops raining**.

I read **until dinner**, it is a very interesting book!

She will be away **until Sunday evening**. Unfortunately I couldn't invite her.

He went to the garage at 2 o'clock but they made him wait **until 3.30**!

The garage mechanic said he had been busy **until 3.15**.

He can't say **until** the Inspector of Mines gives his report.

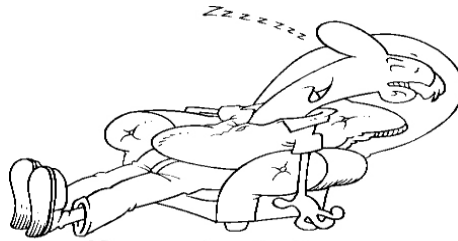
Where's Sue? She should be here **by now**.

Will he call them **by next Monday** to have an idea?

### "so -- such" (o kadar ki")

"So ve such" niteledikleri kelimelere "ÇOK" anlamı verir. Türkçe'ye ayrıca "O ..... KADAR KI" şeklinde de aktarılır.

so



*I was **so tired** **that** I fell asleep in the armchair.*

"So" dan sonra sadece SIFAT VE ZARF gelebilir

Your house is **so beautiful** (Senin evin çok güzel.)

(Bu cümlede so'dan sonra sıfat gelmiştir.)

I'm waiting him **so patiently** (Onu sabırla bekliyorum.)

(Bu cümlede so'dan sonra zarf gelmiştir.)

The problem was **so difficult** that we couldn't solve it.

(Problem o kadar zordu ki çözemedik.)

She is **so beautiful** that everybody wants to marry her. (O kadar güzel ki, herkes onunla evlenmek istiyor.)

There were	<b>so</b>	<b>many</b>	spectators	that there was standing room only.
I did	<b>so</b>	<b>much</b>	swimming	that I became very strong.
He knew	<b>so</b>	<b>Few</b>	people	that he often felt lonely.
There was	<b>so</b>	<b>Little</b>	snow	that we could not go skiing.

**such**



*It was **such a good book** that I couldn't put it down.*

**"SUCH"** tan sonra sadece sıfat tamlaması (SIFAT + İSİM) gelir.

<b>She is such a</b>	<b>Hard</b>	<b>worker</b>	<b>that she is sure to succeed.</b>
<b>That is such an</b>	interesting	<b>book</b>	that I read it three times.
<b>He has such</b>	Good	<b>ideas</b>	that he may be promoted.

That's **such a boring film**

(O kadar sıkıcı bir film ki.)

They are **such clever students**

(O kadar zeki öğrenciler ki)

He gave **such a wonderful** speech that we were surprised.

(O kadar güzel bir konuşma yaptı ki hepimiz şaşırdık.)

It was **such a nice weather** that we all went out.

(Hava o kadar güzeldi ki, hepimiz dışarı çıktık.)

Your brother is **such a sweet boy** that I miss him.

(Kardeşin o kadar tatlı bir çocuk ki, onu özledim.)

#### Exercise "so / such"

Paula was **such a beautiful girl** that he couldn't stop looking at her.

Alan's story was **so dull** that everybody left before he finished.

I'm having **such a good time** here that I don't want to go.

It was **such a wonderful movie** that I want to see it again.

Don't drive **so slowly** or we'll never get on time.

Don't buy that book! It's **such a** waste of money.  
 The dish was **so cold** that I couldn't eat it.  
 I'm sorry you had **such a** bad journey.  
 Petrol is **so expensive** that you are better off using public transport.  
 This restaurant makes **such nice** chicken meals, you should go there.  
 It was **such a good film** that we stayed on and watched it twice.  
 It was **so good** a film that we saw it three times.  
 The music is **so loud!** I wish they would turn it down.  
 I'd like to go to Australia, but it is **such a** long journey!  
 I'd like to visit New-Zealand, but it's **so long** a journey  
 My friend Jenifer is exhausted, she has **such difficult** children.  
 The book is **so long** that I think I'll never finish it.  
 I would like to go to India **so much** but I don't think I'll ever be able to.  
 I've been to London **so often that** I feel at home there.  
 He didn't get the job. **Such is life!**  
 I had **such a good** time in Italy that I want to go again.

### 53. 1 *Fill in the blanks with the Coordinating conjunctions (so-but-and-or)*

1. I'm going to go shopping on Sunday ..... buy some new clothes.  
*I'm going to go shopping on Sunday and buy some new clothes.*
2. I've just eaten dinner ..... I'm not hungry.
3. Why don't you ring Sue ..... find out what time she's coming over tonight?
4. Don't tell John about his birthday party ..... you'll spoil the surprise.
5. I have been saving my money this year ..... next year I plan to take a long holiday in Europe.
6. Secretary to Boss: Do you want anything else ..... can I go home now?
7. I love to travel ..... I hate travelling by bus.
8. I'm bored! Let's go out to dinner ..... see a movie.
9. I like living in the city ..... my brother prefers living in the country.
10. Betty's just got a promotion at work ..... she's very happy.
11. It's late. You should go to bed now ..... you'll be tired tomorrow.
12. The taxi stopped at the train station ..... two men got out of it.
13. I was in the area ..... I thought I'd drop in and say hello
14. I really hate to have to sell my car ..... I need the money.
15. My friend fell down the stairs ..... sprained his ankle.
16. The department store closed at six o'clock ..... everyone went home.
17. I won't be home for Christmas ..... I will be there for New Year's.
18. Julia was very angry with Tom ..... she went for a long walk to cool down.
19. Can you stop at the shop ..... get some milk on your way home from work?
20. Nobody was home when I rang Jenny ..... I left a message for her.
21. I've been dieting ..... I'm not losing any weight.

22. Will you eat that last chocolate biscuit ..... will you leave it for me?
23. It's raining. Wear your raincoat ..... you don't get wet.
24. Bill graduated first in his class at University ..... his parents bought him a new car.
25. We left very early this morning for our holiday ..... there was still a traffic jam on the freeway.
26. I had a very boring weekend, I just sat around the house ..... did nothing.
27. Can I help you with that ..... are you all right?
28. Would you rather stay home tonight ..... would you rather go out?
29. John may have built this house by himself ..... he hired an architect to design it.
30. Is this seat already taken ..... can I sit there?
31. Your sister rang today ..... she didn't leave a message
32. You had better hurry ..... you'll be late for work

### 53.2 *Fill in the blanks with the Coordinating conjunctions*

1. This old woman spoke neither Polish **nor** Russian.
2. She tried to learn Chinese ..... it was too difficult.
3. Last night I was very tired ..... I went to sleep.
4. We have tickets for the cinema ..... the opera.
5. Would you like orange juice ..... cola?
6. This is Mary. She is very rich ..... she isn't happy.
7. She is good at maths, ..... her favourite subject is history.
8. He easily passed the exams, ..... he studied quite thoroughly.
9. I'm Polish ..... my mother is Russian.
10. Chris needed some money ..... he borrowed some from his parents.

### 53.3 *Fill in the gaps with "Any more, any longer and no longer"*

1. He doesn't write poems **any more**.
2. He ..... eats cheese, he's allergic.
3. I don't go fishing .....
4. He's ..... interested in soccer.
5. I used to have a beard, but I don't have it .....
6. She was my friend, but we aren't friends .....
7. I'm ..... at school, I work now.
8. I don't love this girl ....., she lied to me.

### 53.4 *Fill in the gaps with "Anymore and no longer"*

1. I **no longer** wish to work here.
2. I don't want to play football .....
3. My father ..... works in a hospital.
4. Since she has been on a diet, she doesn't eat bread .....

5. I ..... do much sport.
6. My sister doesn't read science fiction books .....
7. She is ..... late for school.
8. I don't like chocolate cakes .....
9. They are not shy .....
10. We ..... eat fried food.

### 53.5 Fill in the blank with "Although, though, even though, in spite of, despite"

1. Sarah didn't come, *even though* she said she would.
2. We hardly ever see them ..... we live in the same city.
3. She is coming this morning ..... I don't know exactly when.
4. I enjoyed the film ..... the fact that the story was silly.
5. The restaurant serves good ..... expensive, food.
6. He wasn't wearing a coat ..... it was quite cold.
7. He still smokes, ..... all the health warnings.
8. .... she knew the answer, she did not respond.

### 53.6 Fill in the blank with "Although/though/ In spite of/despite"

1. I couldn't get to sleep *because of* the noise.
2. She accepted the job ..... the salary, which was rather low.
3. .... the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.
4. I couldn't sleep ..... very tired.
5. I went home early ..... I was feeling unwell.
6. She can sleep ..... the noise.
7. He passed the exam ..... he didn't study well.
8. I didn't eat anything ..... being hungry.
9. She accepted the job ..... the salary, which was very high.
10. .... it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves.

### 53.7 Fill in the blank with "in spite of"

1. He managed to sleep *in spite of* the heat.
2. I couldn't hear him, ..... the fact that I was sitting near him.
3. I couldn't forgive her, ..... her apology.
4. .... my husband being tired, we went to bed late.
5. I didn't wear a coat, ..... the cold weather.
6. She always passes her exams ..... not studying at all.
7. We ate very little, ..... being quite hungry.
8. He almost drowned, ..... the fact that he could swim very well.
9. .... her fear she went bungee-jumping.

10. He ate the fish, ..... the fact that he is a vegetarian.

### 53.8 Fill in the blank with "Even"

1. **Even** I could take better photographs.
2. She can't ..... cook an egg.
3. He always wears a coat, ..... in summer.
4. She has got to work every day, ..... on Sundays.
5. .... a child could write this.
6. You must calm yourself, ..... if you are very angry.

### 53.9 Fill in the blank with In case / in case of

1. You should take some cash **in case** they don't accept credit cards.
2. What to do ..... a heat wave?
3. I don't want to go to this restaurant; it is too expensive for me.
4. He should ..... be allowed to get up; his leg is not strong enough.
5. Bring a map ..... you get lost.
6. .... fire break the glass.
7. The weather isn't very good, ..... we are leaving tomorrow.

### 53.10 Write sentences with "In case or if"

1. Ann might phone this evening. I don't want to go out **in case** (in case/ if) she phones.
2. You should tell the police ..... (in case/ if) your bicycle is stolen.
3. I hope you'll come to London sometime ..... (in case/ if) you come, you can stay with us.
4. This letter is for Susan. Can you give it to her ..... (in case/ if) you see her?
5. Write your name and address on your bag ..... (in case/ if) you lose it.
6. Go to the lost property office ..... (in case/ if) you lose your bag.
7. The burglar alarm will ring ..... (in case/ if) somebody tries to break into the house.

### 53.11 Fill in the blank with In "For, during and while"

1. I have lived in this house **for** twenty years.
2. We met Sam ..... **our holidays**.
3. Sabrina suddenly began to feel sick ..... she was doing the examination.
4. I'm going to visit Tunisia next week, I hope to see Amy ..... I'll be there.
5. What are you going to do ..... you are waiting?
6. We watched television ..... two hours last night.
7. I fell asleep ..... the examination.

8. It rained ..... three days without stopping.
9. We saw Ann ..... we were waiting for you.

#### 53.12 Fill in the blanks with the "By / until"

1. We must take a decision *by* Tuesday
2. Mary should have waited .....Tuesday to buy her new car.
3. Make sure you are at home ..... 8 o'clock, the Jones will be there.
4. Paul didn't stop working ..... lunchtime.
5. The novelist had hoped to finish his book ..... the end of the year, but he hadn't.
6. Will you be here when I come back? No, I'll probably have gone ..... then.
7. This dog might be dangerous, don't move ..... I tell you.
8. She'll be waiting for your telephone call ..... the end of the weekend.
9. Let's wait in the house ..... it stops raining.
10. I read ..... dinner, it is a very interesting book!

#### 53.13 Fill in the blanks with the "By / until"

1. He shouldn't come *until* Friday morning.
2. He went to the garage at 2 o'clock but they made him wait ..... 3.30!
3. The garage mechanic said he had been busy ..... 3.15.
4. 'How long has he been waiting?' ' He arrived ..... 2.15 at the latest.'
5. I thought he would be gone ..... the time the garage mechanic arrives.
6. Are you sure he will have finished the major repairs. .... Wednesday?
7. He can't say ..... the Inspector of Mines gives his report.
8. Will he call them ..... next Monday to have an idea?

#### 53.14 Complete the sentence with "So and Such"

1. He's difficult to understand because he speaks *so* quickly.
2. I like Tom and Ann. They're *such* nice people.
3. It was a great holiday. We had *such a* good time.
4. I was surprised that he looked ..... well after his recent illness.
5. Everything is ..... expensive these days, isn't it?
6. The weather is lovely, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be ..... nice day.
7. I have to go. I didn't realize it was ..... Late.
8. He always looks good. He wears ..... nice clothes.
9. It was ..... boring film that I fell asleep while I was watching it.
10. I couldn't believe the news. It was ..... shock.
11. I think she works too hard. She looks ..... tired all the time.
12. The food at the hotel was ..... awful. I've never eaten awful food.
13. They've got ..... much money, they don't know what to do with it.



14. I didn't realize you lived ..... long way from the city centre.  
15. I can't decide what to do. It's ..... problem.

### 53.15 Fill in the blank with "So and such"

1. I don't know why our guide became **so** angry.
2. We had to get a taxi because we had ..... heavy luggage.
3. I don't know why you stayed in ..... awful hotel.
4. The restaurant was ..... noisy that I couldn't hear anyone
5. I never realised dolphins were ..... friendly animals.
6. I don't think we've ever met ..... helpful people before.
7. I didn't realise elephants were ..... big.
8. Our guide was ..... nice man.
9. I'm sorry you had ..... bad journey.
10. Petrol is ..... expensive that you are better off using public transport.
11. This restaurant makes ..... nice chicken meals, you should go there.
12. It was ..... good film that we stayed on and watched it twice.
13. It was ..... good a film that we saw it three times.
14. The music is ..... loud ! I wish they would turn it down.
15. I'd like to go to Australia, but it is ..... long journey!
16. I'd like to visit New-Zealand, but it's ..... long a journey.
17. My friend Jenifer is exhausted, she has ..... difficult children.

### 53.16 Complete the sentence with "So and Such"

1. He was **so** nervous that he broke his glass
2. Have you ever seen ..... lovely flower?
3. She is ..... shy that she doesn't want to come with us
4. I was ..... late that we decided to take a taxi
5. It is ..... hot! Could you bring me a glass of fresh water, please?
6. They are ..... nice children! Everybody loves them!
7. This woman is ..... strange, don't go with her!
8. She was ..... happy to see her cousin that she cried!
9. This is ..... enormous dog! It nearly looks like a bear!
10. He is ..... intelligent that he can speak 5 languages!

## UNIT 54 Wh questions

(Wh. soru kelimeleri)

### Wh questions

İngilizce cümlelerde İKİ ÇEŞİT SORU yapma şekli vardır.



*Why are you unhappy? /*

*Are you unhappy?*

**BİRİNCİSİ YARDIMCI FİİL BAŞA GETİRİLEREK YAPILIR** ve yes/no questions olarak adlandırılır. Çünkü bu tür sorular, cevabında EVET VEYA HAYIR denmesini gerektirir.

He is a teacher.

(O bir öğretmendir.)

Is he a teacher.

(O bir öğretmen midir?)

She went to school.

(O, okula gitti.)

Did she go to school?

(O okula gitti mi?)

**İKİNCİ SORU** şekli de SORU KELİMELERİ kullanarak yapılan sorulardır. Bu tür sorulara EVET VEYA HAYIR ŞEKLİNDE CEVAP VERİLEMEZ. Bu tür soru kelimelerinden hemen sonra, bazı istisnalar dışında hemen yardımcı fiil gelir ve cümlelerin dizilişinde başka değişiklik yapılmaz.

soru kelimesi	örnekler
<b>Who(m)</b> (kim(e,i))	<b>Who(m)</b> do you like? Kimi seviyorsun. <b>Who</b> studies Russian? Kim Rusça çalışıyor?
<b>What</b> (ne)	<b>What</b> does he do at weekends? Haftasonları neler yapıyor? <b>What</b> is that? O ne? <b>What time</b> did you arrive home yesterday? Dün eve saat kaçta vardın?
<b>Which</b> (hangisi)	<b>Which</b> book did you buy? Hangi kitabı aldın? <b>Which</b> boy won the race? Yarışı hangi çocuk kazandı?
<b>Whose</b> (hangisi)	<b>Whose</b> car are you going to use? Kimin arabasını kullanacaksın?

<b>How</b> (nasıl)	<p><b>How often</b> do you go to the movies? <b>Sinemaya ne sıklıkta gidersin?</b></p> <p><b>How long</b> was the film? <b>Film ne kadar sürdü?</b></p> <p><b>How much</b> does it cost? <b>Ne kadar tutuyor? (fiyat)</b></p> <p><b>How many people</b> are coming to the party? <b>Partiye kaç kişi geliyor?</b></p> <p><b>How far</b> is it from İstanbul to Ankara? <b>İstanbul Ankara arası ne kadar mesafedir?</b></p>
<b>When</b> (ne zaman)	<p><b>When</b> do you go to the cinema? <b>Sen sinemaya ne zaman gidersin?</b></p> <p><b>When</b> does he leave home? <b>O evden ne zaman ayrılır?</b></p>
<b>Where</b> (nerede, nereye)	<p>Where does Betty eat breakfast? <b>Betty kahvaltısını nerede yapar?</b></p> <p>Where do Al and Jennifer live? <b>Al and Jennifer nerede yaşarlar?</b></p>
<b>Why</b> (niçin / neden)	<p>Why are you crying? <b>Neden ağlıyorsun?</b></p> <p>Why did she buy an expensive car? <b>O niçin pahalı bir araba aldı?</b></p>



*What did you do yesterday?*

Tabloyu inceleyelim. SORU KELİMELERİNDEN hemen sonra, bazı istisnalar dışında hemen YARDIMCI FİİL GELİR

soru kelimesi	yardımcı fiil	özne	yüklem	tümleç
<b>What</b>	<b>do</b>	you	do	after school?
<b>When</b>	<b>does</b>	your sister	get up?	
<b>Who</b>	<b>did</b>	you	see?	
<b>Where</b>	<b>does</b>	Elif	work?	
	<b>does</b>	your sister	get up	at 6 o'clock?
	<b>does</b>	your mother	live	in Ankara?
	<b>do</b>	you	see	Ahmet?
	<b>does</b>	Elif	work	in a hotel?
	<b>are</b>	you	-	an engineer?
	<b>is</b>	your house	-	in Scotland?
		<b>Who</b>	eats	a lot of candy?

		What	smells	so good?
--	--	------	--------	----------

### Exercise "wh questions"

**What** do they like doing in their free time?

(Onlar boş zamanlarında ne yapmaktan hoşlanırlar?)

**What** can I do for you?

(Sizin için ne yapabilirim?)

**Where** does Betty eat breakfast?

(Betty kahvaltısını nerede yapar?)

**Where** do Alen and Jennifer live?

(Alen and Jennifer nerede yaşarlar?)

**Where** do the students buy hats?

(Öğrenciler şapkaları nereden satın alırlar?)

**When** do you go to the cinema?

(Sen sinemaya ne zaman gidersin?)

**When** does he leave home?

(O, evden ne zaman ayrılır?)

**When** do the students study?

(Öğrenciler ne zaman ders çalışırlar?)

**What time** did you arrive home yesterday?

(Dün eve saat kaçta vardın?)

**What time** do you have lunch?

(Öğle yemeğini saat kaçta yersin?)

**What time** do you have get up tomorrow?

(Yarın saat kaçta kalkmak zorundasın?)

**Who** do you love?

(Sen kimi seviyorsun?)

**Who** did you see at the party?

(Partide kimi gördün?)

**Who** goes to the office every day?

(Büroya her gün kim gider?)

**Whose** shirt is this?

(Bu kimin tişörtü?)

**Whose** car are you driving?

(Kimin arabasını kullanıyorsun?)

**Which** shoes did you like?

(Hangi ayakkabıları beğendin?)

**Which** country would you like to visit?

(Hangi ülkeyi ziyaret etmek isterdin?)

**Which** one is your coat?

(Hangisi senin palton?)

**How** are you today?

(Bugün nasılsın?)

**How** did you find my house?

(Evimi nasıl buldun?)

**How** did you go to school?

(Okula nasıl - ne ile- gittin?)

**Why** are you crying?

(Neden ağlıyorsun?)

**Why** did she buy an expensive car?

(O niçin pahalı bir araba aldı?)

**How many** students are there in the classroom?

(Bu sınıfta kaç tane öğrenci var?)

**How many** people are coming to the party?

(Partide kaç kişi geliyor?)

**How many** books did you read last month?

(Geçen ay kaç kitap okudun?)

**How much** money do you want?

(Ne kadar para istiyorsun?)

**How much** sugar do we need?

(Ne kadar şeker ihtiyacımız var?)

**How much** time is there left?

(Ne kadar zaman kaldı?)

**How long** is it from İstanbul to Ankara?

(İstanbul'dan Ankara'ya gitmek ne kadar sürer?)

**How long** did you work in that company?

(O şirkette ne kadar çalıştın?)

**How long** do you sleep a night?

(Bir gecede ne kadar uyursun?)

**How far** is it from İstanbul to Ankara?

(İstanbul Ankara arası ne kadar mesafedir?)

**How far** did you travel last summer?

(Geçen yaz ne kadar uzağa seyahat ettin?)

**How far** can you walk in an hour?

(Bir saatte ne kadar (uzağa) yürüyebilirsiniz?)

**How often** is she early?

(O ne zaman erken gelir?)

How fast can a cheetah run?

(Bir çita ne kadar hızlı koşabilir?)

How tall are you?

(Senin boyun kaç?)

How heavy is this luggage?

(Bu valizin ağırlığı nedir?)

**54. 1 Make questions based on the following sentences using appropriate WH-Questions**

1. They study (**English**) every Tuesday morning. . *What do they study every Tuesday morning?*
2. Romi goes to school (**by bus**). .....
3. The teacher explains the lesson (**in front of the class**). .....
4. (**My brother**) does his homework carefully. ....
5. My daughter always washes her hair (**twice a week**).....
6. John loves eating (pizza). ....
7. Fenny invites (**Bimo**) to come to her birthday party. ....
8. Olga sings a song (**beautifully**). ....
9. Shanti gets up (**at five**). ....
10. Harry doesn't go to school (**because he is sick**). ....
11. (**Mother**) cooks rice in the kitchen.....
12. Tommy rides his bike (**very fast**). ....
13. Thalia always (**has breakfast**) before going to .....
14. I give (**Mario**) a birthday present. ....
15. Mario celebrates (**his birthday**) in September.....
16. Students listen to (**the teacher's explanation**). ....
17. I like (**the white T-shirt**), not the red one.....
18. Julia has (**two brothers**). ....
19. The little boys play (**hide and seek**). ....
20. Sammy closes the windows (**because it's going to rain**). ....

**54.2 Fill in the blanks with the "Wh questions"**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Who</i> 's this girl?       | It's Julie.                                |
| 2. .... 's her name?              | Her name is Deb.                           |
| 3. .... are you?                  | I'm 15.                                    |
| 4. .... are they?                 | They are Bob and Tim.                      |
| 5. .... is he from?               | He's from Los Angeles.                     |
| 6. .... are my shoes?             | They are under your bed.                   |
| 7. .... 's her job?               | She's an architect.                        |
| 8. .... is he happy?              | He's happy because he's got a new console. |
| 9. .... have you got in your bag? | I've got my books.                         |
| 10. .... are they?                | Fiona is eleven and Betty is seventeen.    |
| 11. .... is Bryan?                | He's in the kitchen!                       |
| 12. ....socks are they?           | They're Rick's socks.                      |

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 13. .... DVDs have you got?        | I've got 21 DVDs.                             |
| 14. .... do you want to go?        | I want to go to the cinema.                   |
| 15. ....'s coming with us tonight? | Clara.  |
| 16. ....pen is it?                 | It's mine.                                    |
| 17. .... can she fly?              | She can fly because she has got magic powers. |
| 18. ....do you play rugby?         | I practise twice a week.                      |
| 19. .... is it?                    | It's 25€                                      |
| 20. .... do you sleep?             | I sleep 10 hours every night.                 |

#### 54.3 Read the following sentences and fill the blanks

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. I want to go out                        | 1. <i>Where do you want to go?</i> |
| 2. Kate and Paul aren't going to the party | 2. <i>Why aren't they going?</i>   |
| 3. I am reading                            | 3. What.....?                      |
| 4. Sue went to bed early                   | 4. What time.....?                 |
| 5. My parents are going on holiday         | 5. When.....?                      |
| 6. I saw Tom a few days ago                | 6. Where.....?                     |
| 7. I can't come to the party               | 7. Why.....?                       |
| 8. Tina has gone away                      | 8. Where.....?                     |
| 9. I need some money                       | 9. How much.....?                  |
| 10. Angela doesn't like me                 | 10. Why.....?                      |
| 11. It rains sometimes                     | 11. How often.....?                |
| 12. I did the shopping                     | 12. When.....?                     |

#### 54.4 Fill the blanks with "Short answers"

- Are there three cats in your room? (Yes) *Yes, there are.*
- Do you have breakfast at eight o'clock? (Yes).....
- Are there dolphins in the picture? (No).....
- Do you like John ? (Yes) .....
- Can they swim two kilometres? (Yes) .....
- Can you use a computer? (No).....
- Is there a cat in John's room? (Yes).....
- Is there a ball under the table? (No) .....
- Are there ten pens on the table? (Yes).....
- Do you have a partner? (No).....

#### 54.5 Find the questions concerning the words in brackets.

- My children are (sleeping) now. *What are your children doing now?*
- (These poems) were written by me. ....
- I have sent (him)a letter. ....

4. My boyfriend bought a wedding ring for (me). .....
5. Yesterday (Paul)said the truth. ....
6. I baked (my children)a birthday cake. ....
7. I have been waiting for him since (five o'clock). ....
8. I sold (my husband's) car. ....
9. I have already seen (that)movie. ....
10. I went home (since I was not feeling well. ....
11. My husband travels abroad (twice a year). ....
12. The war started(two) years ago. ....
13. This house was built (ten years) ago. ....
14. The dank well of the frog is (very) big. ....
15. I live (by the sea). ....
16. (I will go for a hike) if the weather is nice. ....
17. (I would have helped him) if I had known he was fired. ....

#### 54.6 Ask a question using the negative form

1. You are not English. *Aren't you English?*
2. You worked today at 3:00. ....?
3. He is eating at the moment.....?
4. Remy has got a bike. ....?
5. Would you come tomorrow? .....?
6. Juliet has a big family. ....?
7. They will pass their exam. ....?
8. Paul is French.....?
9. We went to the beach yesterday.....?
10. I will realise all my dreams.....?
11. My friends enjoyed the last Thanksgiving feast.....?
12. The name of Ali's dog is Pépito. ....?
13. My grandparents lived in a small village.....?
14. Sonia has two children. ....?
15. Tania is going abroad.....?
16. Juan will help poor people when he is rich. ....?
17. I'd give you a present for your birthday.....?
18. The Earth turns around the Sun.....?
19. Did you succeed in doing the exercise?.....?

# UNIT 55 Purpose clauses

(amaç cümlecikleri)

## Purpose clauses



*I went to bed early last night **In order to** get up on time this morning*

Purpose Clauses bağlaçları iki cümleyi birbirine bağlar. BU BAĞLAÇLAR AMAÇ ANLATIR. BİR İŞİ NEDEN YAPTIĞIMIZI VEYA YAPACAĞIMIZI ANLATIRKEN KULLANILIR. Türkçe'ye “-ebilesin diye -ki böylelikle” olarak çevrilir.

## SO THAT - IN ORDER THAT

SO THAT - IN ORDER THAT bağlaçlarını kullanırken , kullanılacak yardımcı fiiller will (would), can (could), may (might)tır. Bir MODAL yardımcı fiili kullanırız.

**GENİŞ ZAMAN.** We want to arrive early **in order that / so that** we **CAN/WILL/MAY** see the sunset.

**GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN** We arrived early **in order that / so that** we **COULD/WOULD/MIGHT** see the sunset.

action-eylem	purpose-amaç
I will give you this English book	<b>In order that</b> you <b>can</b> pass your exam.
We brought some blankets	<b>so that</b> we <b>could</b> keep warm.

I will send my son to England so that he **CAN** learn English.

(İngilizce öğrenebilsin diye oğlumu İngiltere'ye göndereceğim.)

He comes early so that he **can** finish the work soon.

(İşi çabuk bitirebilsin diye erken gelir.)

Edward worked hard so that he **could** succeed.

(Başarılı olabilsin diye Edward çok çalıştı.)

I climbed the tree so that I **could** see their garden.

(Onların bahçesini görebileyim diye ağaca tırmandım.)

She will get up early so that she **will** see the sunrise.

(Gün doğuşunu görsün diye erken kalkacak.)

He is learning English so that his father **will** send him to England.

(Babası onu İngiltere'ye göndersin diye o İngilizce öğreniyor.)



We shouted loudly in order that they **might** hear us.

(Bizi duyabilsinler diye yüksek sesle bağırdık.)

He learns French in order that they **may** send him to France.

(Onu Fransa'ya gönderebilirler diye Fransızca öğreniyor.)

**IN ORDER TO** ..... **SO AS TO** ..... ( ...-mek,-mak için)

I have spared much money **in order to** afford a car.

(Araba alacak mali güce ulaşmak için para biriktirdim.)

**In order to** avoid problems, we have taken strict measures.

(Sorunları önlemek için sert önlemler aldık.)

**NOT:** "In order to" yerine sadece "to" da kullanılabilir.

We all went out for a picnic **to** get some fresh air.

(Temiz hava almak için hepimiz pikniğe gittik.)

We have arranged everything for the party **so as to** please all the guests.

(Partide tüm konukları memnun edecek şekilde herşeyi düzenledik.)

I am leaving the house immediately **so as not to** miss the airplane.

(Evden uçağı kaçırmamak için (uçağı kaçırmamak üzere) hemen çıkıyorum.)

They made the meeting at a quiet place **so as not to** hear the noise of the traffic

(Toplantıyı trafiğin gürültüsünü duymayacak şekilde sakın bir yerde yaptılar.)



Why did you call me?

*in order to / so as to / to see the interesting animals*

### Exercise "clauses of purpose"

I put my son on my shoulders **in order that** he could see better.

She left the keys out **so that** she wouldn't forget them.

Terry gave me a spare key **in order that** I could get in when he wasn't at home.

She cuts the cake into small pieces **so that** there would be enough for everyone.

Stop talking **to** let me hear what he is saying.

**So as not to** be late,you have to dress now!

I am writing **to** congratulate you for your success.

To complete her registration, she has to pay the fees as soon as possible.

I will go to university **to** study English, not to study French.

Read your text silently **in order not to** disturb the others.

Revise well **to** get good marks.

Call him **to** tell you what happened with him there.

She has to have experience to be accepted in that company.

He should come here as soon as possible **in order to** repair our car.

He spoke so loudly **in order to** wake Mary. He is a naughty boy.

Yvonne is learning English **so that** she can read English books.

He went to school **in order to** practise his English.

I'm studying very hard at the moment **to** pass my exams next month.

I bought a dictionary **to** help with my vocabulary.

I went to bed early **so that** I wouldn't be tired in the morning.

My sister gave English lessons **in order to** earn some pin money.

They took the taxi **so as not to** waste time.

I'm going to Australia **so as not to** forget my English.

I gave her my address **so that** she could contact me.

Did you give up your job **so that** you could take of your mother?

#### SO THAT ... WON'T/WOULDN'T (olumsuz durumlarda)

He wore glasses and a false beard **so that nobody would** recognize him.

I hurried **so that I wouldn't be** late

Leave early **so that you won't** (or don't) miss the bus.

He spoke quietly **so that nobody could** hear him.

He switched TV off **so that the children couldn't** see violent images.

I've come here **so that we can't** talk.

I am studying hard **so that I will** pass my test.

#### 55.1 Complete these sentences using a suitable verb.

1. The President has a team of bodyguards **to protect** him.
2. I didn't have enough time ..... the newspaper today.
3. I came home by taxi. I didn't have the energy .....
4. 'Would you like something .....?' 'Yes, please. A cup of coffee.'
5. We need a bag ..... these things in.
6. There will be a meeting next week ..... the problem.
7. I wish we had enough money ..... a new car.
8. I saw Helen at the party but we didn't have a chance ..... to each other.
9. I need some new clothes. I haven't got anything nice .....
10. They've just passed their exams. They're having a party .....

11. I can't do all this work alone. I need somebody ..... me.

**55.2 Fill in the blanks with "To / so as to / in order to"**

1. You have to dress now *in order not to* be late for the party.
2. Stop talking ..... let me hear what he is saying.
3. .... be late, you have to dress now!
4. I am writing ..... congratulate you for your success.
5. .... complete her registration, she has to pay the fees as soon as possible.
6. I will go to university ..... study English, not to study French.
7. Read your text silently ..... disturb the others.
8. Revise well ..... get good marks.
9. Call him ..... tell you what happened with him there.
10. She has to have experience ..... be accepted in that company.

**55.3 Fill in the blanks with "To / in order to / so as to / so that"**

1. I'm studying very hard at the moment *to* pass my exams next month.
2. I bought a dictionary ..... help with my vocabulary.
3. I went to bed early ..... I wouldn't be tired in the morning.
4. I have to get up early. I set the alarm for five o'clock ..... oversleep.
5. I waited for an hour ..... I could meet her.
6. Some people do not eat before exercises ..... feel nauseated.
7. Do exercise regularly ..... have excellent health and well-being.
8. My sister gave English lessons ..... earn some pin money.
9. Jenny is a very nice person. She is always prompt..... help her friends.
10. They took the taxi ..... waste time.
11. I'm going to Australia ..... forget my English.
12. Make sure your bags are tagged ..... you can identify them later.

# UNIT 56 Short answers

(Kısa Cevaplar)

## Short answers (kısa cevaplar)



*Has she read the book? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.*

İngilizce bir soruya cevap vermek istediğinizde nazik bir şekilde “EVET YA DA HAYIR” ile kısa cevaplar verebiliriz

Are you coming? (Geliyor musunuz?) Yes, I am. (Evet.)

Are you coming? (Geliyor musunuz?) No, I'm not. (Hayır.)

### YARDIMCI FİİLLER'LE YAPILMIŞ SORULARA “Yes “ No “ İle cevaplar vermek zorundayız

Soru kelimesi olmadan sorulan sorular				Short answer (kısa cevaplar)		
Is	he		from London?	Yes,	he	is.
				No,	he	isn't.
Are	the boys		at your school?	Yes,	they	are.
				No,	they	aren't.
Can	you	play	ice-hockey?	Yes,	I	can.
				No,	I	can't.
Have	we	got	ketchup?	Yes,	we	have.
				No,	we	haven't.
Has	she	got	a mobile phone?	Yes,	she	has.
				No,	she	hasn't.
Do	they	live	in a flat?	Yes,	they	do.
				No,	they	don't.
Does	he	work	in an office?	Yes,	he	does.
				No,	he	doesn't.

Did	it	rain	yesterday?	Yes,	it	did.
				No,	it	didn't.
Are	they	writing	a test now?	Yes,	they	are.
				No,	they	aren't.
Have	you	been	to Scotland?	Yes,	I	have.
				No,	I	haven't.
Has	she	been waiting	for long?	Yes,	she	has.
				No,	she	hasn't.
Is	he	going to see	his sister?	Yes,	he	is.
				No,	he	isn't.
Will	we	arrive	on time?	Yes,	we	will.
				No,	we	won't.

#### Exercise " short answers "

Is he from London?	(O Londra'dan mı?)	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Are the boys at your school?	(Çocuklar senin okulunda mı?)	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
Can you play ice-hockey?	(Buz hokeyi oynayabilir misin?)	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Have we got ketchup?	(Ketçabımız var mı?)	Yes, we have	No, we haven't.
Do they live in a flat?	(Onlar bir dairede mi yaşıyorlar?)	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Does he work in an office?	(O bir ofiste mi çalışıyor?)	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Did it rain yesterday?	(Dün yağmur yağdı mı?)	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Are they writing a test now?	(Şu an test mi yazıyorlar?)	Yes, they are	No, they aren't.
Has she been waiting long?	(O uzun zamandır mı bekliyor?)	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Will we arrive on time?	(O zamanında yetişecek mi?)	Yes, we will.	No, we won't.

#### 56.1 Fill in the blanks with the " short answers "

- Are you from Germany?..... *Yes, I am - No, I am not.*
- Are Peter and Sue your friends?.....
- Has your sister got a car?.....
- Do you speak English?.....
- Can he play football?.....
- Had they lived in London before they moved to Manchester? .....
- Is she going by bus?.....
- Did you talk to him?.....
- Have you been waiting for long?.....

10 Will she send us a mail? .....

**56.2 Fill in the blanks with the "affirmative short answers"**

Can they finish the work by themselves? *Yes, they can.*

1. Do we need any butter? .....
2. May they send for you? .....
3. Is she sure she is right? .....
4. Does he enjoy studying? .....
5. Had they been meaning to call us? .....
6. Couldn't he send us the information? .....
7. Would she like to listen to the radio? .....
8. Had he been wanting to travel? .....

**56.3 Fill in the blanks with the "short answers"**

Wasn't he thirsty? *No, he wasn't.*

Were they watching television? *No, they weren't.*

1. Isn't she driving her own car? .....
2. Will he be visiting Denmark? .....
3. Would she mind? .....
4. Could they understand everything? .....
5. Will she have to get up early? .....
6. Should he warn them? .....
7. Didn't we sell all the chocolate bars? .....
8. Couldn't they find any evidence? .....

**56.4 Fill in the blanks with the "short answers"**

1. Are there three cats in your room? (Yes ) *Yes, there are.*
2. Do you have breakfast at eight o'clock? (Yes) .....
3. Are there dolphins in the picture? (No) .....
4. Do you like John ? (Yes) .....
5. Can they swim two kilometres? (No).....
6. Can you use a computer? (No) .....
7. Is there a cat in John's room? (Yes).....
8. Is there a ball under the table? (No).....
9. Are there ten pens on the table? (Yes).....
10. Do you have a partner? (No) .....

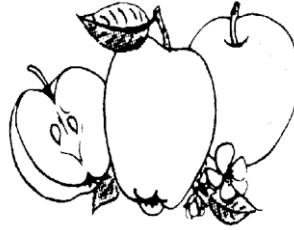
## UNIT 57 Countable and Uncountable nouns

(sayılabilen isimler ve sayılamayan isimler)

### COUNTABLE NOUNS-(sayılabilen isimler)



*A student*



*three apples*

Sayılabilen isimleri tanımak kolaydır. SAYABİLDİĞİMİZ ŞEYLER “countable nouns” dır. Örnek: “pen”. Kalem sayabiliriz. Sayılabilen isimlerin tekileri 'a','an' tanımlayıcılarından BİRİSİNİ alır ve çoğul olabilir.

dog, cat, animal, man, person

(Köpek, kedi, hayvan, erkek, kişi)

bottle, box, litre

(Şişe, kutu, litre)

coin, note, dollar

(Bozuk para, kağıt para, dolar)

cup, plate, fork

(Cup, tabak, çatal)

table, chair, suitcase, bag

(Masa, sandalye, bavul, çanta)

I bought **an** apple.

(Bir elma satın aldım.)

I bought **some** apples.

(Birkaç elma satın aldım.)

**My dog** is playing.

(Köpeğim oyun oynuyor.)

**My dogs** are hungry.

(Köpeklerimin karnı aç.)

isim	dog (kopek)	apple (elma)	car (araba)
<b>COUNTABLE</b> <b>SAYILABİLİR</b>	a dog. <b>bir köpek.</b> you can count dogs. (köpekleri sayabilirsiniz)	an apple. <b>bir elma.</b> you can count apples. (elmaları sayabilirsiniz)	a car. <b>bir araba.</b> you can count cars. (arabaları sayabilirsiniz.)

I bought **an** apple. (Bir elma satın aldım.)

I bought **some** apples. (Birkaç elma satın aldım.)

I want **an** orange. (Bir portakal istiyorum.)

Where is **my bottle**? (Şişem nerede?)

**How many** apples do you eat in a day?

(Günde ne kadar elma yersiniz?)

I eat three apples in a day.

(Ben günde üç elma yerim.)

Sayılabilen isimler tekil veya çoğul olabilirler

a cat	a man	the morning	this bus	an armchair
<b>cats</b>	<b>men</b>	<b>the mornings</b>	<b>these buses</b>	<b>two armchairs</b>

## UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (sayılamayan isimler)



*There is **some ink** in the bottle  
Is there **any ink** in the bottle?*

İngilizcede bazı isimler sayılmazlar. BUNLAR SIVI VE TOZ HALİNDEKİ MADDELER ve bazı soyut isimlerdir. SAYILAMAYAN İSİMLER parçalara bölünemeyen yapıda olanlardır. Sayılamayan (uncountable) isimler ise çoğul yapılamazlar. Onları sayamayız.

advice, information, news

(tavsiye, bilgi, haber)

furniture, luggage

(mobilya, bavul)

rice, sugar, butter, water

(pirinç, şeker, yağ, su)

electricity, gas, power

(elektrik, gaz, güç)

money, currency

(para, kur)

music, art, love, happiness

(müzik, sanat, sevgi, mutluluk)

This news is very important.

(Bu haber çok önemli.)

Your luggage looks heavy.

(Bagajın ağır görünüyor.)

How much sugar do you want?

(Ne kadar şeker istersiniz?)

How much money did you pay for the flowers?

(Siz çiçekler için kaç para ödediniz?)

İSİM	sugar (şeker)	water (su)	cheese (peynir)
UNCOUNTABLE SAYILAMAZ	You can't count sugar. (Şekeri sayamazsınız.)	You can't count water. (Suyu sayamazsınız.)	You can't count cheese. (Peyniri sayamazsınız)

Sayılamaz isimlerle belirsiz article (a / an) KULLANILMAZ. Çünkü "a" an " bir anlamına gelir . İngilizce'de "bir bilgi" veya "bir müzik" diyemeyiz fakat bir "parça" .... olarak kullanabiliriz.

a piece of news. (Bir parça haber.)

a bottle of water. (Bir şişe su.)





## *A cup of coffee*

Sayılamayan isimlerin sayılabilir hale getirilmesi için bir anlamında kullanılır.

a piece of bread	(bir parça ekmek)	a pair of shoes	(bir çift ayakkabı)
a glass of water	(bir bardak su)	a cup of tea	(bir fincan çay)
a piece of news.	(bir parça haber.)	a bottle of water.	(bir şişe su.)

### Exercise "countable/ uncountable nouns"

There are <b>many</b> books in the library.	Have you ever had an operation?
My brother is <b>a</b> dentist.	Only <b>a few</b> houses were spared by earthquake.
I drink <b>a</b> glass of milk.	My father has just bought <b>a</b> new car.
Can I have <b>a</b> bar of chocolate?	There isn't <b>any</b> bread in that tin.
Would she like to be <b>an</b> English teacher?	Do you really collect exotic <b>butterflies</b> ?
Juanita speaks <b>some</b> French, but not very much.	How much sugar is there? There's a lot of <b>sugar</b> .

### 57.1 Fill in the blanks with the "uncountable or countable"

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Homework ..... <i>uncountable</i> | 2. Apple ..... <i>countable</i> |
| 3. Straw.....                        | 4. Hair.....                    |
| 5. music .....                       | 6. star .....                   |
| 7. chair .....                       | 8. butter .....                 |
| 9. bread .....                       | 10. cat .....                   |
| 11. Liberty.....                     | 12. Money.....                  |
| 13. Time.....                        | 14. car .....                   |
| 15. friend .....                     | 16. noise .....                 |
| 17. rice .....                       | 18. bell.....                   |
| 19. milk .....                       |                                 |

### 57.2 Fill in the blanks with "How much or how many"

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I need some time. <i>How much</i> do you need? | 2. .... People will come, do you think?          |
| 3. .... French words do you know?                 | 4. .... French grammar does he know ?            |
| 5. .... rooms are there in the castle?            | 6. I need some money ..... do you need?          |
| 7. ....children has she got?                      | 8. .... women will like that new fashion?        |
| 9. We must buy some water..... is left?           | 10. .... bottles of water do we need?            |
| 11. .... coffee do you drink in a day?            | 12. .... cups of coffee?                         |
| 13. .... languages does your teacher speak?       | 14. .... money do you have with you?             |
| 15. .... milk do you usually drink a day?         | 16. .... people are there in your English class? |
| 17..... did your pen cost?                        | 18. .... exercises have you done in this book?   |

### 57.3 *Fill in the blanks with "Some and any"*

1. Fred is very busy : he doesn't have *any* time.
2. Let's listen to ..... music and watch the stars in the sky!
3. We need ..... butter and bread for dinner.
4. I have ..... very old books! do you want to see them?
5. Rachel meets ..... friends at the weekend.
6. Do you have ..... orange juice ? I don't see it in the fridge.
7. No, I don't ! But I have ..... grapefruit if you want !
8. Do you want ..... ? ... Oh yes please.
9. Silly boys! They went to town without ..... money !

# UNIT 58 Singular and Plural

(tekil ve çoğul)

## SINGULAR – PLURAL (tekil – çoğul)



*What's the matter?! is there bad news?*

İngilizcede isimleri ya da kelimeleri çoğul yapmak için DEĞİŞİK KURALLAR kullanılır. Bu yazımızda bu kuralları göreceğiz. Düzenli çoğul yapısına göre İSİMLERİN SONUNDA bazı değişiklikler yapılır.

**Tekil isim tanımı: Eğer kelime, “bir” taneyi niteliyorsa, TEKİLDİR:**

boy, girl, book, church, box

**Çoğul isim tanımı: Eğer kelime, “birden fazlayı” niteliyorsa, ÇOĞULDUR:**

boys, girls, books, churches, boxes

This book (bu kitap)	these books	(bu kitaplar)
This student ( bu öğrenci)	these students	(bu öğrenciler)
This school (bu okul )	these schools	(bu okullar )
This man (bu adam)	these men	(bu adamlar)
That train (şu tren)	those trains	(şu trenler)
That building (şu bina)	those buildings	(şu binalar)
That table (şu masa)	those tables	(şu masalar)

**Genelde isimlerin sonuna -s eki getirilir**

tekil	çoğul	tekil anlamı	çoğul anlamı
dog	dogs	köpek	köpekler
apple	apples	elma	elmalar
boy	boys	erkek çocuk	erkek çocuklar
girl	girls	kız çocuk	kız çocuklar
pencil	pencils	kurşun kalem	kurşun kalemler
cup	cups	fincan	fincanlar
boy	boys	erkek çocuk	erkek çocuklar

İngilizce'de sayılabilir isimler, sonuna aldıkları -s ve -es ekleriyle çoğul olurlar.

Sonu "o" ile biten isimler	(-es) alır:	potato - potatoes
Sonu "x" ile biten isimler	(-es) alır:	fox - foxes
Sonu "s" ile biten isimler	(-es) alır:	glass - glasses
Sonu "f / fe" ile biten isimler	(-ves) alır:	wolf - wolves
Sonu "y" ile biten isimlerde bir önceki harf de sessiz ise "y" düşer ve (-ies) eki gelir:		story - stories,
Sonu "ch/sh" ile biten isimler	(-es) alır:	dish-dishes
Bunlar dışında kalan diğer isimler (-s) alır:		books, kids, pencils gibi...

**Çoğul halleri düzensiz olan isimler:**

woman	<b>Women</b>	wife	<b>wives</b>	diagnosis	<b>diagnoses</b>
man	<b>Men</b>	life	<b>lives</b>	oasis	<b>oases</b>
child	<b>Children</b>	loaf	<b>loaves</b>	thesis	<b>theses</b>
tooth	<b>Teeth</b>	potato	<b>potatoes</b>	crisis	<b>crises</b>
foot	<b>Feet</b>	cactus	<b>cacti</b>	phenomenon	<b>phenomena</b>
person	<b>People</b>	focus	<b>foci</b>	criterion	<b>criteria</b>
leaf	<b>Leaves</b>	fungus	<b>fungi</b>	datum	<b>data</b>
half	<b>Halves</b>	nucleus	<b>nuclei</b>	knife	<b>knives</b>
knife	<b>Knives</b>	syllabus	<b>syllabi/syllabuses</b>	wife	<b>wives</b>

Çift olan herşey çoğul sayılır.



scissors



glasses



jeans/tights



shorts pyjamas

<b>eyes</b>	gözler	<b>shorts</b>	şort
<b>jeans</b>	kot pantolon	<b>shoes</b>	ayakkabı
<b>scissors</b>	makas	<b>tights</b>	tayt
<b>knickers</b>	kısa pantolon	<b>pajamas</b>	pyjama
<b>pants</b>	pantolon	<b>braces</b>	askı
<b>glasses</b>	bardak	<b>binoculars</b>	dümbün
<b>trousers</b>	pantolon	<b>spectacles</b>	gözlük
<b>tongs</b>	maşa	<b>pincers</b>	kerpeten

Her zaman çoğul olarak kullanılan TEKİL OLMAYAN isimler.

<b>aborigines</b>	yerli	<b>police</b>	polis
<b>archives</b>	arşiv	<b>remains</b>	kalıntı
<b>riches</b>	sevet	<b>savings</b>	tasarruf
<b>cattle</b>	sığır	<b>surroundings</b>	çevre
<b>clothes</b>	çamaşır	<b>thanks</b>	teşekkür
<b>outdoors</b>	dışarı	<b>manners</b>	terbiye
<b>dregs</b>	tortu	<b>outskirts</b>	civar
<b>eaves</b>	saçak	<b>victuals</b>	erzak
<b>environs</b>	çevre	<b>goods</b>	mal
<b>wages</b>	haftalık maaş		

Bazı isimler hem tekil hem de çoğul olarak aynı şekilde kullanılır

singular (tekil)	plural (çoğul)
sheep	sheep
fish	fish
species	species
aircraft	aircraft

Exercise "singular – plural"

I have **one watch**. It is quite accurate.

**This is** my sister. She is younger than I am.

To eat a potato **is** healthy

**The lady is** holding the knife

**His feet** hurt terribly

**This man** is carrying a parcel

**Those mice** never play with the other ones

To eat **a potato** is healthy

**The lady is** holding the knife

**His feet** hurt terribly

The information **is** correct

There is **a match** tonight

His hypotheses **were** true

He is **a hero**

Gymnastics **is** my favourite sport.

The police want to interview **two men** about the robbery last week

Physics **was** my best subject at school.

I have **two watches**. They are quite accurate.

**These are** my sisters. They are younger than I am.

To eat potatoes **is** healthy.

**The ladies** are holding the knives

**His foot** hurts terribly.

**These men** are carrying parcels.

**That mouse** never plays with the other one.

To eat **potatoes** is healthy.

**The ladies are** holding knives.

**His foot** hurts terribly.

The information **is** correct.

There **are matches** tonight.

His hypothesis **was** true.

**They are** heroes.

**The trousers** you bought for me don't fit me.

Can I borrow **your scissors**? Mine aren't sharp enough.  
 Fortunately **the news** wasn't as bad as we expected.  
**Three days** isn't long enough for a good holiday  
 I can't find my **binoculars**. Do you know where they are?  
 Do you think **the people** are happy with the government?  
 Do **the police** know how the accident happened?  
 I don't like very hot **weather**. Thirty degrees is too warm for me.  
**Twenty thousand pounds** was stolen in the robbery.  
**The staff** at the school isn't happy with their new working conditions.  
**Scotland** are playing France next week (in a football match)

**58.1 For each of the following sentences, change the subject of the verb to the plural,**

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Is this ready?        | <i>Are these ready?</i>         |
| This towel is fluffy. | <i>These towels are fluffy.</i> |
- This was finished last week.....
  - Is that radiator working? .....
  - This picture is ours. ....
  - That has been completed. ....
  - This was designed by his aunt.....
  - That does not need to be altered.....
  - This table is made of wood. ....
  - Has that student seen the play? .....
  - This umbrella is new. ....
  - That river flows through the mountains. ....

**58.2 For each of the following sentences, change the subject of the verb to the plural,**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| The beach is supervised by lifeguards. | <i>The beaches are supervised by lifeguards.</i> |
| The class was visiting the museum.     | <i>The classes were visiting the museum.</i>     |
- The box was empty.....
  - The river flows to the sea.....
  - The bush has grown in the last two months.....
  - The hat was on sale.....
  - The bench is made of stone. ....
  - The plant has been watered. ....
  - The hedge is being trimmed.....
  - The process was invented last year. ....
  - The sketch is nearly finished. ....
  - The breeze was warm. ....
  - The wall is being painted. ....

12. The church is two hundred years old. ....
13. The bridge will soon be completed. ....
14. The carpet has been cleaned. ....
15. The branch is covered with ice. ....

### 58.3 Rewrite the following sentences, changing the subjects and verbs from the plural to the singular.

- These were on sale. *This was on sale.*
- Are these books interesting? *Is this book interesting?*
1. These were necessary. ....
  2. Those colours are beautiful. ....
  3. Are these bells too loud? ....
  4. Have those been polished? ....
  5. These shirts are clean. ....
  6. Those windows are on the west side of the house. ....
  7. Are these correct? ....
  8. These boys like to play soccer. ....
  9. Those are sufficient. ....
  10. Those curtains are crimson. ....

### 58.4 Change to the plural

- |                            |                 |                   |                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. flower <i>flowers</i> . | 2. boat .....   | 3. woman .....    | 4. city .....     |
| 5. umbrella .....          | 6. address..... | 7. knife .....    | 8. sandwich ..... |
| 9. family .....            | 10. foot .....  | 11. holiday ..... | 12. potato .....  |
| 13. baby.....              | 14. foot.....   | 15. man.....      | 16. mouse.....    |
| 17. Penny.....             | 18. brush.....  | 19. box.....      | 20. tooth.....    |
| 21. leaf.....              | 22. hobby.....  | 23. woman.....    | 24. child.....    |
| 25. Match.....             | 26. dress.....  | 27. country.....  | 28. sheep.....    |

### 58.5 Write the plural form of the words in brackets "Irregular plural"

1. When it's sunny outside, many *children* (child) play in the park.
2. Logically, cats are supposed to hunt..... (mouse).
3. More and more..... (man) are taking dance lessons.
4. In autumn, ..... (leaf) fall from the trees. They're most often red, orange and yellow.
5. When it's very cold in winter, ..... (people) prefer to stay at home.
6. When..... (thief) are arrested, they usually go to jail.
7. 007 is one of the most famous..... (spy) in the world.
8. It's very rare to see 2 .....(oasis) in the desert. It could be a mirage instead.
9. My mum has so many.....(dress) that she doesn't know how many she's got.

10. Oh ! Look at this flock of..... (sheep) : they're completely shorn !

**58.6 Rewrite the following sentences with "Irregular plurals"**

1. The cherry is very sweet...      *The cherries are very sweet.*

2. My dress is beautiful. ....

3. The tomato is red. ....

4. This story is incredible. ....

5. My sister wants a kiss. ....

6. The baby is coming. ....

7. The bus is late. ....

8. We have a child.....

9. She has a tooth.....

10. I saw a mouse.....



# UNIT 59 Quantifiers

(Miktar belirleyicileri)

## QUANTIFIERS (miktar belirleyicileri)



*Helga spends **much** of her time buying clothes.*

Ad belirleyicilerinin bir bölümü MİKTAR belirtir. Bunların kimileri sadece sayılabilir adları niteler. Kimileri sayılamaz adları niteler, kimileri de ikisini de niteler. MİKTAR BELİRLEYİCİLERİ aşağıdaki tabloda ayrıntılı olarak görebilirsiniz.

He has	no	(hiç)	money, friends
He has	some	(biraz)	money, friends
He has	a lot of	(çok)	money, friends
He has	few- a few	(az, biraz)	friends
He has	little- a little	(az, biraz)	money
He has	several	(birçok)	friends
He doesn't have	much	(çok, birçok)	money
He doesn't have	many	(çok, birçok)	friends
He doesn't have	any	(hiç)	friends

**a few** (sayılabilen çoğul isim) / **a little** (sayılamayan isim)

There is **a little milk** in the bottle.

(Şişede biraz süt var.)

There is very **little butter** in the fridge.

(Buzdolabında çok az tereyağı var.)

He drank only **a little milk**.

(O çok az süt içti.)

I have **a few books** in my bookcase.

(Kitaplığımda birkaç kitap var.)

They bought **very few things**.

(Çok az şey satın aldılar.)

We saw very **few people** there.

(Orada çok az insan gördük.)



'Would you like some soup?' 'Yes, *a little*, please

Sayılabilir	sayılamayan
"I meet <b>a few</b> people every day." (Her gün birkaç insanla karşılarım.)	"There is <b>a little</b> paper in the printer." (Yazıcıda biraz kağıt vardır.)

They bought only **a few things**.

(Çok az şey satın aldılar.)

We saw only **a few people** there.

(Orada çok az insan gördük.)

There is **a little** paper in the printer."

(Yazıcıda biraz kâğıt vardır.)

"I only have **a little** money."

(Sadece biraz param var.)

How Much / How Many? (Ne Kadar / Kaç Tane?)



*How much* does this jacket cost?

HOW MANY? soru ifadesi sayılabilir isimlerle kullanılır. ?HOW MUCH? soru ifadesi sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

How **many students** are there in the classroom?

(Bu sınıfta kaç tane öğrenci var?)

How **many people** are coming to the party?

(Partiye kaç kişi geliyor?)

How **many books** did you read last month?

(Geçen ay kaç kitap okudun?)

How **much money** do you want?

(Ne kadar para istiyorsun?)

How **much sugar** do we need?

(Ne kadar şeker ihtiyacımız var?)

How **much time** is there left?

(Ne kadar zaman kaldı?)

Sayılabilir	sayılamayan
I don't read <b>many</b> books. (Çok kitap okumam.)	I don't drink <b>much</b> coffee. (Çok kahve içmem.)
Are there <b>many</b> books? (Çok kitap var mı?)	Do you need <b>much</b> coffee? (Fazla kahveye ihtiyacınız var mı?)

"SOME" sayılabilir –sayılamayan isimlerle birlikte OLUMLU CÜMLELER içerisinde kullanılır.

There are **some** chairs in the kitchen. (Mutfakta bir kaç sandalye var.)  
 I'd like **some** information. (Bir parça (biraz) bilgi almak isterim.)  
 There is **some** ice cream in the freezer. (Buzdolabında biraz dondunma var.)

"ANY" OLUMSUZ VE SORU cümlelerinde kullanılır.

We haven't got **any** children. (Bizim (hiç) çocuğumuz yok.)  
 I haven't got **any** money. (Hiç param yok.)  
 Are there **any** shops? (Oralarda (hiç) market var mı?)  
 Is there **any** furniture? (Orada hiç mobilya var mı?)

#### Exercise "a few, few .a little, and little, much or many"

There were **so many** people at Catherine's party. Are there **many** computers in this factory?  
 Could I have a **little** more time? He has **a few** pencils in his bag.  
 There is a **little** cream in my coffee. He has a **little** knowledge on the subject.  
 Could you put a **little** salt on this? She has **a few** really good friends.  
 She wants a ring with **a few** diamonds in it. You need a **little** patience to learn a language.  
 I'm not very busy today. I haven't got **much** to do.  
 She wants **a lot of** money but her husband doesn't have any.  
 We spent **a lot of** money. (not 'We spent **much** money')  
 Listen carefully. I'm going to give you **a little** advice  
 Do you mind if I ask you **a few** questions?  
 This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so **few** tourists come here.  
 I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got **little** patience.  
 Would you like milk in your coffee?' Yes please. **a little** .  
 This is a very boring place to live. There's **little** to do.  
 'Have you ever been to Paris?' Yes, I've been there **a few** times.  
 I don't go out very often. I'm at home most days.

### 59.1 Complete the sentences using *A few, a little, few, and little*

1. They live in a very small flat because they have *little* money.
2. I really need to see him. I've got.....questions to ask him.
3. Could we have .....champagne, please?
4. 'Were you surprised?' '.....'
5. They've already been to Spain .....times.
6. These plants require.....water and it's very handy.
7. At home, the kitchen was a pleasant place. There were always.....flowers in a vase.
8. 'How's your father?' '..... better, thanks.'
9. 'Sandra is fluent in Italian, French and Spanish.' 'It's quite rare,.....people can speak several foreign languages.'
10. This boy isn't very popular at school. He's got very ..... friends.

### 59.2 Fill in the blank with “*much, many, little and few*”

1. He isn't very popular. He has *few* friends
2. Ann is very busy these days. She has..... free time.
3. Did you take..... photographs when you were on holidays?
4. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got..... to do.
5. The museum was very crowded. There were too ..... people.
6. Most of the town is modern. There are.....old buildings.
7. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had ..... rain.

### 59.3 Fill in the blank with “ *much / many*”

1. My father doesn't put *much* sugar in his coffee.
2. Thana doesn't make..... cakes on Saturdays.
3. Have you got..... work this evening?
4. Sorry, I haven't got..... time.
5. There are..... eggs in my fridge.
6. Is there..... chalk in the box?
7. Why are you asking me so ..... questions?
8. Are there..... girls in your class?
- 9..... people are coming to John's party tomorrow.
10. There are .....interesting songs in your magazine.

### 59.4 Fill in the blank with “ *much/many or a few /a little*”

1. Are all your undershirts dirty? No, there are *a few* left in my closet.
2. Do you carry ..... things in your purse?

3. Do you have..... denim in your closet?
4. Do you wear .....blouses?
5. How..... do you swim in a training session?
6. How.....jewellery do you have?
7. How.....money do you have?
8. He brings ..... water when he goes shopping.
9. He doesn't have .....pairs of pants.
10. She doesn't like to wear a lot of jewellery, but she put on..... make-up every day.
11. I have got.....friends abroad, not many.
12. I have..... scarves. I like to wear them when it's cold outside.
13. I love swimming very.....
14. I only carry ..... money and my glasses in my handbag.
15. She tried on.....pairs of high heels, but she bought a pair of sneakers.
16. I wash all my clothes, but I only iron .....of them.
17. May I borrow .....books about photography from you?
18. Not a lot, only .....

#### *59.5 Fill in the blank with " Much/ many"*

1. I haven't got **much** money.
2. Have you got ..... books?
3. I don't have ..... time to do sport.
4. How ..... people came to the meeting?
5. Are there ..... students in the class?
6. I didn't see ..... of the film because I fell asleep.
7. How .....coffee did you buy?
8. How .....jars of coffee did you buy?
9. Not ..... students passed the exam.
10. They didn't give me ..... information.

#### *59.6 Fill in the blank with " Much / Many"*

1. How **many** apples did you buy?
2. How .....do you weigh?
3. How ..... does it cost to fly to America?
4. How ..... brothers and sisters do you have?
5. How ..... times a day do you brush your teeth?
6. How .....was your computer?
7. How .....photos did you take?
8. How.....water did he drink?
9. How .....people did you invite?

10. How..... mistakes did you make on the test?

### 59.7 Fill in the blank with “ Much / Many”

1. There's *much* rain .
2. Have you got..... friends?
3. Stop it ! It's too..... for me!
4. I hope to have..... presents for Christmas because I was nice this year!
5. No ! I don't dive into this water, it's too.....cold!
6. Oh my bedroom is messy I have so ..... things!
7. How ..... does it cost?
8. How..... money do you have?
9. How ..... oranges did you buy?
10. How..... orange juice did you buy?
11. How ..... books did he write?
12. How ..... people will be at your wedding?
13. There's so..... love in your eyes!
14. There's too ..... noise in this room ! Hush ! The baby sleeps!
15. They have visited ..... countries !

### 59.8 Fill in the blank with “ a little or a few”

1. Have *a few* crisps with your meat.
2. Have ..... milk in your tea.
3. Do you speak Greek? - yes but.....
4. And I know..... words in German.
5. Do you have any friends in Portsmouth? - Yes, I have got.....
6. I have ..... time tomorrow, we could go shopping.
7. You didn't go to the pub, did you? - I'm afraid I did, but I only had ..... drinks, honestly.
8. I had ..... of that French alcohol called 'Cognac'.
9. They live in a very small flat because they have ..... money.
10. I really need to see him. I've got..... questions to ask him.
11. Could we have ..... champagne, please?
12. 'Were you surprised?' '.....'
13. They've already been to Spain ..... times.
14. These plants require..... water and it's very handy.
15. At home, the kitchen was a pleasant place. There were always ..... flowers in a vase.
16. 'How's your father?' '..... better, thanks.'
17. 'Sandra is fluent in Italian, French and Spanish.' 'It's quite rare, ..... people can speak several foreign languages.'
18. This boy isn't very popular at school. He's got very..... friends.

- 19 .Could I have..... more time?
20. He has .....pencils in his bag.
21. There is..... cream in my coffee.
22. He has..... knowledge on the subject.
23. Could you put..... salt on this?
24. She has ..... really good friends.
25. There are..... things I'd like to talk to you about.
26. Show here..... appreciation!
27. She wants a ring with ..... diamonds in it.
28. You need..... patience to learn a language.
- 29.Come on Robert! I need..... help.
30. How interesting!..... people know that.
31. We made good time because there was..... traffic so early in the morning.
32. We are going away for.....\_days.
33. Will you have .....\_more ice cream? We might as well finish it.
34. Stuart is a good student, he has problems at school.
35. Can I help you? I speak ..... English.
36. I need to borrow.....\_Euros, could you help me?
37. It's a very quiet area here, there is..... noise in the streets.
38. Did you take .....\_photographs during your holidays?

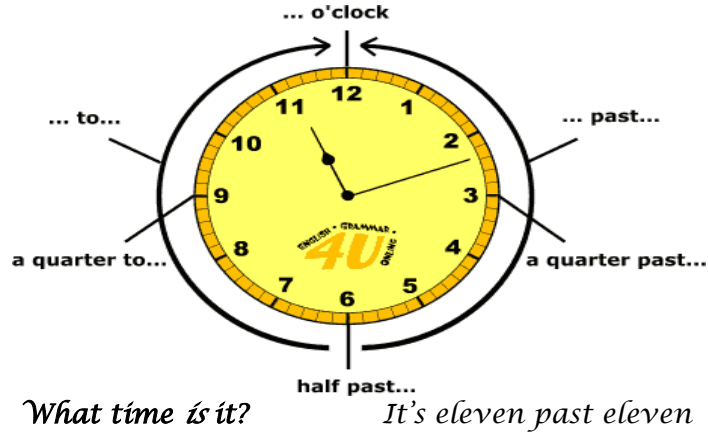
#### 59.9 *Fill in the blank with "some,any,no"*

1. Mum and Dad eat **some** sweets when they are bored.
2. Hello miss, do you sell.....stamps?
3. Can I have..... bread, please?
4. Our pets are causing..... damages in the house.
5. Today, we haven't..... wooden boards.
6. She's poor, she has.....food to eat for tonight.
7. Are there..... soft drinks in your fridge for the children?
8. Yesterday, your sister hasn't drunk ..... water.
9. I would like to buy..... clothes but I haven't enough money.

## UNIT 60 Telling time- Giving the date

(Zamanı anlatmak ve tarih vermek)

### İNGİLİZCE ZAMANI SÖYLEMEK



### SAAT SORMA

What time is it?

Saat kaç?

It's one o'clock.

Saat bir. (Saat başları bu şekilde söylenir.)

(KALA: to / GEÇE: past )

It's five to one.

(Saat bire beş var.)

it's five past one.

(Saat biri beş geçiyor.)

It's quarter past one.

(Saat biri çeyrek geçiyor.)

Öğleden ÖNCEKİ saatleri söylemek için saatten sonra A.M harfleri getirilir.

"8.15 am" SABAH 8.15 anlamına gelir.

Öğleden SONRAKİ saatleri söylemek için de, saatten sonra P.M harfleri getirilir.

"8.15 pm" AKŞAM 8.15 anlamına gelir

### AYLAR

1- January – Ocak

2- February – Şubat

3- March – Mart

4- April – Nisan

5- May – Mayıs

6- June – Haziran

7- July – Temmuz

8- August – Ağustos

9- September – Eylül

10- October – Ekim

11- November – Kasım

12- December – Aralık

### TARİH VERMEK

What's the date? It's June 6. (Not-It's June 6, 2005)

When were you born? March 25, 1965



When did you arrive in the U.S.? **In 2002.**

When is the next election? **In November of 2010.**

## YIL SÖYLEMEK

**1900** nineteen hundred    **1901** nineteen hundred (and) one    **1995** nineteen ninety-five  
**2002** two thousand (and) two    **2010** two thousand (and) ten

## Examples –“telling time”

<b>8.25</b> it's twenty-five past eight	<b>8.15</b> it's a quarter past eight	<b>10.45</b> it's a quarter to eleven
<b>00.30</b> it's half past midnight	<b>5.00</b> it's three o'clock	<b>23.58</b> it's two to midnight
<b>16.26</b> it's twenty-six past four	<b>14.30</b> it's half past two	<b>2.30</b> it's half past two
<b>11:30</b> it's half past eleven	<b>10:20</b> it's twenty past ten	<b>6:25</b> it's twenty-five past six
<b>8:45</b> it's a quarter to nine	<b>4:25</b> it's twenty-five past four	<b>7:00</b> it's seven o'clock
<b>5:10</b> it's ten past five	<b>00.00</b> midnight	<b>2:15</b> it's a quarter past two
<b>12:30</b> it's half past twelve	<b>11:50</b> it's ten to twelve	<i>-or- ten to noon</i>

## 60.1 Answer the questions Use the words in brackets to make your sentence.

- 1 What time does the film start?(6.15) *The film starts a quarter past six*
- 2 What's the time? (3.15).....
- 3 What time is it?(8.15) .....
- 4 Do you have the time, please? (6.20) .....
- 5 Sorry, could you tell me the time, please?(9.50) .....
- 6 What's the time please?(10.30) .....
- 7 Do you know what the time is?(12.10) .....

## 60.2 Write in full how to tell the time

1. I go to bed at (9.00) *nine o'clock*
2. My dance lesson is at (16.30) .....
3. I go to school at (8.15) .....
4. I have lunch at (11.55) .....
5. My maths lesson is at (15.10) .....
6. I go to the cinema at (19.35) .....
7. I see my friends at (17.30) .....
8. I go to the supermarket at (10.07) .....
9. In the week end , I go to bed at (22.00) .....
10. It's (00.00) .....

**60 .3 What's the time?" Write in full"**

1. 09:30    *it's half past nine .*

3. 08:50 *it's* .....

5. 02:45 *it's* .....

7. 07:55 *it's* .....

9. 09:40 *it's* .....

2. 05:15 *it's*.....

4. 04:33 *it's* .....

6. 03:20 *it's* .....

8. 10:00 *it's* .....

10. 10:05 *it's* .....

**60 .4 What time is it ? Complete the sentences.**

1. 2:00    *It's two o'clock*

3. 3:10    *It's* .....

5. 5:40    *It's* .....

7. 7:45    *It's*..... eight

2. 4:20    *It's* ..... four

4. 10:35    *It's* ..... eleven

6. 6: 15    *It's* .....

8. 1:55    *It's*..... two

# UNIT 61 Prepositions of place

(Yer kavramlarını ifade etmek için)

## Prepositions of place



*I am staying at the Royal Hotel. It's on Kings Road in Brighton.*

Yer kavramlarını ifade etmek için, İngilizce'de aşağıdaki edatlar kullanılır:

in -	(İÇİNDE -Bir şeyin içerildiğini ifade etmek)
on -	(ÜZERİNDE - Bir şeyin başka bir şeyin yüzeyinde olduğunu ifade etmek)
at -	(de - da - BİR ŞEYİN GENEL KONUMUNU belirtmek)

The dog is **on** the wall

(Köpek duvarın Üstünde).

There is a wasp **in** the room.

(Odada (içinde) bir yaban arısı var.)

I left your keys **on** the table.

(Anahtarlarını masanın üzerine bıraktım.)

She was waiting **at** the corner.

(O köşede bekliyordu.)

The dog is **in** the Garden

(Köpek Bahçededir).

at	in	on
(zaman)	(ay, yıl, yy ve uzun sürelerde)	(gün ve tarihlerde)
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve



*She likes walking **in** the garden .*

### Exercise "In,at,on"

Do you fancy going to the cinema <b>on</b> Friday night?	I learnt to drive <b>in</b> four weeks.
<b>At</b> ten past nine, I go to the market.	I will leave my country <b>in</b> 2008
<b>On</b> Monday Nana must work early.	<b>In</b> the morning I will buy a motorbike.
In April, Lili will work <b>in</b> a bank.	I take my lunch <b>at</b> midday
This girl got her certificate <b>in</b> 1999.	<b>On</b> Fridays we have lessons from 10.00 to 12.00.
The map lies <b>on the desk</b>	The picture is <b>on page 10</b> .
The photo hangs <b>on the wall</b> .	He lives <b>on a farm</b> .
Dresden lies <b>on the river Elbe</b> .	Men's clothes are <b>on the second floor</b> .
He lives <b>on Heligoland</b> .	The shop is <b>on the left</b> .
My friend is <b>on the way</b> to Moscow.	Write this information <b>on the front of the letter</b> .
The course begins <b>on</b> 7 January.	Mozart was born <b>in</b> Salzburg n 1756.
Hurry up! We've got to go <b>in</b> five minutes.	I'll see you <b>in</b> the afternoon if you want.
I learnt to drive <b>in</b> four weeks.	I take my lunch <b>at</b> midday
This girl got her certificate <b>in</b> 1999.	<b>On</b> Fridays we have lessons from 10.00 to 12.00.
I will leave my country <b>in</b> 2008	<b>On</b> Monday Nana must work early.
<b>in</b> the morning I will buy a motorbike.	<b>In</b> April, Lilia will work in a bank.
I get up <b>at</b> 6:00.	I saw the interview <b>on</b> television.
He always visits <b>at</b> night.	I finish school <b>at</b> 4:00 in the afternoon.
I saw him <b>on</b> Sunday.	He put the apple <b>on</b> the table.
He lives <b>at</b> 333 Main Street.	School starts <b>in</b> August.
I was born <b>in</b> London	London is located <b>in</b> England.

### 61.1 Complete these sentences with **in**, **at** or **on**.

1. Last year he went to England **in** June.
2. Jim is living..... the second floor of a beautiful building.
3. On Sundays she generally stays..... home.
4. When Tom doesn't work he likes to lie..... bed in the morning.
5. Wendy is not here, she is..... work.
6. He was born..... May 31st.
7. He came to London.....summer a few years ago.
8. He lives..... 6 Market Street.

9. She started working in that firm ..... 2003.
10. Yesterday night the sky was clear and I watched the stars in the sky..... midnight.

### 61.2 Complete these sentences with *in*, *at* or *on*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. My son was born <i>in</i> 1986                       | 2. We go to the beach..... weekends        |
| 3. .... August, I'll go to London                       | 4. We often go to the cinema.....Saturdays |
| 5. .... the morning, I go shopping with Jane.           | 6. When were you born? ..... 1961?         |
| 7. Yes, I was born..... February 6th 1961               | 8. Cherries are delicious..... June        |
| 9. .... Sunday we'll go for a picnic with our friends   | 10. .... weekends, we often stay at home   |
| 11. I'll meet you ..... the morning.                    | 12. The meeting starts ..... three.        |
| 13. I'll go to the restaurant with you.....the evening. | 14. I usually stay home .....night.        |
| 15. I get out of class ..... noon.                      | 16. I'll call you..... six o'clock.        |
| 17. She came..... Monday.                               | 18. She came .....March.                   |
| 19. I was born.....1970.                                | 20. I was born..... March 15th.            |
| 21. They managed to complete the work.....two weeks.    |  |
| 22. He played a trick on me.....April Fool's Day.       |  |
| 23. I'll help you..... a minute.                        | 24. I'll be ready .....a few minutes.      |
| 25. .... the moment, I'm doing an exercise.             | 26. He's due to arrive.....14 February.    |
| 27. I like to go swimming .....summer.                  | 28. I'm working .....my birthday.          |

### 61.3 Complete these sentences *within*, *at* *on*, or *by*

1. My sister was born *on* the morning of February, 2nd.
2. Our teacher always comes..... time.
- 3..... Saturday, I will be at home until 5:00.
4. My interview is at 9:00, I have to be there.....8:55.
5. My dad gave me a beautiful watch..... my birthday.
6. I bought this house..... March 1983.
7. In this hotel dinner is served..... 12:00.
8. We planned to meet..... the railway station.
9. Our train left .....time.
10. .... the period of Christmas all the streets are decorated with lights.

## UNIT 62 Most important prepositions

(En önemli edatlar)

### Most important prepositions



*Bob, don't forget to sign your name at the bottom of your letter.*

Daha evvel de değindiğimiz gibi TÜM PREPOSITION'LARIN KENDİ ORJİNAL ANLAMLARI VARDIR ve bunlar CÜMLE İÇİNDE İSİMLERİN ÖNLERİNE GELEREK onları "yer-zaman-özellik" olarak konumlandırır-lar.

Aşağıda karşımıza çıkabilecek en temel kelimeler verilmiştir.

across	karşısında	at the beginnig of	başlangıcında
against	karşısında	at the end of	sonunda
opposite	karşısında	through	içine doğru
behind	arkasında	into	içine doğru
at the back of	arkasında	onto	üzerine doğru
in front of	Önünde	on the corner of	köşesinde
at the bottom of	en altında	on the left of	solunda
in the middle of	ortasında	onthe right of	sağında
at the top of	en üstünde	on	üzerinde
at	de-da	over	üzerinde
around	etrafında, civarında	in	içinde
beside	Yanında	until	....kadar
next to	Yanında	by	kıyısında, en geç
beyond	ötesinde, ardında	to	ye,ya
near	yakınında	under	altında
from	den-dan	with	ile
among	Arasında	without	siz-sız
between	Arasında	for	için, dir-dır



*It is cold, put a jacket **over** your shirt!*

**Edatlar isimleri, zamirleri ve öbekleri cümlelerin diğer öğelerine bağlarlar.**

He went <b>to</b> the city.	(Şehre gitti.)
She turned <b>towards</b> to me.	(Bana doğru döndü.)
They stood face to face.	(Yüz yüze ayakta durdular.)
The mouse is <b>behind</b> the black ball.	(Fare siyah topun arkasında)
Perfume <b>for</b> men.	(Erkekler için parfüm)
He can stand <b>beside</b> the desk	(O, masanın yanında durabilir.)
There is a canvas <b>between</b> the trees.	(Ağaçların arasında bir pankart vardır.)
He went <b>into</b> the house.	(Evin içine gitti.)
He went <b>through</b> the fire.	(O, ateşin içinden geçti.)
He climbed <b>in through</b> the window.	(O, pencere yoluyla tırmanmış.)
He is running <b>over</b> the hill.	(Tepenin üstünde koşuyor)
Grocery is <b>across</b> the street.	(Manav sokağın karşı tarafındadır.)
He drew lines <b>across</b> the paper.	(Kağıt boyunca çizgiler çizdi.)
He likes everyone <b>except me</b> .	(Benim dışımda herkesi seviyor.)
They are a family <b>without</b> a car.	(Onlar arabasız bir aile.)
He spoke without thinking.	(O, düşünmeden (düşünmeksizin) konuştu.)
He was driving <b>toward</b> home.	(Eve doğru (araba) sürüyordu.)
We were rowing <b>against</b> the current.	(Akıntıya (karşı) kürek çekiyorduk.)
We have food stored against winter.	(Kış için depolanan yiyeceklerimiz var.)
We danced <b>until</b> dawn.	(Şafağa kadar dans ettik.)
It is the window <b>by</b> the door.	(O, kapıya yakın (kapının yanındaki) penceredir.)
It was a pine tree <b>among</b> cedars.	(Sedirlerin arasında bir çam ağacıydı.)
They have been friends <b>since</b> childhood.	(Çocukluktan beri arkadaşlar.)
She walked home <b>from</b> the station.	(İstasyondan eve kadar yürüdü.)
There was a resentment seething <b>within</b> him.	(İçinde kaynayan bir kızgınlık vardı.)
He is holding the TV <b>above</b> his head.	(Televizyonu başının üstünde tutuyor.)
There's a cat <b>below</b> window.	(Pencerenin altında bir kedi var.)

**Examples "most important prepositions"**

I was **between** two people.

The mountains lie **beyond** the horizon.

That was **beyond** my expectations.  
 Try to finish the work **by** next week.  
 He lives **down** the street.  
 An accident occurred **during** the night.  
 We walked **for** two hours.  
 I bought this jacket **for** you.  
 We are **for** the proposal.  
 We left **from** Boston; he comes from Mexico  
 He suffers **from** nervousness.  
 I will return **in** an hour.  
 The frog changed **into** a prince.  
 It looks **like** rain.  
 There are islands **off** the coast.  
 The child climbed onto the table.  
 She went out of the room.  
 We spoke to them out of politeness.  
 There are cupboards over the sink.  
 I jumped over a puddle.  
 I saw him several times over the past week.  
 I walked past the house.  
 I slept through the night.  
 She lives up the hill.

He waved as he drove **by** the house.  
 The ball rolled **down** the hill.  
 She works **during** the day.  
 I have visited everyone **except** him.  
 I walked **for** five kilometers.  
 She left **for** New York.  
 The boy is clever **for** his age.  
**From** 20 to 30 people were present.  
 I first heard the story from you  
 He is in the orchestra; in the navy  
 That looks like him.  
 Please keep off the grass.  
 That happened on Sunday, on the 6th of June.  
 The library is opposite the fire station.  
 We won two games out of three.  
 The bridge is made out of steel.  
 We spread an extra blanket over the bed.  
 it took over an hour  
 We made plans over the telephone.  
 It was past 2 o'clock; half past two  
 We went up the stairs.  
 The decision is up to you.

### 62.1 Complete the sentences with correct prepositions

1. The cat is *in* the vase.
2. The little girl is looking..... the window at something
3. The plane is flying ..... the buildings.
4. The coins are ..... the table.
5. The plant is ..... the window.
6. The red book is .....the green book and the brown book.
7. Mrs Carlson is ..... her husband.
8. Marc is walking .....the road.
9. The planes are ..... the airport.
10. The children are..... the US flag.
11. The red cube is..... the blue cube.
12. The drawers are..... the desk.
13. The boat is ..... the pond.
14. Lucy is walking ..... the school.
15. John is..... the other pupils.
16. Some cereals are..... the box. What a pity!



17. The frog is going.....
18. The frog is going .....
19. Mrs Parker is going ..... the taxi.
20. Paul and Mary are walking .....
21. The thief entered ..... the back door.

## 62.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions chosen from those given in brackets

The prepositions **among, at, beside, besides, between, for, in, on** and **since**.

They live..... 359 Southdale Avenue. (at, on) *They live at 359 Southdale Avenue.*

The meeting will take place .....Tuesday. (at, on) *The meeting will take place on Tuesday.*

We have been travelling..... several days. (for, since) *We have been travelling for several days.*

1. He lives **at** 19 Tower Road. (at, on)
2. We will be gone ..... two days. (for, since)
3. Tom and his friend will divide the money..... themselves. (among, between)
4. They will be returning..... November. (in, on)
5. I have known him ..... three years. (for, since)
6. Many foods..... milk contain calcium. (beside, besides)
7. I will arrive .....six o'clock. (at, in)
8. He has been gone ..... Friday. (for, since)
9. The store is located..... North Street. (at, on)
10. She is leaving ..... five minutes. (at, in)
11. Bridget, Leslie and Sarah will discuss the matter .....themselves. (among, between)
12. I have known her ..... last year. (for, since)
13. We expect them ..... Wednesday. (in, on)
14. The cat was sitting .....the stove. (beside, besides)
15. The play begins.....seven thirty. (at, on)
16. We waited ..... fifteen minutes. (for, since)
17. Columbus crossed the Atlantic.....1492. (at, in)
18. There are many possibilities..... the ones I have mentioned. (beside, besides)
19. She will call us..... half an hour. (at, in)
20. His birthday is.....the 8th of January. (in, on)

## 62.3 Complete the sentences with correct prepositions

1. I met Jerry **at** the bus stop.We talked about imperialism.
2. She comes.....Poland. She is a Polish girl.
3. The temperature outside is.....zero. It is too cold to go out.
4. Could you write your address..... the package?
5. They have a big garden ..... the house. They bought this house two years ago.
6. The books are..... the top shelf. Give me the one about wild animals.

7. The hospital is.....the church and our house.
8. Her school is..... the hospital.
9. My cat Erik jumped ..... the roof. He was so scared then.
10. Yesterday my cat Erik jumped ..... the wall. I was so proud of him.

## UNIT 63 Cardinal, Ordinal Number

(sayma ve sıra sayıları)

### NUMBERS.... (sayılar...)



*My school number is **ten**.*

### CARDINAL NUMBERS (sayma sayıları)

1 One	2 Two	3 Three	4 Four	5 Five
6 Six	7 Seven	8 Eight	9 Nine	10 Ten
11 Eleven	12 Twelve	13 Thirteen	14 Fourteen	15 Fifteen
16 Sixteen	17 Seventeen	18 Eighteen	19 Nineteen	20 Twenty
21 : twenty-one	22 : twenty-two	23 : twenty-three	24 : twenty-four	25 : twenty-five
26 : twenty-six	27 : twenty-seven	28 : twenty-eight	29 : twenty-nine	
30 : thirty	40 : forty	50 : fifty	60 : sixty	70 : seventy
80 : eighty	90 : ninety	35 : thirty-five	47 : forty-seven	63 : sixty-three
77 : seventy-seven	100 : one hundred	1 000 : one thousand		

1 000 000 : one million

121 One hundred and twenty-one

1,121 One thousand one hundred and twenty-one

5,263 Five thousand two hundred and sixty-three

1,250,311 One million, two hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and eleven

### ORDINAL NUMBERS (sıra sayıları)

Sıralı sayılardır. Türkçe'deki -inci, uncu, vb. ek yerine, -st, -rd, -nd, -th EKLERİ SAYILARA EKLENİR. Hangi ekin ekleneceği, yazılışına bağlıdır.

### İngilizce sıra sayıları ve listesi

Rakamlarla yazılışı	Yazıyla yazılışı	Türkçe anlamı
1st	the first	birinci

2nd	the second	ikinci
3rd	the third	üçüncü
4th	the fourth	dördüncü
5th	the fifth	beşinci
6th	the sixth	altıncı
7th	the seventh	yedinci
8th	the eighth	sekizinci
9th	the ninth	dokuzuncu
10th	the tenth	onuncu
11th	the eleventh	on birinci
12th	the twelfth	on ikinci
13th	the thirteenth	on üçüncü
14th	the fourteenth	on dördüncü
15th	the fifteenth	on beşinci
16th	the sixteenth	on altıncı
17th	the seventeenth	on yedinci
18th	the eighteenth	on sekizinci
19th	the nineteenth	on dokuzuncu
20th	the twentieth	yirminci
21st	the twenty-first	yirmi birinci
22nd	the twenty-second	yirmi ikinci
23rd	the twenty-third	yirmi üçüncü
24th	the twenty-fourth	yirmi dördüncü
25th	the twenty-fifth	yirmi beşinci
26th	the twenty-sixth	yirmi altıncı
27th	the twenty-seventh	yirmi yedinci
28th	the twenty-eighth	yirmi sekinci
29th	the twenty-ninth	yirmi dokuzuncu
30th	the thirtieth	otuzuncu
40th	the fortieth	kırkinci
50th	the fiftieth	ellinci
60th	the sixtieth	altmışıncı
70th	the seventieth	yetmişinci

80th	the eightieth	sekseninci
90th	the ninetieth	doksaninci
100th	the hundredth	yüzüncü
101st	the hundred and first	yüz birinci
1000th	the thousandth	bininci

#### Examples "Cardinal, Ordinal Number"

the 44th = **the forty-fourth**

**633** six hundred and thirty-three

**62** sixty-two

**745** seven hundred and forty-five

**827** eight hundred and twenty-seven

**489** four hundred and eighty-nine

the 89th = **the eighty-ninth**

**188** one hundred and eighty-eight

**468** four hundred and sixty-eight

**413** four hundred and thirteen

**653** six hundred and fifty-three

**966** nine hundred and sixty-six

## List of irregular verbs

(Düzensiz fiiller Listesi)

1. Hali ve anlamı (Base Form)	2. Hali (Past Simple)	3. Hali (Past Participle)
----------------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------

<b>arise:</b> ortaya çıkmak	<b>arose</b>	<b>arisen</b>
<b>awake:</b> uyanmak	<b>awoke</b>	<b>awoken</b>
<b>am / is / are :</b> olmak	<b>was, were</b>	<b>been</b>
<b>bear:</b> katlanmak	<b>bore</b>	<b>borne</b>
<b>beat:</b> yenmek/dövmek	<b>beat</b>	<b>beaten</b>
<b>become:</b> olmak	<b>became</b>	<b>become</b>
<b>begin:</b> başlamak	<b>began</b>	<b>begun</b>
<b>bend:</b> eğilmek	<b>bent</b>	<b>bent</b>
<b>bet:</b> iddiaya girmek	<b>bet</b>	<b>bet</b>
<b>bind:</b> bağlamak	<b>bound</b>	<b>bound</b>
<b>bite:</b> ısırarak	<b>bit</b>	<b>bitten</b>
<b>bleed:</b> kanamak	<b>bled</b>	<b>bled</b>
<b>blow:</b> üflemek /esmek	<b>blew</b>	<b>blown</b>
<b>break:</b> kırmak	<b>broke</b>	<b>broken</b>
<b>breed:</b> yetiştirmek	<b>bred</b>	<b>bred</b>
<b>bring:</b> getirmek	<b>brought</b>	<b>brought</b>
<b>build:</b> inşa etmek	<b>built</b>	<b>built</b>
<b>burn:</b> yakmak	<b>burned, burnt</b>	<b>burned, burnt</b>
<b>buy:</b> satın almak	<b>bought</b>	<b>bought</b>
<b>catch:</b> yakalamak	<b>caught</b>	<b>caught</b>
<b>choose:</b> seçmek	<b>chose</b>	<b>chosen</b>
<b>come:</b> gelmek	<b>came</b>	<b>come</b>
<b>cost:</b> mal olmak	<b>cost</b>	<b>cost</b>
<b>cut:</b> kesmek	<b>cut</b>	<b>cut</b>
<b>deal:</b> uğraşmak	<b>dealt</b>	<b>dealt</b>
<b>dig:</b> kazmak	<b>dug</b>	<b>dug</b>
<b>dive</b> dalmak	<b>dived, dove</b>	<b>dived</b>
<b>do:</b> yapmak	<b>did</b>	<b>done</b>
<b>drag:</b> sürüklemek	<b>dragged</b>	<b>Dragged</b>
<b>draw:</b> çizmek	<b>drew</b>	<b>drawn</b>

<b>dream:</b> hayal etmek	<b>dreamed, dreamt</b>	<b>dreamed, dreamt</b>
<b>drink:</b> içmek	<b>drank</b>	<b>drunk</b>
<b>drive:</b> sürmek (araba)	<b>drove</b>	<b>driven</b>
<b>drown:</b> boğulmak	<b>drowned</b>	<b>drowned</b>
<b>eat:</b> yemek	<b>ate</b>	<b>eaten</b>
<b>fall:</b> düşmek	<b>fell</b>	<b>fallen</b>
<b>feed:</b> beslemek	<b>fed</b>	<b>fed</b>
<b>feel:</b> hissetmek	<b>felt</b>	<b>felt</b>
<b>fight:</b> dövüşmek	<b>fought</b>	<b>fought</b>
<b>find:</b> bulmak	<b>found</b>	<b>found</b>
<b>fit:</b> uymak	<b>fit</b>	<b>fit</b>
<b>flee:</b> kaçmak	<b>fled</b>	<b>fled</b>
<b>fly:</b> uçmak	<b>flew</b>	<b>flown</b>
<b>forbid:</b> yasaklamak	<b>forbade</b>	<b>forbidden</b>
<b>forget:</b> unutmak	<b>forgot</b>	<b>forgotten, forgot</b>
<b>forgive:</b> affetmek	<b>forgave</b>	<b>forgiven</b>
<b>freeze:</b> donmak	<b>froze</b>	<b>frozen</b>
<b>get:</b> almak / ulaşmak	<b>got</b>	<b>gotten, got</b>
<b>give:</b> vermek	<b>gave</b>	<b>given</b>
<b>go:</b> gitmek	<b>went</b>	<b>gone</b>
<b>grind:</b> öğütme	<b>ground</b>	<b>ground</b>
<b>grow:</b> büyütmek	<b>grew</b>	<b>grown</b>
<b>hang:</b> asmak	<b>hung</b>	<b>hung</b>
<b>have:</b> sahip olmak	<b>had</b>	<b>had</b>
<b>hang:</b> asmak /ölüm	<b>hanged</b>	<b>hanged</b>
<b>hear:</b> işitmek	<b>heard</b>	<b>heard</b>
<b>hide:</b> saklanmak/mak	<b>hid</b>	<b>hidden</b>
<b>hold:</b> tutmak	<b>held</b>	<b>held</b>
<b>hurt:</b> incitmek	<b>hurt</b>	<b>hurt</b>
<b>keep:</b> muhafaza etmek	<b>kept</b>	<b>kept</b>

<b>kneel:</b> diz çökmek	<b>knelt, kneeled</b>	<b>knelt, kneeled</b>
<b>knit:</b> örmek	<b>knit, knitted</b>	<b>knit, knitted</b>
<b>know:</b> bilmek	<b>knew</b>	<b>known</b>
<b>lay (put):</b> sermek	<b>laid</b>	<b>laid</b>
<b>lead:</b> öncülük etmek	<b>led</b>	<b>led</b>
<b>leap:</b> sıçramak	<b>leapt, leaped</b>	<b>leapt, leaped</b>
<b>learn:</b> öğrenmek	<b>learnt, learned</b>	<b>learnt, learned</b>
<b>leave:</b> ayrılmak	<b>left</b>	<b>left</b>
<b>lend:</b> ödünç vermek	<b>lent</b>	<b>lent</b>
<b>let:</b> izin vermek	<b>let</b>	<b>let</b>
<b>lie:</b> yalan söylemek	<b>lay</b>	<b>lain</b>
<b>light:</b> aydınlatmak	<b>lighted, lit</b>	<b>lighted, lit</b>
<b>lose:</b> kaybetmek	<b>lost</b>	<b>lost</b>
<b>make:</b> yapmak	<b>made</b>	<b>made</b>
<b>mean:</b> anlamına gelmek	<b>meant</b>	<b>meant</b>
<b>meet</b> buluşmak/ tanış.	<b>met</b>	<b>met</b>
<b>mislead:</b> yanlış yönlendir	<b>misled</b>	<b>misled</b>
<b>pay:</b> ödemek	<b>paid</b>	<b>paid</b>
<b>prove:</b> ispat etmek	<b>proved</b>	<b>proved, proven</b>
<b>put:</b> koymak	<b>put</b>	<b>put</b>
<b>quit:</b> vazgeçmek	<b>quit</b>	<b>quit</b>
<b>read:</b> okumak	<b>read</b>	<b>read</b>
<b>ride:</b> sürmek (motor/at)	<b>rode</b>	<b>ridden</b>
<b>ring:</b> çalmak (zil)	<b>rang</b>	<b>rung</b>
<b>rise:</b> yükselmek	<b>rose</b>	<b>risen</b>
<b>run:</b> koşmak	<b>ran</b>	<b>run</b>
<b>saw:</b> kesmek (testere)	<b>sawed</b>	<b>sawn</b>
<b>say:</b> söylemek	<b>said</b>	<b>said</b>
<b>see:</b> görmek	<b>saw</b>	<b>seen</b>
<b>seek:</b> aramak	<b>sought</b>	<b>sought</b>



<b>sell:</b> satmak	<b>sold</b>	<b>sold</b>
<b>send:</b> göndermek	<b>sent</b>	<b>sent</b>
<b>set:</b> belirlemek	<b>set</b>	<b>set</b>
<b>shake:</b> sarsmak	<b>shook</b>	<b>shaken</b>
<b>shed:</b> saçmak	<b>shed</b>	<b>shed</b>
<b>shine:</b> parlamak	<b>shone</b>	<b>shone</b>
<b>shoot:</b> ateş etmek	<b>shot</b>	<b>shot</b>
<b>show</b> göstermek	<b>showed</b>	<b>shown</b>
<b>shrink:</b> çekmek	<b>shrank</b>	<b>shrunk, shrunken</b>
<b>shut:</b> kapatmak	<b>shut</b>	<b>shut</b>
<b>sing:</b> şarkı söylemek	<b>sang</b>	<b>sung</b>
<b>sink:</b> batmak	<b>sank</b>	<b>sunk</b>
<b>sit:</b> oturmak	<b>sat</b>	<b>sat</b>
<b>slay:</b> katletmek	<b>slew</b>	<b>slain</b>
<b>sleep:</b> uyumak	<b>slept</b>	<b>slept</b>
<b>slide:</b> kaymak	<b>slid</b>	<b>slid</b>
<b>speak:</b> konuşmak	<b>spoke</b>	<b>spoken</b>
<b>spend:</b> harcamak	<b>spent</b>	<b>spent</b>
<b>spin:</b> dönmek	<b>spun</b>	<b>spun</b>
<b>spread:</b> yayılmak	<b>spread</b>	<b>spread</b>
<b>stand:</b> ayakta durmak	<b>stood</b>	<b>stood</b>
<b>steal:</b> çalmak	<b>stole</b>	<b>stolen</b>
<b>stick:</b> yapıştırmak	<b>stuck</b>	<b>stuck</b>
<b>sting:</b> sokmak (arı)	<b>stung</b>	<b>stung</b>
<b>stink:</b> kokmak	<b>stank</b>	<b>stunk</b>
<b>strike:</b> vurmak / grev yap	<b>struck</b>	<b>struck, stricken</b>
<b>strive:</b> çabalamak	<b>strove</b>	<b>striven</b>
<b>swear:</b> yemin etmek	<b>swore</b>	<b>sworn</b>
<b>sweep:</b> süpürmek	<b>swept</b>	<b>swept</b>
<b>swim:</b> yüzmek	<b>swam</b>	<b>swum</b>

<b>swing:</b> sallanmak	<b>swung</b>	<b>swung</b>
<b>take:</b> almak (avuca)	<b>took</b>	<b>taken</b>
<b>teach:</b> öğretmek	<b>taught</b>	<b>taught</b>
<b>tear:</b> yırtmak	<b>tore</b>	<b>torn</b>
<b>tell:</b> anlatmak /söylemek	<b>told</b>	<b>told</b>
<b>think:</b> düşünmek	<b>thought</b>	<b>thought</b>
<b>throw:</b> fırlatmak	<b>threw</b>	<b>thrown</b>
<b>wake:</b> uyanmak	<b>woke</b>	<b>woken</b>
<b>wear:</b> giymek (taşımak)	<b>wore</b>	<b>worn</b>
<b>understand:</b> anlamak	<b>understood</b>	<b>understood</b>
<b>win:</b> kazanmak (maç)	<b>won</b>	<b>won</b>
<b>wind:</b> sarmak	<b>wound</b>	<b>wound</b>
<b>write :</b> yazmak	<b>wrote</b>	<b>written</b>

“X, Y, Z “ harfleri ile başlayan “Düzensiz Fiil” yoktur

## Key to exercises

(Cevap Anahtarı)

**UNIT 1 To be -Present and Past (am-is-are- was-were) yardımcı fiiller**

1.1

1. was 2. was 3. was 4. were 5. were 6. was 7. were 8. was 9. were 10. was 11. was 12. were 13. was 14. was 15. was 16. was 17. were 18. were 19. was 20. were

## 1.2

2. is 3. are 4. is 5. are 6. are 7. are 8. is 9. is 10. am 11. is 12. am 13. are 14. is 15. are 16. are 17. is 18. is 19. am 20. are

## 1.3

2. is 3. was 4. were 5. are 6. am 7. were 8. is 9. was 10. were 11. was 12. are

## 1.4

2. She was tired. 3. What was she doing? 4. Why was he leaving? 5. John was going to Paris. 6. Why was Tom happy yesterday? 7. Yesterday, it was Saturday. 8. They were looking for Ashley. 9. He wasn't nice. 10. Peter and Sarah were very nice, weren't they?

## UNIT 2 Subject and object pronouns- (zamirler)

### 2.1

1. it 2. me 3. Her 4. they 5. I 6. It 7. them 8. I 9. me 10. him 11. they 12. us.

### 2.2

1. me 2. him 3. us 4. them 5. it 6. her 7. you 8. him 9. you 10. me

### 2.3

2. them 3. Us 4. It 5. them 6. you 7. It 8. her 9. It

## UNIT 3 Possessive adjectives- (iyelik sıfatları)

### 3.1

1. my 2. her 3. their 4. our 5. your 6. his 7. her 8. their 9. its 10. your

### 3.2

1. his 2. my 3. her 4. our 5. their 6. my 7. her 8. their 9. its 10. our

### 3.3

2. her 3. their 4. our 5. his 6. their 7. your 8. your 9. my 10. her .

### 3.4

1. his 2. his 3. her 4. his 5. her 6. his 7. her 8. her 9. her 10. his

### 3.5

2. his 3. her 4. your 5. her 6. your 7. our 8. your 9. her 10. my

## UNIT 4 Possessive pronouns (iyelik zamirleri)

### 4.1

1. hers 2. mine 3. mine 4. yours 5. mine 6. yours 7. hers 8. ours 9. mine 10. hers

### 4.2

1. hers. 2. mine 3. yours 4. his 5. hers. 6. yours? 7. mine; 8. ours. 9. theirs 10. hers 11. his 12. theirs

## UNIT 5 The definite article-the (belirli artikel)

### 5.1

1. The Hawaiian Islands, the Pacific Ocean 2. \_\_\_ Salt Lake City, \_\_\_ Utah 3. \_\_\_ London, the Thames River 4. The Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea 5. \_\_\_ Lake Huron. \_\_\_ Lake Erie, the Great Lakes 6. \_\_\_ Calcutta, the Bay of Bengal 7. The North Sea, the British Isles, \_\_\_ Norway, \_\_\_ Denmark 8. The Bay of Biscay, \_\_\_ France 9. The Orkney Islands, \_\_\_ Scotland 10. \_\_\_ Anticosti Island the Gulf of St. Lawrence 11. the

Sahara Desert, \_\_ Algeria 12. \_\_ Gerry, the Johnsons, \_\_ Belleview Street 13. \_\_ Mount Kilimanjaro, \_\_ Lake Victoria 14. \_\_ Vancouver Island, \_\_ Canada 15. \_\_ Serengeti National Park, \_\_ Tanzania

## 5.2

1. ----2. -----3. the 4. the 5. ....6. the 7.....8. the 9. ....10. ....11. the 12.the 13.....14. ...15. ....

## UNIT 6 The indefinite article :a, an (belirsiz artikel)

### 6.1

2 the dentist 3 the door 4 a mistake 5 the bus station 6 a problem 7 the post office  
8 the floor 9 the book 10 a job in a bank 11 a small flat near the city centre  
12 a small supermarket at the end of the street

### 6.2

1. a 2. An 3. The 4. an 5. The 6. the 7. a 8. A 9. a 10. the 11. an 12. the 13. a 14. the, the 15. the

### 6.3

2.a 3 the 4 an 5 an 6 the 7.. an 8 the 9.a 10 a 11 an 12 a 13 the 14 a 15 the16. an 17. the 18. a  
19. the 20. a 21. an 22. the 23. the 24. a 25. the .

## UNIT 7 Have / has got (sahiplik)

### 7.1

3 I haven't got a ladder./I don't have a ladder. 4 We didn't have enough time.  
5 He didn't have a map. 6 She hasn't got any money./She doesn't have any money.  
7 They haven't got a key./They don't have a key. 8 I didn't have a camera.

### 7.2

1 Have you got or Do you Have 2. Did you have 3-have 4 Did you have 5-had 6 Have7 .have  
8.'s 9 haven't 10 .hasn't 11 hasn't 12 have 13 haven't 14.have 15. has 16. had 17. has 18. have 19.  
has 20. Have 21. Had 22. has 23. had

## UNIT 8 Apostrophe's, genitive's (iyelik bildirmek-..nın)

### 8.1

1. the manager's car 2. the world's population 3. the door of the garage 4. a feeling of disappointment  
5. the girl's wounded hand 6. the owner of the car 7. your husband's decision 8. the boy's story  
9. day's work 10. the back of the house

### 8.2

2. It's Ann 's car. 3. The king 's palace is very beautiful. 4. I was at Elena 's house last night.  
5. All students' books are on the table. 6. The 28th June is my sister 's birthday.  
7. Mrs Penn 's cakes are delicious.8. My grandparents' house is next door to ours.  
9. Mr and Mrs Smith are Mary 's parents..

### 8.3

2. Smiths' 3. John's 4. hours' 5. John and Mary's 6. morning's 7. son's 8. boys'  
9. parents' 10. Men's

## UNIT 9 Indefinite pronouns (somebody, anybody, nobody) (belgisiz zamirler)

### 9.1

2. something 3. anyone 4. anybody 5. somewhere 6. anything 7. somewhere 8. nothing

9. anywhere 10. anything,

## 9.2

3 everybody/everyone 4 everything 5 all 6 everybody/everyone 7 everything 8 all  
9 everybody/everyone 10 all 11 everybody/everyone 12 everybody/everyone 13 all

## 9.3

1. He does not have any relatives in the city. 2. I do not know anyone here. 3. None of us were surprised by the announcement. 4. I do not plan to go anywhere on my vacation. 5. No tickets were sold this morning. 6. I did not hear anyone playing the bagpipes. 7. I did not give her any advice. 8. Nothing is wrong. 9. We did not buy anything at the flea market. 10. They did not have any exciting adventures. 11. No one offered to help me. 12. She does not know anyone working at the Library. 13. He does not live anywhere near here. 14. Nobody left early.

## 9.4

1. any 2. no 3. anybody 4. nobody 5. some 6. something 7. no 8. anything 9. any 10. some 11. nowhere, 12. somebody

## 9.5

1. anything 2. somebody 3. anybody 4. anything 5. something 6. somebody 7. anybody 8. anybody 9. anywhere 10. somewhere 11. anywhere 12. anybody 13. anywhere 14. something 15. anybody 16. anything 17. anybody 18. anything.

## UNIT 10 Reflexive pronouns (myself/yourself/themselves) etc. (dönüşlü zamirler)

### 10.1

1. itself 2. yourself 3. himself 4. herself 5. ourselves 6. herself 7. myself 8. yourselves 9. myself.

### 10.2

1. myself 2. yourself 3. herself 4. themselves 5. ourselves 6. itself 7. himself 8. yourselves' 9. himself 10. herself

### 10.3

1. themselves 2. herself 3. yourself 4. herself 5. yourself 6. themselves 7. himself 8. ourselves 9. themselves 10. ourselves

### 10.4

2. themselves 3. each other 4. each other 5. each other 6. each other 7. each other 8. each other 9. each other

## UNIT 11 Can, could and (be) able to (yetenek, olasılık)

### 11.1

1. can't 2. can 3. could you 4. could you 5. could have passed 6. could smell 7. could have helped . 8. can

### 11.2

1. was able to 2. could 3. was able to 4. could 5. can't 6. was able to 7. couldn't 8. can't 9. was able to 10. was able to .

### 11.3

1. can't 2. can't 3. can't 4. can 5. can 6. can't 7. can 8. can't 9. can 10. can 11. can't 12. can't 13. can 14. can 15. can 16. can't 17. can 18. can't.

## UNIT 12 Present tense. (geniş zaman)

### 12.1.

1. buys 2. don't speak -or- do not speak 3. phones 4. understand 5. don't understand -or- do not understand 6. Does she understand 7. don't take -or- do not take 8. plays 9. eats 10. Do you know 11. get up 12. do your children go 13. watches 14. tries 15. studies

### 12.2

1. plays 2. play 3. like 4. likes 5. call 6. calls 7. practises 8. practise 9. shop 10. tastes

### 12.3

1. Do I hurry home? 2. Does he drive a truck? 3. Do you follow the news? 4. Do they want a pet? 5. Does she like flowers? 6. Do we need tea? 7. Does she answer the questions? 8. Does he drink coffee? 9. Do I learn quickly? 10. Does it rain heavily?

### 12.4

3 How often do you watch TV? 4 What do you want for dinner? 5 Do you like football? 6 Does your brother like football? 7 What do you do in your free time? 8 Where does your sister work? 9 Do you often go to the cinema? 10 What does this word mean? 11 Does it often snow here? 12 What time do you usually go to bed? 13 How much does it cost to phone New York? 14 What do you usually have for breakfast?

### 12.5

1. Samantha goes to the running track 2. My sister plays basketball in her school with her sport teacher. 3. They are installing their cd-rom 4. We have breakfast. 5. He studies in a university. 6. Does she have a problem? No, she does not 7. Salima and Sara eat their lunch. 8. The baker and the lawyer are workers. 9. She is 12 years old. 10. Her uncle puts the screwdriver and the hammer away.

### 12.6

1. She always takes her rucksack. 2. He usually puts up the tent himself. 3. Do you clean your house every day? 4. He sometimes attacks taxi drivers. 5. He never arrives late. 6. Do they like walking in quiet villages? 7. She doesn't know your brother. 8. Do English people eat jam with their meat? 9. He often sings German songs. 10. No, thank you, I don't drink whisky.

### 12.7

1 cuts 2. am doing 3. don't see 4 are you thinking 5. do you think 6. Do you like 7 prefer 8. is playing 9 plays 10. looks

### 12.8

1. am cooking 2. reads 3. are studying 4. studies 5. is raining 6. travel 7. are doing 8. answers 9. Are 10. am listening 11. visit 12. am looking

### 12.9

2 doesn't belong/does not belong 3 'm using/am using 4 need 5 does he want 6 is he looking 7 believes 8 don't remember/do not remember 9 'm thinking/am thinking 10 think ... don't use/do not use 11 prefer 12 consists 13. is playing 14. play 15. don't like

16. hates 17. is doing 18. are you watching 19. go 20. take 21. don't travel 22. isn't coming

### 12.10

2. drinks 3. comes 4. are preparing 5. is pouring 6. suggest 7. takes 8. does this museum usually close  
9. usually get 10. is boiling 11. boils 12. are moving 13. want 14. is smoking 15. works  
16. am making 17. are speaking 18. go 19. am not going 20. am .

## UNIT 13 Present continuous tense. (şimdiki-zaman)

### 13.1

1. is going 2. is drinking 3. am swimming 4. is washing 5. is drinking 6. are dancing 7. are running  
8. are writing 9. Is cooking 10. is eating 11. are watching 12. are having 13. is driving 4. are swimming  
15. are eating 16. is writing 17. is raining 18. is playing 19. am having 20. am learning  
21. is shining 22. am watching.

### 13.2

3 Are you listening to me? 4 Where are your friends going? 5 Are your parents watching TV?  
6 What is Jessica cooking? 7 Why are you looking at me? 8 Is the bus coming?

### 13.3

1.is planning 2. is rushing 3. am getting 4. are driving 5. is playing 6. am meeting 7. is wringing  
8. are running 9. are spoiling 10. is knitting

### 13.4

1. Am I learning English? 2. Are you carrying a parcel? 3. Is it growing colder? 4. Are we living in Halifax?  
5. Are they running a race? 6. Is he drinking coffee? 7. Is she shopping for presents? 8. Am I cleaning the  
window? 9. Are we buying pencils? 10. Are they playing football?

### 13.5

1 is reading 2 are listening 3 are drinking 4 studying 5 am eating 6 speaking 7 are not watching  
8 is sleeping 9 wearing 10 are not going

### 13.6

2. Is raining 3. am bidding 4. is biting 5. is bleeding 6.is bringing 7. are building 8. is burning  
9. am buying 10. are coming 11. is cutting 12. is digging 13. is bending 14. am watching 15. is warming  
16. am talking 17. are doing 18. am wearing 19. am feeling 20. is crossing 21. is learning  
22. are hunting 23. is raining 24. is cooking

### 13.7

2. are shouting 3.is gobbling 4. is raining 5. is working 6. am learning 7. is jumping 8. is forgetting  
9. is browsing 10. are doing

## UNIT 14 Going to future (yapılması önceden planlanmış gelecek eylemler için)

### 14.1

2. will be 3. is going to have 4. will book 5. will find 6. is going to be 7. will be 8. am going to build  
9. are going to sell 10. will hurt 11. am going to see 12. are going to plant 13. will hear 14. am going to cut

### 14.2.

2. am going to wash 3. are you going to paint 4. will call 5. am going to buy 6. will show  
7. will have 8. is going to have 9. will do 10. will go 11. is going to rain.

### 14.3

2. are going to write 3. going to mark 4. is going to go 5. I'm going to study 6. is going to be 7. are going to have 8. are going to wash 9. are going to fail 10. is going to pass

### 14.4

2. is going to walk 3. are going to stay 4. am going to redecorate 5. is going to visit 6. are going to give 7. are you going to work 8. is going to buy 9. am not going to take.

## UNIT 15 Modal verbs (modal yardımcı fiiller)

### 15.1

1. Must I leave at four o'clock? 2. Might he be leaving for work now? 3. Can we solve the puzzle? 4. Should you have called him? 5. Could they have been waiting for the bus? 6. Shall I go out now? 7. Will you have finished the book? 8. Should we be making the arrangements? 9. Would she like to know the answer? 10. Can they explain what happened?

### 15.2.

1. mustn't 2. needn't 3. needn't 4. must 5. needn't 6. mustn't 7. mustn't 8. must 9. needn't 10. mustn't

### 15.3

2 I may/might buy a Mercedes. 3 I may/might go to London. 4 I may/might hang it in the dining room. 5 He may/might come on Saturday. 6 She may/might go to university.

### 15.4

1. must have practised 2. should have done 3. must have lost 4. must have studied 5. could have built 6. shouldn't have worn 7. should have fed 8. could have fallen 9. should have bought 10. should have spent

### 15.5

1. I had 2. have 3. has 4. had 5. had 6. had 7. have 8. has 9. has 10. had 11. have 12. have 13. has 14. have 15. have 16. have 17. have 18. have

## UNIT 16 Need/ Needn't (ihtiyacı olmak)

### 16.1

3 needn't 4 must 5 mustn't 6 needn't 7 needn't 8 must ... mustn't 9 needn't ... must

### 16.2

2. We needn't hurry, need we? 3. You needn't wear a hat, need you? 4. I needn't lock all the doors, need I? 5. You needn't write to him every month, need you? 6. She needn't apologize, need she? 7. He needn't phone the doctor, need he? 8. They needn't attend all the lectures, need they? 9. Mrs Doolittle needn't invite all her relatives, need she?

## UNIT 17 Had better (tavsiye verirken)

### 17.1

1. had better not 2. had better 3. had better not 4. had better not 5. had better 6. had better 7. had better 8. had better not 9. had better 10. had better not

## UNIT 18 Requests, offers, permission and invitations.(rica /teklif /izin)

### 18.1



1. Could you please tell me the way to the post-office?
2. Could I try that dress on please?
3. Can I have some more sugar please?
4. Please be quiet children!
5. Would you mind coming with me to the cinema?
6. Could you please do the washing up for me?
7. Would you be so kind to give me a day off please?
8. Mum, could I have some money please?
9. Could you help me and correct my exercise please?
10. I would be really delighted if you could come to John's birthday party

## 18.2

2. fastening 3. remaining 4. sitting 5. putting out 6. opening 7. having 8. lending

## UNIT 19 Simple past tense and (to be) past (geçmiş zaman)

### 19.1

1. washed 2. Did you see 3. didn't look 4. watched 5. lived 6. live 7. looked 8. went 9. took 10. wrote

### 19.2

2. played 3. bought 4. ate 5. did not go -or- didn't go 6. remembered 7. thought 8. was 9. wrote
10. did you drink

### 19.3

1. did 2. called 3. wanted 4. was 5. needed 6. understood 7. wrote 8. sent 9. thought 10. drove

### 19.4

1. Did she hurry to school? 2. Did they carry the parcels? 3. Did you close the door? 4. Did I plug in the lamp? 5. Did they plan the party? 6. Did we teach the class? 7. Did she tell a story? 8. Did they strike a bargain? 9. Did he meet his friends? 10. Did I shake hands?

### 19.5

1. Did you not watch the game? Didn't you watch the game?
2. Did I not climb the ladder? Didn't I climb the ladder?
3. Did we not please the visitors? Didn't we please the visitors?
4. Did they not can the peaches? Didn't they can the peaches?
5. Did he not receive the letter? Didn't he receive the letter?
6. Did you not see the fireworks? Didn't you see the fireworks?
7. Did it not cost five dollars? Didn't it cost five dollars?
8. Did she not hit the ball? Didn't she hit the ball?
9. Did he not do his homework? Didn't he do his homework?
10. Did they not cut the ribbon? Didn't they cut the ribbon?

### 19.6

2. ran 3. was 4. Bought 5. sold 6. went 7. ate 8. learnt 9. lost

### 19.7

1. did you eat 2. did you see 3. did you come 4. did he take 5. did you say 6. did they enter 7. did Jane go
8. did the train leave 9. did this dress cost 10. did he meet

### 19.8

2. wrote 3. played 4. spoke 5. bought 6. was 7. saw 8. drive 9. brought 10. worked 11. left 12. taught

### 19.9

2. did not eat -or- didn't eat 3. got 4. took 5. sliced 6. cracked 7. ate 8. did she cook 9. did she fry
10. did she eat

## UNIT 20 Used to (geçmişte alışkanlık)

### 20.1

1. used to have 2. used to be 3. didn't use to stay up 4. didn't use to drink 5. use to bring  
6. didn't use to buy 7. Did she use to be 8. used to teach 9. used to hate 10. Did you use to be

### 20.2

1. used to drink 2. used to read 3. is not used to speaking 4. used to be 5. used to have 6. is used to going  
7. is used to getting up 8. used to tell 9. used to walk 10. didn't use to smoke  
11. used to collect 12. is used to singing

### 20.3

1. I used to work 2. Did you use to leave 3. I used to forgive 4. used to beat 5. used to speak  
6. used to write 7. used to spend 8. didn't use to play 9. didn't use to write 10. Did she use to eat?

## UNIT 21 Adjectives and adverbs (quick/quickly) (sıfatlar ve zarflar)

### 21.1

1. Jerome plays tennis well. 2. I'm terribly tired. 3. Julie usually walks to work.  
4. Lionel is working hard at the moment. 5. Pavarotti sings beautifully.  
6. Aurore drives her Ferrari fast. 7. We occasionally go swimming after school.  
8. Mrs. Dupont is awfully polite.

### 21.2

1. straight 2. early 3. quickly 4. fast 5. cautiously 6. high 7. well 8. late 9. badly 10. little 11. annually  
12. immediately 13. weekly 14. first 15. suitable

### 21.3

1. quickly 2. bad 3. pretty 4. loudly 5. well 6. hot 7. easily 8. terribly 9. careful 10. fast

### 21.4

1. slowly 2. fast 3. well 4. loudly 5. excellently 6. lazily 7. carefully 8. badly 9. quickly 10. fluently

### 21.5

1. adjective. 2. adverb 3. adjective 4. adjective 5. adverb 6. adjective 7. adverb 8. adverb

## UNIT 22 Comparative adjectives (The comparative form) (daha üstünlük)

### 22.1

1. faster 2. better 3. easier 4. younger 5. worse 6. less interesting 7. wiser 8. farther 9. bigger  
10. more expensive

### 22.2

1. more 2. better 3. farther 4. less 5. more 6. worse 7. better 8. less 9. more 10. worse

### 22.3

1. shorter 2. taller 3. bigger 4. the shortest 5. older 6. nicer 7. harder

### 22.4

1. longer than 2. nicer than 3. younger than 4. less heavy than 5. farther than -or- further than  
6. better than 7. hotter than

### 22.5

2. larger 3. thinner 4. more interested 5. more easily 6. quieter 7. more crowded 8. earlier  
9. more often 10. more expensive 11. nearer 12. more serious 13. cleverer -or- more clever

14. more modern 15. funnier

## 22.6

1. prettier 2. bigger 3. slower 4. sweeter 5. closer 6. higher 7. fatter 8. sooner 9. sunnier 10. Younger  
11. hotter 12. weaker 13. lower 14. thinner 15. heavier

## 22.7

2. My brother is taller than you. 3. Is she less young than my sister?  
4. My lunch is as good as yours. 5. I am older than you.  
6. This cake is worse than that one. 7. My house is more expensive than yours.  
8. My book is as good as yours. 9. Paul is more intelligent than his friends.  
10. My boat is less fast than yours.

## UNIT 23 Comparative adjectives: (The equal degree) (eşit karşılaştırmalar)

### 23.1

2 as high as yours. 3 You don't know as much about cars as me. or ... as I do.  
4 It isn't as cold today as it was yesterday. 5 I don't feel as tired today as I felt yesterday. or ... as I did.  
6 They haven't lived here as long as us. or ... as we have.  
7 I wasn't as nervous before the interview as I usually am. or ... as usual.

### 23.2

3 The station wasn't as far as I thought. 4 The meal cost less than I expected./... was cheaper than I expected./... wasn't as expensive as I expected. 5 I don't go out as much as I used to./... as often as I used to. 6 She used to have longer hair. 7 You don't know them as well as me. or ... as I do.  
8 There weren't as many people at this meeting as at the last one.

### 23.3

1. they are 2. you are 3. she is 4. I am 5. he is 6. they are 7. we are 8. she is 9. he is 10. I am

## UNIT 24 Comparative adjectives (Superlative degree) (en üstün)

### 24.1

1. the most intelligent 2. the longest 3. the deepest 4. the most famous 5. the tallest 6. the best  
7. the worst 8. the fastest 9. the nicest 10. the funniest

### 24.2

2. faster 3. the best 4. sunnier 5. the wettest 6. heavier 7. the most interesting 8. more exciting  
9. largest 10. most expensive

### 24.3

1. the rudest 2. the most stupid 3. the most expensive 4. the strictest 5. the most beautiful  
6. the best 7. the most famous 8. the prettiest 9. the biggest 10. the most generous

### 24.4

1. widest 2. reddest 3. coldest 4. easiest 5. cleanest 6. newest 7. sweetest 8. saddest 9. lowest 10. wisest  
11. shortest 12. luckiest

### 24.5

farthest 2. most 3. best 4. least 5. worst 6. most 7. most 8. worst 9. most 10. best 11. worst 12. Least

### 24.6.

2. the latest 3. the shortest 4. best 5. The most convenient 6. The worst 7. least 8. the most mysterious  
9. the least skilled .

## 24.7

1. the cheapest 2. cheaper 3. larger 4. the smallest 5. better 6. the worst 7. the most popular  
8. the highest 9. the most enjoyable 10. more comfortable 11. larger 12. more beautiful  
13. more expensive 14. better 15. worst 16. most expensive 17. best 18. most beautiful 19. worse 20.  
younger 21. the cleanest 22. the most interesting 23. the most valuable 24. the hottest 25. the strongest  
26. taller 27. more expensive 28. most difficult 29. smallest 30. fattest

## 24.8

2. cheaper 3. heavier 4. shortest 5. more interesting 6. tidiest 7. fatter 8. cleaner 9. more frightening  
10. tallest

## UNIT 25 Too/either /neither/ so ( ben de, sen de, o da)

### 25.1

2. both ....and 3. both and 4. neither nor 5. either or 6. either or

### 25.2

2. either 3. neither 4. neither 5. either 6. neither 7. either 8. either 9. neither 10. neither .

### 25.3

2. neither 3. either 4. neither of 5. either 6. neither, 7. both 8. neither of 9. either of  
10. neither of 11. neither of 12. both of

### 25.4

2. neither do i 3. it rained on sunday too' 4. so will i' 5. either' 6. too 7. so 8. so did i 9. either 10. was i

### 25.5

2. either 3. both 4. both 5. either 6. both 7. Either 8. both 9. both 10. both .

### 25.6

2. both 3. both 4. both of 5. both 6. the two 7. both of 8. both 9. both of

## UNIT 26 Past continuous tense (bitmiş şimdiki zaman)

### 26.1

1. was walking 2 was crying 3 were playing 4. were sleeping 5 was cleaning 11. was studying  
12 was making

### 26.2:

2. while 3. when 4. when 5. while 6. while 7. when 8. while 9. when 10. while

### 26.3

1. was reading 2. were saving 3. was attending 4. was thundering 5. were studying 6. were sunning 7.  
were leading 8. were leaving 9. were plodding 10. were attaining

### 26.4

2. phoned 3. wanted 4. was trying 5. was explaining 6. did not see 7. were you doing  
8. was not watching 9. were you not watching 10. wanted

### 26.5

1 when 2 during 3 while 4 as 5 while 6 when 7 while 8 during 9 when 10 as 11 during 12 while

### 26.6

1. During 2. while 3. during 4. when 5. When 6. while 7. When 8. during 9. when 10. while  
11. during 12. when 13. when 14. while 15. while

## 26.7

1. during 2. when 3. while 4. during 5. as 6. as 7. when 8. when 9. while 10. while

## UNIT 27 Present perfect tense ( yakın bir zamanda bitmiş zaman)

### 27.1

1. has drunk 2. have spoken 3. have felt 4. has been found 5. has forgiven 6. have met  
7. has been chosen 8. have arrested 9. has got 10. have fed

### 27.2

1. have ordered 2. has started 3. have answered 4. have cooked 5. have heated 6. has cleaned 7. has started  
8. have knocked 9. have turned 10. has asked

### 27.3

1. She has stopped smoking since the birth of her baby. 2. He has been in the Army for two years.  
3. She has become more jealous since the birth of her brother.  
4. They have never told the truth. 5. My teacher has always helped me to improve my level.  
6. I have just received a new message. 7. He has already finished reading the novel.  
8. The plane hasn't landed -or- has not landed yet. 9. She has always respected his point of view  
10. He has just found a title for his new book. 11. We have never come late.  
12. have you finished eating yet? 13. I have just seen a meteor

### 27.4

2. hasn't read 3. has been 4. have you read 5. has also composed 6. haven't seen 7. have been  
8. Have you heard 9. I haven't seen 10. Have you heard 11. has bought 12. Has she sung  
13. hasn't finished 14. has just come back 15. has made.

### 27.5

1. have eaten 2. have swept 3. has sung 4. have gone 5. have lost 6. has risen 7. have spoken 8. have seen  
9. have known 10. has flown 11. has been 12. have cut 13. have written 14. have won 15. has told  
16. has taken 17. have forgotten 18. have heard 19. have left 20. has understood

### 27.6

1. I have forgotten my book at home. 2. He has lost his keys.  
3. She has not seen her son for a long time. 4. I have not revised my lessons.  
5. Thomas has worked very hard. 6. The child has broken a cup.  
7. Fate has not called me since Wednesday. 8. The children have not eaten anything.  
9. Emilio has not spoken to the boss. 10. They have gone to the cinema.

### 27.7

2. haven't decided 3. has gone 4. have seen 5. ever been 6. has just met 7. have had 8. have you done  
9. hasn't worked 10. Have you already finished

## UNIT 28 Present perfect tense , with ever - never. (ever- never ile kullanılması.)

### 28.1

2 Have you ever been to California? 3 Have you ever run a marathon?  
4 Have you ever spoken to a famous person? 5 Have you always lived in this town?  
6 What's the most beautiful place you've ever visited?

### 28.2

3 Have you ever been to Australia? 4 Have you ever lost your passport? 5 Have you ever flown in a helicopter? 6 Have you ever won a race? 7 Have you ever been to New York?  
8 Have you ever driven a bus? 9 Have you ever broken your leg?

### 28.3

2. never 3. never 4. ever 5. ever 6. ever 7. ever 8. ever 9. never 10. never

## UNIT 29 Present perfect continuous tense (geçmişte başlamış olan ve devam eden zaman)

### 29.1

1. have been waiting 2. have been running 3. has been reading 4. have been writing 5. have been setting  
6. has been raining 7. have been living 8. has been speaking 9. have been buying 10. have been planning

### 29.2

1. has been staying 2. have been moving 3. have been stopping -or- has been stopping  
4. have been reading 5. has been giving 6. have been swimming 7. have been putting  
8. have been disappearing

### 29.3

1. has been reading 2. have been smoking 3. has been crying 4. has been working 5. has been waiting.  
6. have you been learning 7. have you been painting 8. have been playing 9. have been walking

### 29.4

1. has been planting 2. has been sleeping 3. has been teaching 4. has been swimming 5. have been hoping  
6. have been waiting 7. have been going out 8. have been doing 9. have been waiting  
10. has been learning

### 29.5

1. is crying 2. Crying 3. has been raining 4. have been waiting 5. is ringing 6. is driving  
7. is improving 8. has been singing 9. is sleeping 10. am studying.

### 29.6

1. hasn't packed 2. has already bought 3. hasn't locked 4. hasn't repaired 5. have ordered  
6. haven't washed 7. has been snowing 8. has been waiting 9. have been sleeping  
10. has been studying 11. has gone 12. have been working 13. hasn't finished 14. has been living  
15. have always lived 16. have you been waiting 17. have you been doing 18. have been studying  
19. have been waiting 20. have just called .

### 29.7

2. have been working 3. have been waiting 4. has been cooking 5. has been bothering  
6. has been ringing 7. has been talking 8. have been jumping 9. have been ridiculing  
10. has been belittling 11. has been studying. 12. has been raining 13. has been suffering  
14. have been reading 15. has been working

## UNIT 30 Relative clauses -1 ( Who/ which/ that) (ki onu, ki ona)

### 30.1

2 The man who/that answered the phone told me you were away.  
3 The waitress who/that served us was very impolite and impatient.  
4 The building that/which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.  
5 The people who/that were arrested have now been released.

6 The bus that/which goes to the airport runs every half hour.

### 30.2

1. These pupils, who come into the classroom, are disruptive.
2. My car, which I crashed in a roundabout, is broken.
3. That is the bus which I usually take.
4. Here is a game the rules of which I don't understand.
5. My book, which I put into the trash bag, has been stained.
6. My father, who is coming back, is in a bad mood.
7. I comfort Maggie who is crying.

### 30.3

1 which 2. who 3. who 4. whose 5. whom 6. who 7. who 8. who .

### 30.4

1. who 2. which 3. which 4. who 5. who' 6. which 7. which 8. who 9. which 10. which

### 30.5

2. which 3. who 4. which 5. what 6. which 7. who 8. which 9. who 10. which 11. which 12. which  
13. who 14. who 15. which 16. who 17. which 18. who 19. which 20. who 21. that 22. that 23. That  
24. which 25. who 26. which 27. that.

## UNIT 31 Relative clauses -2 ( when/ where/ why)

### 31.1

1 when 2 .when 3 where 4 ..when 5 where 6 where 7 when 8 where 9 where 10. where 11 where  
12 where 13 where

### 31.2

1. A hotel is a place where people stay when they are on holiday. 2. A restaurant is a place where you can eat. 3. A chemist's is a shop where you can buy medicines. 4. This is the room where we have our meetings. 5. that is the shop where I bought your book.

### 31.3

1. where 2. when 3. where 4. where 5. when 6. when 7. where 8. where 9. when 10. when 11. where 12.  
when 13. when 14. when 15. what 16. when 17. when 18. when 19. where

## UNIT 32 Relative clauses -3 (whose/whom)

### 32.1

2. whom 3. whom 4. whom 5. whose 6. whose 7. whose 8. whose 9. whose 10. whose 11. whom  
12. whom 13. whose 14. whose

### 32.2

1. which 2. which 3. who 4. Whom 5. which 6. whom 7. Whose 8. whom 9. who 10. whom 11. whose  
12. which 13. which 14. whom 15. which 16. whom 17. which 18. who 19. who 20. which .

### 32.3

2. who 3. who 4. whose 5. what 6. which 7. of which 8. whom 9. which 10. whom

### 32.4

1. who 2. which 3. whose 4. where 5. which 6. which 7. which 8. whose 9. where 10. who  
11. who 12. whose 13. when 14. where 15. whose 16. which 17. whom 18. whom 19. what 20. what  
21. which 22. who 23. whose 24. whom 25. which 26. whose 27. who 28. whose 29. who 30. which  
31. which 32. whose 33. who 34. of which 35. whom 36. which 37. whose 38. that 39. which

## UNIT 33 Past perfect tense (dili geçmiş zaman)

### 33.1

1. Before we arrived at school the classes had started
2. I felt exhausted because I had run ten miles.
3. He had studied that book before he arrived in Pakistan.
4. He had sold all the copies of the thesaurus before we got there.
5. We went to his place for dinner but to our great surprise he had had his dinner.
6. When I got up , rather late, the sun had risen
7. Before we got there they had begun the show.
8. He had finished. his work before I began mine.
9. It had begun to rain when I stepped out of the house.
10. Soon after they had completed their homework they ran out to play with the dog.

### 33.2

1. had bought 2. had started 3. had understood 4. had forgotten 5. had convinced 6. had found 7. had torn 8. had finished 9. had gone 10. had made

### 33.3

1. had considered 2. had lost 3. Had, washed 4. Had, read 5. had, forgotten 6. had decided 7. Had, organized 8. had, had 9. had stopped 10. had, arrived 11. Had, planned 12. had, seen

### 33.4

1. Alice had seen a white rabbit.
2. She had noticed a hole in the middle of the meadow.
3. She had been led along a sort of tunnel.
4. What had happened before that?
5. She had not ventured into the strange garden.
6. had she tried to open the door?
7. She had forgotten to take the key.
8. She had drunk a little.
9. She had not taken anything to eat
10. She had eaten a piece of cake.

### 33.5

2. had decided 3. had delivered 4. built 5. had seen 6. had known 7. stayed
8. had known 9. finished 10. had told

### 33.6

2. had been 3. had made 4. had already written 5. had just called 6. had fought 7. had chosen
8. had left 9. had decided 10. had drunk.

## UNIT 34 Past perfect continuous tense (geçmişte başlayıp, belirli bir zamana kadar devam etmiş)

### 34.1

1. had been cleaning 2. Had been coming 3. had been counting 4. had been looking 5. had been snowing
6. had been shopping 7. had been listening 8. had been intending 9. had been leaving 10. had been expecting 11. had been watching 12. had been waiting

### 34.2



1. had been cutting 2. had been looking 3. had been giving 4. had been waiting 5. had been running 6. had been raining 7. had been encouraging 8. had been lying 9. had been tasting 10. had been lagging

### 34.3

2. had never been 3. had been studying 4. had never come 5. had been thinking 6. had had 7. had had 8. had not been raining -or- hadn't been raining 9. had not been working -or- hadn't been working 10. had already seen

### 34.4

1. had married 2. had always wanted 3. had been introduced 4. had been staying 5. had never stayed 6. had already met ? 7. had bought 8. had bought

## UNIT 35 How long.....? (ne sıklıkta?)

### 35.1

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. How long have you been looking for her?         | 2. How long did they stay in Ireland?                    |
| 3. How long does it take you to go to my house?    | 4. How long has she known you?                           |
| 5. How long have you been practising?              | 6. How long did she have to stay at home?                |
| 7. How long hadn't he been feeling well?           | 8. How long will you be absent?                          |
| 9. How long has he been working in this hospital ? | 10. How long haven't you seen your sister?               |
| 11. How long does the game generally last?         | 12. How long will it take you to get to the town centre? |
| 13. How long had you been waiting for her?         | 14. How long did the war last?                           |
| 15. How long were you married?                     |  |

### 35.2

1. how often 2 how far 3 how often 4 how long 5 how far 6. how long 7 how far 8.. how often 9. how long 10. how often

### 35.3

2 it takes.....hours to fly from .....to New York 3 it takes.....years to study to be a doctor in..... 4 it takes.....to walk from my home to the nearest shop 5 it takes.....to get from my home to the nearest airport

### 35.4

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. How often do you visit your grandfather?                        | 2. How heavy is this table?           |
| 3. How high is your wall ?   | 4. How old was this man when he died? |
| 5. How much jam does she like putting on her bread in the morning? |                                       |
| 6. How many sweets have they got in their hands?                   | 7. How far is the stadium?            |
| 8. How thick was the layer of paint on the wall?                   | 9. How deep is the hole ?             |
| 10. How did you find her address?                                  |                                       |

## UNIT 36 Since and for (o zaman boyunca)

### 36.1

1. since 2. since 3. for 3 for 4. for 5. for 6. since 7. for 8. since 9. for 10. since .

### 36.2

2 for 3 for 4 since 5 Since 6 for 7 since 8 for 9 since 11 since 11 for 12 for 13 for 14 since 15 since 16 since 17 for 18 since 19 since

### 36.3

2. for 3. for 4. for 5. since 6. since 7. Since 8. for 9. since 10. since 11. for 12. for 13. since 14. for 15. for 16. Since 17. for 18. for 19. since 20. since 21. since 22. For 23. since 24. for 25. for

### UNIT 37 Future tense (gelecek zaman)

#### 37.1

1. Will she come? 2. Will they watch it? 3. Will he do it? 4. Will she be ill? 5. Will she like it?  
6. Will you see the bottles? 7. Will he revise? 8. Will you carry it? 9. Will they speak to you?  
10. Will she be nice with me?

#### 37.2

1. will go 2. will cook 3. will call 4. Shall we dance 5. will talk 6. won't read -or- will not read...  
7. will go 8. will meet 9. will get

#### 37.3

2. will get up 3. will you do 4. will do 5. will be 6. will eat 7. will not star 8. will not read 9. will not sleep  
10. will not be

#### 37.4

1. will cook 2. will visit 3. won't play 4. will you finish 5. will stay 6. won't eat 7. Will be 8. will finish  
9. will get

#### 37.5

2. will watch 3. will not go 4. will have 5. will see 6. will work 7. will go out 8. will buy 9. will enjoy 10. will be.  
11. will win 12. will cook 13. will not be 14. will do 15. will understand 16. will only happen 17. will meet  
18. Will you do 19. will not go 20. will begin

### UNIT 38 Future perfect tense (gelecekte anılan zamanda tamamlanmış zaman)

#### 38.1

2. will have done 3. will have finished 4. will have left 5. will have visited 6. will have completed  
7. will have helped 8. will have discussed 9. will have written 10. will have told.

#### 38.2

1. I'll have finished 2. I'll have travelled 3. my meeting will have ended 4. the holiday will have finished  
5. will have slept 6. will have flown 7. will have finished 8. will have cleaned 9. will have spent

#### 38.3

1. will have finished 2. will have settled 3. will have watered 4. will have sold 5. will have finished .  
6. will have cooked 7. will have finished 8. will have eaten 9. will have bought 10. will have helped

### UNIT 39 Future continuous tense ( gelecekte belirli bir zamanda devam edecek zaman)

#### 39.1

1. will be learning 2. Will, be needing 3. Will, be mending 4. will, be staying 5. Shall or Will, be mailing 6.  
will be answering 7. Will, be going 8. shall or will, be stopping 9. Will, be planning 10. shall be making or  
will be making 11. will, be feeling 12. Shall or Will, be meeting

#### 39.2

1. will be sunbathing 2. will have slept 3. will be driving 4. will have flown 5. will be 6. will have finished

7. will be playing 8. will still be doing 9. will have cleaned 10. I'll be working 12. I'll have finished 13. you'll still be living 4. I'll be staying 15. I'll be snuggling up 16. I'll have travelled 17. my meeting will have ended 18. the holiday will have finished

### 39.3

1. will be learning 2. will be needing 3. will be mending 4. will be staying 5. shall or will be mailing 6. will be answering 7. will be going 8. shall or will be stopping 9. will be planning 10. shall be making or will be making 11. will be feeling 12. shall or will be meeting

### 39.4

1. will be watching 2. will be travelling 3. will be listening 4. will not be waiting 5. will not be writing 6. will be preparing 7. will be staying 8. will not be cooking 9. will be seeing 10. will be passing .

### 39.5

2. will have registered 3. will have learnt 4. will have had 5. will have been qualified 6. will have filled 7. will have been 8. will have been studying 9. will have finished 10. will have been doing 11. I'll be working 12. I'll have finished 13. you'll still be living 14. I'll be staying 15. I'll be snuggling up 16. I'll have travelled 17. my meeting will have ended 18. the holiday will have finished

## UNIT 40 Conditional clause (type-one) (koşul cümleleri-1)

### 40.1

1. will give 2. will give up 3. have been 4. wouldn't have been 5. have warned 6. accept 7. will stay 8. have been 9. have earned 10. will take

### 40.2

1. ring 2. is 3. will enjoy 4. phones 5. will not say 6. will travel 7. rains 8. is 9. will invite 10. become

## UNIT 41 Conditional clause (type-two) (koşul cümleleri-2)

### 41.1

1. would type 2. knew 3. would look 4. played 5. wouldn't make 6. were 7. had 8. would you visit 9. gave 10. would buy

### 41.2

1. will retire 2. will answer 3. had 4. wouldn't cheat 5. wouldn't have gone 6. wouldn't have. 7. would have sent 8. will be 9. will tell 10. will write

### 41.3

2. would you go 3. had 4. liked 5. loved 6. knew 7. would visit 8. respected 9. wouldn't be 10. understood

### 41.4

3 would take/'d take 4 refused 5 wouldn't get 6 closed down (or was/were closed down) 7 pressed 8 would be/'d be 9 didn't come 10 borrowed 11 walked 12 would understand

### 41.5

1. If they wanted to see you, they would come to the party. 2. If he were curious, he would ask what we are doing. 3. She would help us, if she had time. 4. If they worked hard, they would succeed. 5. If I found the culprits, I would teach them a lesson. 6. If she recognized us, she would wave. 7. They would treat you well, if you were honest with them. 8. If she liked you, she would tell you. 9. If he were ready, we would invite him to come. 10. If they saw me, they would want to speak to me.

## UNIT 42 Conditional clause (type-three) (koşul cümleleri-3)

### 42.1

2. were 3. lend 4. would have sent 5. would not have stolen -or- wouldn't have stolen 6. comes  
7. leave 8. would not have bought -or- wouldn't have bought 9. shines 10. won

### 42.2

2. had started --could have passed . 3.hadn't been---might have made  
4. hadn't spent--wouldn't have been 5. hadn't argued --would have got  
6. hadn't worn--wouldn't have got 7.had met --would have been 8. hadn't seen --would have been

### 42.3

1. invite 2. were -or- was 3. would have won 4. would have laid 5. had come 6. had had .  
7. would punish 8. would miss 9. would have been punished. 10. would be killed. 11. will be 12. would  
buy 13. would have accepted 14. use 15. would stop talking 16. will give 7. would have been 18. would go  
19. will see 20. would have been

### 42.4

1. had left 2. would have become 3. would have won 4. had gone 5. would have won  
6. had tried 7. had bought 8. would have bought 9. would have been 10. would have sung

### 42.5

2. had spent 3. wouldn't have missed 4. had told 5. hadn't gone 6. wouldn't have got 7. hadn't given  
8. hadn't spent 9. would have moved 10. could have finished 11. wouldn't have damaged.

## UNIT 43 Passive voice (edilgen cümle)

### 43.1

2. The washing machine is being repaired by them. -or- The washing machine is being repaired.  
3. A camera was bought by Mary. 4. He is known to the police. -or- He is known by the police.  
5. That book has been read by two friends of mine. 6. The piano was being played by the pupils.  
7. A hot dog is being eaten by Sarah. 8. I am helped in English by him.  
9. My car has been stolen by this woman. 10. The mouse was eaten by the cat.

### 43.2

2. will be accepted 3. is being built 4. was given a new job 5. was given a car 6. is taught Chinese at  
school 7. wasn't sent a parcel 8. was being watched by Mark 9. is painted by me 10. was killed by the  
suspect

### 43.3

2. They will be seen by us. 3. The pen was taken by Ali.  
4. The doctor must be seen by me 5. Yams are being sold by you.  
6. The books have been bought by the pupils. 7. The letter is written by us.  
8. A new house was offered to them by me. 9. The roof will be repaired by her.  
10 .A beautiful song is being sung by her. 11. The mice were killed by the cat.  
12. Good music will be listened to by me. 13. A book is being read by Mike.  
14. The medicine must be taken by you. 15. This exercise can be done by Moussa.

### 43.4

1. This castle was built in 1756. 2. My car has been repaired.  
3. He will be obeyed , don't worry. 4. The kitchen is being painted.

5. Everything had been prepared for the party.
6. This novel was written by Hemingway in 1932.
7. Such shirts are made in China.
8. Cameras must not be taken inside the factory.
9. The flowers have been watered .
10. My work was finished at 2 pm.

#### 43.5

2. They will be questioned by Inspector Moody.
3. The reports were typed by a secretary.
4. Was counsel asked for by the two thieves?
5. A good barrister has been found by their family.
6. Have they been advised by counsel?
7. Have they been seen by Mr. Advice?
8. A letter should be sent to the judge by Mr. Advice.
9. It has to be signed by the director first.
10. Books can be borrowed by the prisoners.
11. Will money be needed by the prisoners?
12. Unhealthy food was eaten by prisoners.
13. These prisoners must be seen by a psychiatrist once a month.
14. Are they looked after by a nurse when they are seriously ill?
15. A doctor is called for in that case.
16. Is a library being built?
17. Lots of questions are usually asked by journalists.
18. Good articles have to be written by journalists.
19. Your newspaper isn't read by the prisoners!

#### 43. 6.

1. This house was bought in 2008.
2. The lights will be switched off at 10 p.m.
3. The car had been cleaned by 10.
4. The books were removed before you came in.
5. She was taken to hospital as soon as possible.
6. This baby will be named after his father.
7. I have been invited to the ceremony.
8. The cat was torn to pieces.
9. All the leaves were blown away.
10. The kids were left behind..

#### 43.7

1. my horse is ridden by my father everyday
2. the fence was painted by him yesterday
3. the video games will be brought by James
4. a cake is being made for my birthday by my mother
5. a maths book was being used by me
6. a lot of money has been collected by students for charity
7. by the time we arrived, all the food had been finished by them
8. by June, a wedding dress will have been bought by me
9. the dog was taken for a walk by Sara
10. heavy clouds will be brought by the wind

#### 43.8

2. The teacher is listened to by children.
3. Your flowers have been eaten by my cat.
4. My neighbour has been bitten by my dog.
5. A poem is being written by us.
6. You are loved by her.
7. A poem has been written by him.
8. My car was repaired by us.
9. Cats and dogs are loved by my son.

#### 43.9

2. The kid was throwing a stone
3. He has bought a car.
4. Someone had knocked at the door.
5. People eat yam in my country.
6. She will win the jackpot
7. She would teach him the mother tongue
8. The cat eats the fish.
9. She offered them a book
10. She wrote him a letter

#### 43.10

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. was being sung by Mary.           | 2. had been done by Jack and Jill..              |
| 3. is being swept by Peter.          | 4. was stolen.                                   |
| 5. is being polluted.                | 6. have been cleaned by the maid.                |
| 7. are being washed by John and Tom. | 8. are being chased by the cat.                  |
| 9. was broken.                       | 10. is being read by me as it seems interesting. |

#### UNIT 44 Personal Passive ( iki nesneli cümlelerde passive)

##### 44.1

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2..Janet was given a present by her colleagues when she retired . |  |
| 3. I wasn't told that George was ill.                             | 4. How much will you be paid?          |
| 5. I think Tom should have been offered the job .                 | 6. Have you been shown what to do?     |
| 7. I was told a strange story.                                    | 8. We have been shown his new car.     |
| 9. Jane will be promised a big diamond ring.                      | 10. He was paid €200 for his job.      |
| 11. They were given plenty of work.                               | 12. You will be sent a Valentine card. |
| 13. He was told the whole story.                                  | 14. They had been spared no details..  |
| 15. He is being told the whole thing.                             |  |

##### 44.2

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2.I have been invited to the ceremony.     | 3.She is taught Chinese at school.        |
| 4.She is being brought up by her aunt now. | 5.They were pardoned by the King himself. |
| 6.I was followed by a strange man.         |   |

#### UNIT 45 I wish, If only ( keşke)

##### 45.1

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2. I wish I had gone to the party with them. | 3. If only I could afford a new car. |
| 4. I wish I had been in.                     | 5. If only I had more free time.     |
| 6. I wish I could speak French.              | 7. If only I were younger.           |
| 8. If only I had had more children.          | 9. If only I had some money.         |

##### 45.2

2. I wish I were taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
3. I wish you would stop watching television while I am talking to you.
4. I wish you wouldn't do that. It annoys me.
5. I wish the holidays would come so we could go off to the seaside.
6. Of course Tom wishes he could come with us to Paris, but he has to stay here.
7. I wish we could go to the match on Saturday but we're visiting my uncle.
8. I wish you had kept your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows
9. If only I hadn't lost all my money. Now I'm broke.
10. Peter is always late. If only he would turn up on time for a change!

##### 45.3

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2. My parents wish I were good at maths.                      | 3. Jim wishes he knew Jenny's phone number.                   |
| 4. My dad wishes my mother spoke English.                     | 5. I wish it weren't raining -or- I wish it were not raining. |
| 6. If only you weren't ill -or- If only you were not ill.     | 7. If only I could play the violin.                           |
| 8. If only I weren't so late -or- If only I were not so late. | 9. If only I could help you.                                  |

10. If only I knew my English verbs.

**UNIT 46 Reported speech - Statements.- Imperative (dolaylı cümleler-olumlu olumsuz,emir olarak)**

**46.1**

2. She said she had been in New York the year before.
3. Annette said she had been cooking.
4. He said: 'I'm going to watch a film this week '. He said he was going to watch a film that week.
5. Tim said he had been to Paris.
6. He said he would be staying at a hotel in France.
7. She said she had been eating dinner.
8. Eva said she had taken Spanish lessons before.
9. She said she had been doing that for three years.
10. He said he would have been studying for 4 years by 2014.
11. Rick said he would be rich one day.
12. He said his parents were English teacher.
13. Olga said she didn't like soups.

**46.2**

2. Nour said there was a nice movie on TV.
3. Leila told me she had bought a magnificent dress from the new shop
4. Karim told me he had worked very hard to earn his living
5. Laurent said that he would plan a picnic for his friends this weekend
6. John told me he was reading a very interesting adventure story
7. Merry said she might leave the office at 4.00
8. Lynda told me she would stay at home all afternoon.
9. Chantal said she might take the children to the park
10. The president said that he would do his best to improve the economic situation

**46.3**

1. "I am going to the market."
2. "We will go home next Sunday."
3. "You have been very regular in your work."
4. "I have finished my work."
5. "The earth moves around the sun."
6. "She is not going home today."
7. "Have you brought the pens ?"
8. "Is this the place we visited before?"
9. "Tell the truth."
10. "Forgive me please."

**46.4**

1. Sara said she was cooking some pasta for dinner.
2. Nour said there was a nice movie on TV.
3. Leila told me she had bought a magnificent dress from the new shop
4. Karim told me he had worked very hard to earn his living
5. Laurent said that he would plan a picnic for his friends this weekend
6. John told me he was reading a very interesting adventure story
7. Merry said she might leave the office at 4.00
8. Lynda told me she would stay at home all afternoon.
9. Chantal said she might take the children to the park
10. The president said that he would do his best to improve the economic situation

**46.5**

- 2 He told her she had bought herself a lovely new dress
3. He announced they were waiting outside –
4. She said she had been smoking too much
5. He said he had lost his temper the week before –

6. She told me she had been as sick as a dog the day before
7. He told her she played the piano very well
8. He announced that she had given him a birthday gift
9. I told her that he was sitting right behind me
10. He announced that he would answer the phone

#### 46.6

2. Peter wants to know if Brenda is American.
3. Peter says that his father had an accident this morning.
4. Peter says that his parents are watching TV.
5. Sarah says that she has two sisters.
6. Peter says that he doesn't like English.
7. Peter says that his e mail is Elaina.
8. Sarah says that she loves dancing.
9. Peter says that he will go to the beach during the holidays.
10. Sarah says that she lives on Reunion Island.
11. Peter tells Frederick that his favourite subject is sport.
12. Sarah says that she would like a pancake with maple syrup.

#### 46.7

2. She said she had been in Spain the previous week.
3. Suzy said she wanted to visit her parents that evening.
4. She said she would give me the money back the week after.
5. He said he would help me the next day.
6. She said Peter had bought the car the year before.
7. Ann said she had visited them the night before.
8. My mother said she was tired that day.
9. Bob said he had to clean his car then.
10. He said he had seen them two years before.

#### 46.8

2. Peter told Helen that he would see her the following morning
3. Janet said that she was taking the 5.30 train the following evening
4. Paul told the dry-cleaner that the trousers had to be ready that afternoon
5. Susan told them that she had left her umbrella there two days before
6. Brian said that the parcel ought to be there by the end of the following week
7. Diana told me that she liked that hotel very much
8. William said that he thought it was going to rain that night

#### 46.9

- 2 Stand up, please/ Don't stand up, please
- 3 Give me the details, please/ Don't give me the details, please
4. Use the new pen, please/ Don't use the new pen, please
- 5 Open your book, please/Don't open your book, please

#### 46.10

2. She said that her father was not very well.
3. Sarah and Tim said that they were going to buy a house.
4. Peter said that he had to go early.
5. He said that his sister had gone to Australia.
6. Ann said that she could not find a job.
7. Steve said that he would phone me.
8. Angela said that she did not like her job.
9. She said that her son did not like school.
10. Mike said that I looked tired.
11. He said he wouldn't go.
12. She said she had been in New York the year before.
13. Annette said she had been cooking.
14. He said he was going to watch a film that week.



15. Tim said he had been to Paris.                      16. He said he would be staying at a hotel in France.  
 17. She said she had been eating dinner.      18. Eva said she had taken Spanish lessons before.  
 19. She said she had been doing that for three years.  
 20. He said he would have been studying for 4 years by 2014.  
 21. Rick said he would be rich one day.                      22. He said his parents were English teacher.  
 23. She asked me if I had seen that film the month before.  
 24. Olga said she didn't like soups.

#### **UNIT 47 Reported speech – say-tell (say-tell arasındaki fark)**

##### **47.1**

2 tell 3 say 4 said      5 told 6 said      7 tell ... said      8 tell ... say      9 told 10 said

##### **47.2**

1. said 2 said 3 tell 4. told 5 said 6 tell 7 told 8 told 9 said 10 said

##### **47.3**

2. The teacher told Michel to stop talking.      3. Mummy told me not to eat that dirty cake  
 4. He told me to show him my report.                      5. He told me to come in. 6. He told me not to smoke.

#### **UNIT 48 Reported speech -Questions (soru cümleleri)**

##### **48.1**

2. 'He asked Mary who her favourite singer was      3. 'He asked Susan if she was married  
 4. 'She asked James if his father had retired yet  
 5. She asked Merriam why She hadn't finished her studies  
 6. She suggested going to the beach                      7. He asked me if I loved English  
 8. He asked her whether she believed in God                      9. I asked him whether his father was at home  
 10. She asked me if my exams were over.                      11. The doctor asked his patient if he was ok then  
 12. I asked the little girl whether she loved sweets      13. He asked her if he was boring her  
 14. I asked him if that was the end of the road for him                      15. He asked me if that was my final word  
 16. She asked her if she was sick of life

##### **48.2**

- 1 where her umbrella was      2 how we were      3 if he had to do it      4 where she had been      5 which dress  
 he liked best      6 what they were doing      7 if I was going to the cinema      8 who spoke English      9 how I knew  
 that      10 if Caron had talked to Kevin                      11. He asked me where the post office was.  
 12. He asked me where Ryan had gone      13. He asked me what the time was  
 14. He asked me where I had parked my car      15. He asked me if Lucy was coming to the meeting  
 16. He asked me where Playdo lived                      17. He asked me what time he had left.  
 18. He asked me where he could change some money.  
 19. He asked her/them/us/him/Peter ... why Paul had come to the party.  
 20. He asked her/them/us/him how much it cost to park here/there

##### **48.3**

- 2) Betty wanted to know when I had come.                      3 Mark asked me if John had arrived.  
 4 Ronald asked me where Maria parked her car.      5) Elisabeth asked me if I had watched the latest film.  
 6) Mandy wanted to know if she could help me.      7) Andrew asked me if Mandy would have lunch with Sue.  
 8) Justin asked me what I was doing.                      9) Frank wanted to know how much pocket money Lisa got

10 Anne asked if she had to do the shopping

#### 48.4

2. where Maud had worked.
3. where Tommy's toys were.
4. where they had gone.
5. whose car it was.
6. why they didn't know the neighbour.
7. whose books they were.
8. how she feels now.
9. you had a nice time.
10. whose racket you would borrow.

#### 48.5

2. Mary asked me if I usually ate healthy food.
3. A man asked me if there was a Chinese restaurant near there.
4. Tom said he had gone bungee jumping two weeks before.
5. My friend told me she didn't like that film.
6. Ted said his friend would get married the following week.
7. Oxana asked where I usually spent my summer holidays.
8. Dad asked me if I had watched BMX racing on TV that week.
9. A woman said she was buying that dress the next day.
10. Mum asked how often he dusted and vacuumed in there.

#### 48.6

2. his friends said : we will go home next Sunday.
3. the teacher said : you have been very regular in your work.
4. Marc said : I have finished my work.
5. the teacher said : the earth moves around the sun.
6. he said : she is not going home today.
7. he asked : have you brought the pens?
8. the boy asked : is this the place we visited before?
9. the judge said : tell the truth.
10. the prisoner said : forgive me please.

#### 48.7

1. Tim said he needed a long holiday .
2. Nancy asked ... why he read so many magazines .
3. Lisa asked ... how long Aunt Mary would stay .
4. Bob said ... he couldn't stand selfish people .
5. Mrs Wilson asked ... where her glasses were.
6. The shopkeeper said ... he was going to close .
7. Laura told me ... she had forgotten everything about me .
8. The little boy said ... he wouldn't go to school
9. My sister asked my brother ... if he thought she was a liar.
10. My boyfriend asked me ... why I didn't phone him once a week .
11. She said she was tired that day
12. She said the driver had gone early the day before.
13. She asked what we were going to do that night.
14. She said her friends would invite her the next day.
15. She said she had been the best in tennis the year before.

16. She shouted she wanted her money back then.
17. She asked if Charly was coming that week.
18. She said her French teacher would leave them the next month
19. She said the gardener had been sick the month before.
20. She said she was in a new college that year.
21. She told us she would never forget our hospitality.
22. She said she had always loved chocolate.
23. The solicitor insisted it was a matter of great importance.
24. He promised he would be there as fast as he could.
25. The police inspector stated there was nothing they could do about it.
26. Paul told Sally that when he had seen his cousin he had asked him how she had been.
27. She told her brother she couldn't understand why he was so nervous.
28. She advised her friend to wait and see what happened.
29. Paul asked his friend Billy if he was sure he wasn't disturbing him.
30. She shouted angrily at them to give her a break.
31. She asked her new neighbours if they were settled in
- 32.. He told his son not to talk nonsense.

#### 48.8

2. We have got a nice TV. 3. Where are the children's books? 4. I can find you a nice one with pictures.
5. I am sure I can find something myself. 6. What will you read next? 7. I have finished all the children's books.
8. How old are you? 9. I am four years and three months old. 10. Do you know you can take the books home with you? 11. It is very nice of you to tell me. 12. I will visit the library once every week.
13. Do not forget to return the old ones. 14. Has anyone borrowed 'Kim' from Rudyard Kipling?
15. I have had it for a few day

#### UNIT 49 Gerunds and Infinitives (İsim fiiller ve mastarlar)

##### 49.1

2. coming 3. lying 4. opening 5. smoking 6. being 7. reading 8. singing 9. writing 10. riding

##### 49.2

2. to specialize 3. spending 4. adding 5. calling 6. staying 7. to send 8. to answer 9. to see
10. to welcome 11. to buy

#### UNIT 50 Phrasal verbs in English (birden fazla sözcükten oluşan anlamlı kelimeler)

##### 50.1

1. turns up 2. comes up 3. thought up 4. make up 5. bring up 6. turn down 7. get someone down
8. turn up 9. put my dog down 10. come down .

##### 50.2

1. cut out 2. stayed out 3. pick out 4. throw out 5. eat out 6. check out 7. poured out 8. wash out
9. find out 10. spread out

##### 50.3

1. look after 2. look for 3. look at 4. look into 5. look up 6. look to 7. look forward to 8. look ahead

9. look down on 10. look up to

## UNIT 51 Causative verbs ( ettirgenlik )

### 51.1

2. **Your remarks** will make him feel very angry.
3. **Their parents** make them wash their hands before each meal..
4. **Your suggestion** has made us modify our plans. 5. **Your father** will make you say who came last night.
6. **We** made him say who was guilty. 7. **Her friends** can't make her admit that she is unfair.
8. **The nurse** will make me take sleeping pills. 9. **Our parents** will make us go to evening classes.
10. **They** will make you sing us old Irish songs.

### 51.2

- 2 have another key made 3 had your hair cut 4. Do you have a newspaper delivered?
5. are having a swimming pool built 6. have it cleaned 7. have your ears pierced

### 51.3

2. he made her speak in public! 3. a nurse has made them help Tom!
4. your mother will make you tell Peter! 5. we made them sign the petition!
6. the boss has made you vote for John! 7. his enemies will make you denounce him!
8. we'll make him give the money back! 9. I made them invite Sarah!

## UNIT 52 Tag questions (pekiştirme soruları)

### 52.1

2. haven't we ? 3. didn't they? 4. will you? 5. shall we? 6. isn't he ? 7. have they?
8. doesn't it ? 9. isn't it ? 10. isn't there ? 11. should they? 12. can't you ? 13. do you ? 14. do you?
15. didn't she? 16. didn't they? 17. hasn't he? 18. is it? 19. will you ? 20. aren't you?

### 52.2

1. They won't reach their destination before five o'clock, will they? 2. He doesn't want to come with us, does he? 3. She hasn't eaten breakfast yet, has she? 4. They aren't very clever, are they? 5. I couldn't have persuaded you, could I? 6. You won't forget to come, will you? 7. We weren't expecting company, were we? 8. They wouldn't like that, would they?

### 52.3

1. will you? 2. didn't they? 3. wasn't it? 4. shall we? 5. aren't they? 6. didn't they? 7. shall we?
8. won't they? 9. isn't it? 10. will you?

### 52.4

2. isn't she? 3. is it? 4. didn't you ? 5. does he? 6. has she? 7. doesn't he?
8. is he? 9. did you? 10. hasn't he?

## UNIT 53 Coordinating conjunction (koordine eden bağlaçlar)

### 53. 1

2. so 3. and 4. or 5. and 6. or 7. but 8. and 9. but 10. so 11. or 12. and 13. so 14. but 15. and 16. and
17. but 18. so 19. and 20. so 21. but 22. or 23. so 24. so 25. but 26. and 27. or 28. or 29. but 30. or
31. but 32. or

**53.2**

2. but 3. so 4. and 5. or 6. but 7. yet 8. for 9. but 10. so .

**53.3**

1. any more. 2. no longer 3. any longer. 4. no longer 5. any more. 6. any longer. 7. no longer 8. any more.

**53.4**

1. no longer 2. anymore. 3. no longer 4. anymore. 5. no longer 6. anymore. 7. no longer 8. anymore. 9. anymore. 10. no longer

**53.5**

1. even though 2. although 3. although 4. in spite of 5. though 6. although 7. in spite of 8. even though

**53.6**

1. because of 2. in spite of 3. although 4. in spite of being 5. because 6. in spite of 7. although 8. in spite of 9. because of 10. although

**53.7 (1 -10 ) in spite of****53.8**

2. Even 3. even 4. even 5. even 6. even.

**53.9**

2. in case of 3. in any case 4. in no case 5. in case 6. in case of 7. in any case.

**53.10**

2. If 3. if 4. if 5. in case 6. if 7. if

**53.11**

1. for 2. during 3. while 4. while 5. while 6. for 7. during 8. for 9. while

**53.12**

2. until 3. by 4. until 5. by 6. by 7. until 8. until 9. until 10. until

**53.13**

2. until 3. until 4. by 5. by 6. by 7. until 8. by

**53.14**

4 so 5 so 6 such a 7 so 8 such 9 such a 10 such a 11 so 12 so .. such  
13 so 14 such a 15 such a

**53.15**

2. . such 3. such an .. 4. so 5. such 6. such 7. so 8. such a 9. such a 10. so 11. such 12. such a  
13. so 14. so 15. such a 16. so 17. such

**53.16**

1. so 2. such a 3. so 4. so 5. so 6. such 7. so 8. so 9. such an 10. so

**UNIT 54 WH questions (wh- soru kelimeleri)****54.1**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2. How does Romeo go to school?     | 3. Where does the teacher explain the lesson?  |
| 4. Who does his homework carefully? | 5. How often does your daughter wash her hair? |
| 6. What does John love eating?      |  |

7. Whom does Fenny invite to come to her birthday party -or- Who does Fenny invite to come to her birthday party?

8. How does Olga sing a song?

9. What time does Shanti get up?

10. Why doesn't Harry go to school?

11. Who cooks rice in the kitchen?

12. How does Tommy ride his bike?

13. What does Thalia do before going to school?

14. Whom do you give a birthday present to -or- Who do you give a birthday present to?

15. What does Mario celebrate in September?

16. What do the students listen to?

17. Which T-shirt do you like?

18. How many brothers does Julia have?

19. What do the little boys play?

20. Why does Sammy close the windows?

#### 54.2

2. What 3. How old 4. Who 5. Where 6. Where 7. What 8. Why 9. What 10. How old 11. Where  
12. Whose 13. How many 14. Where 15. Who 16. Whose 17. Why 18. How often 19. How much  
20. How long .

#### 54.3

3 What are you reading? 4 What time did she go (to bed)? 5 When are they going (on holiday)?  
6 Where did you see him? 7 Why can't you come (to the party) 8 Where has she gone?  
9 How much (money) do you need? 10 Why doesn't she like you? 11 How often does it rain?  
12 When did you do it?/ .....the shopping?

#### 54.4

2. Yes, I do. 3. No, there aren't. 4. Yes, I do. 5. Yes, they can. 6. No, I can't. 7. Yes, there is.  
8. No, there isn't. 9. Yes, there are. 10. No, I don't.

#### 54.5

2. What was written by you? 3. To whom did you send a letter?  
4. Who did your boyfriend buy a wedding ring for? 5. Who said the truth yesterday?  
6. For whom did you bake a birthday cake? 7. Since when have you been waiting for him?  
8. Whose car did you sell? 9. Which movie have you already seen?  
10. Why did you go home? 11. How often does your husband travel abroad?  
12. How many years ago did the war start? 13. How long ago was this house built?  
14. How big is the dank well of the frog? 15. Where do you live?  
16. What will you do if the weather is nice?  
17. What would have happened if you had known he was fired?

#### 54.6

2. Didn't you work today at 3:00? 3. Isn't he eating at the moment?  
4. Hasn't Remy got a bike? 5. Wouldn't you come tomorrow?  
6. Doesn't Juliet have a big family? 7. Won't they pass their exam?  
8. Isn't Paul French? 9. Didn't we go to the beach yesterday?  
10. Won't I realise all my dreams? 11. Didn't my friends enjoy the last Thanksgiving feast?  
12. Isn't the name of Ali's dog P  pito? 13. Didn't my grandparents live in a small village?  
14. Doesn't Sonia have two children? 15. Isn't Tania going abroad?  
16. Won't Juan help poor people when he is rich? 17. Wouldn't I give you a present for your birthday?  
18. Doesn't the Earth turn around the Sun? 19. Didn't you succeed in doing the exercise ?

**UNIT 55 Purpose clauses (amaç cümlecikleri)****55.1**

2 to read 3 to walk or to go on foot 4 to drink 5 to put / to carry 6 to discuss/to consider/to talk about 7 to buy/to get 8 to talk/to speak 9 to wear/to put on 10 to celebrate 11 to help / to assist

**55.2**

1. in order not to 2. to 3. so as not to 4. To 5. To 6. to 7. in order not to 8. to 9. to 10. to

**55.3**

1.to 2. to 3. so that 4. in order not to 5. so that 6. in order not to 7. in order to 8. in order to 9. to 10. so as not to 11. so as not to 12. so that

**UNIT 56 Short answers (kısa cevaplar)****56.1**

2 Yes, they are /No, they aren't 3 Yes, she has/ No, she hasn't 4 Yes, I do /No, I don't 5 Yes, he can/ No, he can't 6 yes, they had / No, they hadn't 7 Yes, she is / No, she isn't 8 Yes, I did / No, I didn't 9 Yes, I have / No, I haven't 10 Yes, She will / No, she won't

**56.2**

1. Yes, we do. 2. Yes, they may. 3. Yes, she is. 4. Yes, he does. 5. Yes, they had. 6. Yes, he could. 7. Yes, she would. 8. Yes, he had.

**56.3**

1. No, she isn't. 2. No, he won't. 3. No, she wouldn't. 4. No, they couldn't. 5. No, she won't. 6. No, he shouldn't. 7. No, we didn't. 8. No, they couldn't.

**56.4**

2. Yes, I do. 3. No, there aren't. 4. Yes, I do. 5. Yes, they can. 6. No, I can't. 7. Yes, there is. 8. No, there isn't. 9. Yes, there are. 10. No, I don't.

**UNIT 57 Countable and uncountable nouns (sayılabilen-sayılamayan isimler)****57.1**

1. non-countable 2. countable 3. countable 4. both 5. non-countable 6. Countable 7. countable 8. non-countable 9. non-countable 10. countable 11. Both 12. non-countable 13. Both 14. countable 15. countable 16. Both 17. non-countable 18. countable 19. non-countable

**57.2**

1 How much 2. How many 3. How many 4. How much 5. How many 6. How much 7. How many 8. How many 9. . How much 10. How many 11. How much 12. How many 13. How many 14. How much 15. How much 16. How many 17. How much 18. How many

**57.3**

1. any 2. some 3. some 4. some 5. some 6. any 7. some 8. some 9. any

**UNIT 58 Singular and Plural (tekil-çoğul)****58.1**

1. These were finished last week. 2. Are those radiators working? 3. These pictures are ours. 4. Those have been completed. 5. These were designed by his aunt. 6. Those do not need to be altered. 7. These

tables are made of wood. 8. Have those students seen the play? 9. These umbrellas are new. 10. Those rivers flow through the mountains.

#### 58.2

1. The boxes were empty. 2. The rivers flow to the sea. 3. The bushes have grown in the last two months. 4. The hats were on sale. 5. The benches are made of stone. 6. The plants have been watered. 7. The hedges are being trimmed. 8. The processes were invented last year. 9. The sketches are nearly finished. 10. The breezes were warm. 11. The walls are being painted. 12. The churches are two hundred years old. 13. The bridges will soon be completed. 14. The carpets have been cleaned. 15. The branches are covered with ice.

#### 58.3

1. This was necessary. 2. That colour is beautiful. 3. Is this bell too loud? 4. Has that been polished? 5. This shirt is clean. 6. That window is on the west side of the house. 7. Is this correct? 8. This boy likes to play soccer. 9. That is sufficient. 10. That curtain is crimson.

#### 58.4

1. flowers 2. boats 3. women 4. cities 5. umbrellas 6. addresses 7. Knives  
8. sandwiches 9. families 10. feet 11. holidays 12. potatoes 13. babies 14. feet  
15. men 16. mice 17. pence -or- pennies 18. brushes 19. boxes 20. teeth  
21. leaves 22. hobbies 23. women 24. children 25. matches 26. dresses 27. countries  
28. sheep.

#### 58.5

1 children 2. mice 3. men 4. leaves 5. people 6. thieves 7. spies 8. oases 9. dresses 10. sheep

#### 58.6

2. Our dresses are beautiful. 3. The tomatoes are red. 4. These stories are incredible.  
5. My sister wants some kisses . 6. The babies are coming. 7. The buses are late.  
8. We have children. 9. She has many teeth . 10. I saw some mice

### UNIT 59 Quantifiers .. much, many, a lot, plenty (miktar belirleyicileri)

#### 59.1

1. little 2. a few 3. a little 4. a little 5. a few 6. little 7. a few 8. a little 9. few 10. few

#### 59.2

1 few 2. little 3. many 4. much 5. many 6. few 7. little

#### 59.3

1. much 2. Many 3. much 4. much 5. many 6. much 7. many 8. many 9. Many 10. many

#### 59.4

1. a few 2. many 3. much 4. many 5. much 6. much 7. much 8. a little 9. many 10. a little 11. a few  
12. many 13. much 14. a little 15. a few 16. a few 17. a few 18. a little.

#### 59.5

1. much 2. many 3. much 4. many 5. many 6. much 7. much 8. many 9. many 10. much

#### 59.6

1. many 2. much 3. much 4. many 5. many 6. much 7. many 8. much 9. many 10. many

#### 59.7

1. much 2. many 3. much 4. many 5. Ø 6. many 7. much 8. much 9. many 10. much 11. many 12. many



13. much 14. much 15. many

#### 59.8

1 a few 2 a little 3 a little 4 a few 5 a few 6 a little 7 a few 8 a little 9 little 10 a few 11 a little  
12 a little 13 a few 14 little 15 a few 16 a little 17 few 18 few 19 a little 20 a few 21 a little 22 a little  
23 a little 24 a few 25 a few 26 a little 27 a few 28 a little 29 a little 30 few 31 little 32 a few  
33 a little 34 few 35 a little 36 a few 37 little 38 a few

#### 59.9

1. some 2. any 3. some 4. some 5. any 6. no 7. any 8. any 9. some

### UNIT 60 Telling time- Giving the date (zamanı anlatmak ve tarih vermek)

#### 60.1

1 It's a quarter past six 2 It's a quarter past three 3 It's a quarter past eight  
4 It's twenty past six 5 It's ten to ten 6 It's half-past ten 7 It's ten past twelve

#### 60.2

1. nine o'clock 2. half past four pm 3. a quarter past eight 4. five to twelve 5. ten past three pm  
6. twenty five to eight pm 7. half past five pm 8. seven past ten 9. ten o'clock pm  
10. midnight

#### 60.3

1. half past nine 2. a quarter past five -or- quarter past five 3. ten to nine 4. it's twenty-seven to five  
5. a quarter to three -or- quarter to three 6. twenty past three 7. five to eight  
8. ten o'clock 9. twenty to ten 10. five past ten

#### 60.4

2. twenty past four 3. It's ten past three 4. It's twenty-five to eleven 5. It's twenty to six 6. It's quarter  
past six 7. It's quarter to eight 8. It's five to two

### UNIT 61 Prepositions of place -In, at, on (yer kavramlarını ifade etmek için)

#### 61.1

1. in 2. on 3. at 4. in 5. At 6. on 7. in 8. At 9. in 10. at .

#### 61.2

1. in 2. at 3. in 4. on 5. in 6. in 7. on 8. in 9. on 10. at 11. in 12. at 13. in 14. at 15. at 16. at 17. on 18. in  
19. in 20. on 21. in 22. on 23. in 24. in 25. At 26. on 27. in 28. on

#### 61.3

1. on 2. on 3. on 4. By 5. on 6. in 7. at 8. at 9. on 10. in

### UNIT 62 Most important prepositions (en önemli edatlar)

#### 62.1

1. in 2. out of 3. over 4. on 5. in front of 6. between 7. next to 8. across 9. around 10. in front of  
11. above 12. under 13. on 14. toward(s) 15. among 16. outside 17. Down 18. Up 19. into  
20. away 21. by .

#### 62.2

2. for 3. between 4. in 5. for 6. besides 7. at 8. since 9. on 10. in 11. among 12. since 13. on 14. beside  
15. at 16. for 17. in 18. besides 19. in 20. On

#### 62.3

1. at 2. from 3. below 4. on 5. beside 6. on 7. between 8. in front of 9. onto 10. over .

## TURKISH –ENGLISH- DICTIONARY (Sözlük)

### A

<b>abbreviation:</b> kısaltma	<b>ability:</b> beceri	<b>able:</b> becerikli
<b>about:</b> hakkında	<b>above:</b> üstünde, -den yukarı	<b>abroad:</b> yurtdışına
<b>absence:</b> yokluk	<b>absent:</b> dalgın	<b>accept:</b> kabul etmek
<b>acceptable:</b> kabul edilebilir	<b>accident:</b> kaza	<b>accidental:</b> kaza ile olan
<b>according:</b> e göre	<b>account:</b> hesap	<b>achieve:</b> başarmak
<b>achievement:</b> başarı	<b>acid:</b> asit	<b>across:</b> Karşıda
<b>act:</b> davranmak	<b>action:</b> olay	<b>active:</b> aktif
<b>activity:</b> aktivite	<b>actor,actress:</b> aktör, aktris	<b>actual:</b> gerçek
<b>actually:</b> aslında, gerçekten	<b>add:</b> eklemek	<b>addition:</b> eklenti
<b>additional:</b> ilave	<b>address:</b> adres	<b>adjective:</b> sıfat
<b>admiration:</b> taktir hayranlık	<b>admire:</b> hayran olmak	<b>admit:</b> içeri almak,kabul etmek
<b>adult:</b> yetişkin	<b>advanced:</b> gelişmiş, ileri	<b>advantage:</b> avantaj
<b>adventure:</b> macera	<b>adverb:</b> zarf	<b>advertise:</b> ilan vermek
<b>advertisement:</b> reklam ilanı	<b>advice:</b> tavsiye	<b>advise:</b> danışman
<b>affair:</b> mesele	<b>after:</b> sonra	<b>afternoon:</b> öğleden sonra
<b>afterwards:</b> daha sonra, sonradan	<b>again:</b> tekrar	<b>against:</b> karşıda
<b>age:</b> yaş	<b>ago:</b> önce	<b>agree:</b> razı olmak, anlaşmak
<b>agreement:</b> anlaşma	<b>ahead:</b> ileride, öne doğru	<b>aim:</b> amaç, hedef
<b>air:</b> hava	<b>aircraft:</b> uçak	<b>airport:</b> hava limanı
<b>alcohol:</b> alkol	<b>alive:</b> yaşayan	<b>all:</b> hepsi
<b>allow:</b> izin vermek	<b>almost:</b> hemen hemen	<b>alone:</b> yalnız
<b>along:</b> boyunca	<b>alphabet:</b> alfabe	<b>already:</b> zaten
<b>also:</b> ayrıca	<b>although:</b> e rağmen	<b>always:</b> her zaman
<b>among:</b> arasına	<b>amount:</b> tutar	<b>amuse:</b> eğlendirmek
<b>amusement:</b> eğlence	<b>amusing:</b> eğlenceli	<b>an:</b> bir
<b>ancient:</b> antik, eski	<b>and:</b> ve	<b>anger:</b> sinir
<b>angle:</b> melek	<b>angry:</b> sinirli	<b>animal:</b> hayvan
<b>announce:</b> ilan etmek	<b>annoy:</b> rahatsız etmek	<b>annoying:</b> rahatsız edici
<b>another:</b> diğer	<b>answer:</b> cevap	<b>anxiety:</b> tasa, kaygı
<b>anxious:</b> endişeli, kaygılı	<b>any:</b> hiç	<b>anyone:</b> herhangi biri
<b>anything:</b> herhangi bir şey	<b>anywhere:</b> herhangi bir yer	<b>apart:</b> ayrı
<b>apartment:</b> apartman	<b>appeal:</b> gözükmek	<b>apple:</b> elma
<b>approve:</b> onaylamak	<b>area:</b> meydan	<b>argue:</b> tartışmak
<b>argument:</b> münakaşa	<b>arm:</b> kol	<b>army:</b> ordu
<b>around:</b> etraf	<b>arrange:</b> planlamak	<b>arrangement:</b> düzenleme
<b>arrival:</b> geliş, varış	<b>arrive:</b> varmak, ulaşmak	<b>art:</b> sanat
<b>article:</b> makale	<b>artificial:</b> yapay	<b>as:</b> gibi
<b>as opposed to:</b> tersi anlamı	<b>ashamed:</b> utanmış	<b>ask:</b> sormak
<b>asleep:</b> uykuda	<b>association:</b> kurum, ilişki,	<b>atom:</b> atom
<b>attack:</b> saldırı	<b>attempt:</b> girişim	<b>attend:</b> uğraşmak
<b>attention:</b> dikkat	<b>attitude:</b> davranış	<b>attract:</b> cezbetmek

<b>attractive:</b> çekici	<b>authority:</b> uzman kimse	<b>autumn:</b> sonbahar
<b>available:</b> hazır, meşkul değil	<b>average:</b> avaraj	<b>avoid:</b> kaçınmak, sakınmak
<b>awake:</b> uyanık	<b>away:</b> uzağa	<b>awkward:</b> uygunsuz, zor

## B

<b>baby:</b> bebek	<b>back:</b> geri	<b>background:</b> geri taraf
<b>backward:</b> geri kalmış	<b>bad:</b> kötü	<b>bag:</b> yatak
<b>bake:</b> fırında pişirmek	<b>balance:</b> ayar	<b>ball:</b> top
<b>band:</b> bando	<b>bank:</b> banka	<b>bar:</b> bar
<b>base:</b> üs, taban, dayanmak	<b>basic:</b> kolay	<b>basket:</b> çöp kutusu
<b>bath:</b> banyo	<b>battle:</b> savaş	<b>be:</b> olmak
<b>beach:</b> sahil, pilaj	<b>beak:</b> gaga	<b>beam:</b> yaymak, fasulye
<b>bear:</b> ayı	<b>beat:</b> vurmak, karıştırmak,	<b>beautiful:</b> güzel
<b>beauty:</b> güzellik	<b>because:</b> çünkü	<b>become:</b> dönüşmek
<b>bed:</b> yatak	<b>beer:</b> bira	<b>before:</b> önce
<b>begin:</b> başlamak	<b>beginning:</b> başlangıç	<b>behave:</b> davranmak
<b>behaviour:</b> davranış	<b>behind:</b> arkasında, gerisinde	<b>belief:</b> inanç
<b>believe:</b> inanmak	<b>bell:</b> zil	<b>belong:</b> ait olmak
<b>below:</b> aşağıda, altında	<b>belt:</b> kemer	<b>bend:</b> eğmek, bükmek
<b>beside:</b> yanına	<b>best:</b> en iyisi	<b>better:</b> daha iyi
<b>between:</b> arasında	<b>beyond:</b> ötede, ileride,	<b>bicycle:</b> bisiklet
<b>big:</b> büyük	<b>bill:</b> hesap, kanun tasarısı	<b>bird:</b> kuş
<b>birth:</b> doğmak	<b>bit:</b> biraz, bir parça	<b>bite:</b> ısırarak
<b>bitter:</b> acı, üzücü	<b>black:</b> siyah	<b>blade:</b> bıçak
<b>blame:</b> sorumluluk,	<b>blind:</b> kör	<b>block:</b> blok
<b>blood:</b> kan	<b>blow:</b> üfleme	<b>blue:</b> mavi
<b>board:</b> tahta	<b>boat:</b> bot, sal	<b>body:</b> vücut
<b>boil:</b> ağ	<b>bomb:</b> bomba, patlamak	<b>bone:</b> kemik
<b>book:</b> kitap	<b>boot:</b> bot, tekmelemek	<b>border:</b> sınır
<b>bored:</b> sıkılmış	<b>boring:</b> sıkıcı	<b>born:</b> doğmuş
<b>borrow:</b> ödünç almak	<b>both:</b> ikiside	<b>bottle:</b> şişe
<b>bottom:</b> kıç	<b>bow:</b> kase, tas	<b>box:</b> kutu
<b>boy:</b> erkek çocuk	<b>brain:</b> beyin	<b>branch:</b> şube, dal
<b>brave:</b> cesur	<b>bread:</b> ekmek	<b>break:</b> ara, mola, tenefüs
<b>breakfast:</b> kahvaltı	<b>breast:</b> meme	<b>breath:</b> nefes
<b>breathe:</b> nefes almak	<b>breed:</b> üretmek, beslemek	<b>brick:</b> tuğla
<b>bridge:</b> köprü	<b>bright:</b> parlak	<b>bring:</b> getirmek
<b>broad:</b> geniş	<b>broadcast:</b> radyo yayını	<b>brother:</b> erkek kardeş
<b>brown:</b> kahverengi	<b>brush:</b> fırçalamak	<b>build:</b> inşa etmek
<b>building:</b> bina	<b>bullet:</b> mermi	<b>burn:</b> yanmak
<b>brust:</b> vahşi	<b>bury:</b> gömmek	<b>bus:</b> otobüs
<b>bush:</b> çalı	<b>business:</b> mühendis	<b>busy:</b> meşgul
<b>but:</b> ama	<b>butter:</b> tereyağı	<b>button:</b> buton, düğme
<b>buy:</b> satın almak	<b>by:</b> ile, -e kadar yakınında	

## C

<b>cake:</b> kek	<b>calculate:</b> heaplama	<b>call:</b> çağırmak, seslenmek
<b>calm:</b> sakin olmak	<b>camera:</b> fotoğraf makinesi	<b>camp:</b> kamp kurmak
<b>can:</b> e bilmek	<b>cap:</b> kepek	<b>capital:</b> başkent
<b>car:</b> araba	<b>card:</b> kart	<b>care:</b> bakım, umursamak
<b>careful:</b> dikkatli	<b>careless:</b> dikkatsiz	<b>carrige:</b> havuç
<b>carry:</b> taşımak	<b>case:</b> kutu, durum	<b>castle:</b> kale
<b>cat:</b> kedi	<b>catch:</b> yakalamak	<b>catlle:</b> sığır
<b>cause:</b> neden olmak	<b>ceiling:</b> tavan	<b>celebrate:</b> bayram
<b>cell:</b> satmak	<b>central:</b> merkezi	<b>centre:</b> merkez
<b>century:</b> yüzyıl	<b>ceremony:</b> tören	<b>certain:</b> kesin
<b>chain:</b> zincir	<b>chair:</b> sandalye	<b>chance:</b> şans, fırsat
<b>change:</b> değiştirmek	<b>character:</b> karakter	<b>charge:</b> şarj etmek
<b>chase:</b> kovalamak	<b>cheap:</b> ucuz	<b>cheat:</b> kopya çekmek, aldatak
<b>check:</b> kontrol etmek	<b>cheek:</b> yanak	<b>cheerful:</b> neşeli
<b>cheese:</b> peynir	<b>chemical:</b> Tıbbi	<b>chemistry:</b> kimya
<b>cheque:</b> çek	<b>chest:</b> göğüs	<b>chicken:</b> tavuk
<b>chief:</b> şef	<b>child:</b> çocuk	<b>children:</b> çocuklar
<b>chin:</b> çene	<b>chocolate:</b> çikolata	<b>choice:</b> seçim
<b>choose:</b> seçmek	<b>church:</b> kilise	<b>cigarette:</b> sigara
<b>cinema:</b> cinema	<b>circle:</b> daire	<b>circular:</b> dairesel
<b>citizen:</b> vatandaş	<b>city:</b> şehir	<b>claim:</b> iddia etmek
<b>class:</b> sınıf	<b>clay:</b> kil	<b>clean:</b> temiz
<b>clear:</b> temizlemek	<b>clever:</b> akıllı	<b>cliff:</b> tepe
<b>climb:</b> tırmanmak	<b>clock:</b> saat	<b>close:</b> kapalı
<b>cloth:</b> örtü, kılıf	<b>clothes:</b> elbise	<b>clothing:</b> giyecek
<b>cloud:</b> bulut	<b>club:</b> kulüp	<b>coal:</b> kömür
<b>coast:</b> sahil, yokuş aşağı kamak	<b>coat:</b> kot	<b>coffee:</b> kahve
<b>coin:</b> katılmak	<b>cold:</b> soğuk	<b>collar:</b> yaka, tasma
<b>collect:</b> toplamak	<b>college:</b> kolej	<b>colour:</b> renk
<b>comb:</b> tarak	<b>combination:</b> bileşim	<b>combine:</b> birleştirmek
<b>come:</b> gelmek	<b>comfort:</b> konfor	<b>comfortable:</b> konforlu
<b>command:</b> emretmek, komuta	<b>committee:</b> komite	<b>common:</b> olağan, genel, müşterek
<b>communicate:</b> haberleşmek	<b>communication:</b> iletişim	<b>company:</b> kampanya
<b>compare:</b> karşılaştırmak	<b>comparison:</b> karşılaştırmak	<b>compete:</b> rekabet etmek
<b>competition:</b> yarışma	<b>competitor:</b> rakip	<b>complain:</b> şikayet etmek
<b>complaint:</b> şikayet	<b>complete:</b> tam, bitirmek	<b>completely:</b> tamamen
<b>complicated:</b> anlaşılması güç	<b>compound:</b> bileşim	<b>computer:</b> bilgisayar
<b>concern:</b> ilgilendirmek	<b>concerning:</b> ilişkin	<b>concert:</b> konser
<b>condition:</b> koşullandırmak	<b>confidence:</b> güven	<b>confident:</b> kendinden emin
<b>confuse:</b> karıştırmak	<b>connect:</b> bağlanmak	<b>connection:</b> bağlantı
<b>conscious:</b> bilinçli	<b>consider:</b> iyice düşünmek	<b>consist:</b> ibaret olmak
<b>contain:</b> içermek	<b>container:</b> içerik	<b>continue:</b> devam etmek
<b>continuous:</b> sürekli	<b>contract:</b> kontrat	<b>control:</b> kontrol etmek

<b>conversation:</b> konuşma	<b>cook:</b> yemek pişirmek	<b>copy:</b> kopya etmek
<b>corn:</b> mısır	<b>corner:</b> köşe	<b>correct:</b> doğru
<b>cost:</b> fiyat	<b>cotton:</b> pamuk	<b>cough:</b> öksürmek
<b>could:</b> e bildi	<b>council:</b> konsey	<b>count:</b> saymak
<b>country:</b> ülke	<b>countryside:</b> kırsal bölge	<b>courage:</b> cesaret
<b>course:</b> kurs	<b>court:</b> kart	<b>cover:</b> örtmek
<b>cow:</b> inek	<b>crack:</b> kırmak, çatlak	<b>crash:</b> çarpmak, çarpışma
<b>crazy:</b> çılgın	<b>cream:</b> krema	<b>creature:</b> yaratık
<b>crime:</b> suç	<b>criminal:</b> suçlu	<b>criticism:</b> eleştiri
<b>criticize:</b> timsah	<b>crop:</b> ürün	<b>cross:</b> karşıda
<b>crowd:</b> kalabalık	<b>cruel:</b> zalim	<b>crush:</b> ezmek
<b>cry:</b> ağlamak	<b>cup:</b> kupa	<b>cupboard:</b> dolap
<b>cure:</b> iyileştirmek	<b>curl:</b> büküm	<b>current:</b> geçerli
<b>curtain:</b> kesin	<b>curve:</b> eğri	<b>custom:</b> alışkan
<b>customer:</b> müşteri	<b>cut:</b> kesmek	<b>cycle:</b> çevrim

## D

<b>daily:</b> günlük	<b>damage:</b> zarar	<b>dance:</b> dans etmek
<b>danger:</b> tehlike	<b>dangerous:</b> tehlikeli	<b>dark:</b> koyu
<b>date:</b> tarih, randevu	<b>daughter:</b> kız çocuk	<b>day:</b> gün
<b>dead:</b> ölü	<b>deal:</b> mukavele	<b>deal with:</b> uğraşmak
<b>death:</b> ölüm	<b>dept:</b> derinlik	<b>decay:</b> çürümek
<b>deceive:</b> aldatmak	<b>decide:</b> karar vermek	<b>decision:</b> karar
<b>decorate:</b> dekore etmek	<b>decoration:</b> dekorasyon	<b>decrease:</b> azaltmak
<b>deep:</b> derin	<b>defeat:</b> yenmek, yenilgi	<b>defence:</b> savunma
<b>defend:</b> savunmak	<b>definite:</b> kesin	<b>definitely:</b> kesinlikle
<b>degree:</b> derece	<b>delay:</b> ertelemek, gecikme	<b>deliberate:</b> kasti
<b>deliberately:</b> kastice	<b>delicate:</b> narin	<b>deliver:</b> dağıtmak
<b>demand:</b> istemek	<b>department:</b> bölüm	<b>depend:</b> e bağlı olmak
<b>dependent:</b> bağımlı olmak	<b>depth:</b> derinlik	<b>describe:</b> tanımlamak
<b>description:</b> tanımlanmış	<b>desert:</b> çöl	<b>deserve:</b> hak etmek
<b>design:</b> dizayn	<b>desirable:</b> arzu edilen	<b>desire:</b> arzu etmek
<b>desk:</b> sıra	<b>destroy:</b> patlamak	<b>destruction:</b> yıkım
<b>detail:</b> detay	<b>determination:</b> azim	<b>determined:</b> azimli
<b>develop:</b> gelişmek	<b>dictionary:</b> sözlük	<b>die:</b> ölmek
<b>difference:</b> farklılık	<b>different:</b> farklı	<b>difficult:</b> zor
<b>difficultly:</b> zorca	<b>dig:</b> kazmak	<b>dinner:</b> akşam yemeği
<b>direct:</b> yönetmek	<b>direction:</b> talimat	<b>dirt:</b> kir
<b>dirty:</b> kirli	<b>disappoint:</b> umudunu kırma	<b>disappointing:</b> hayal kırıcı
<b>discover:</b> keşfetmek	<b>discovery:</b> keşif	<b>discuss:</b> tartışmak
<b>discussion:</b> tartışma	<b>disease:</b> felaket	<b>dish:</b> çanak
<b>dismis:</b> işten çıkarmak	<b>distance:</b> mesafe	<b>distant:</b> uzakta
<b>divide:</b> bölmek	<b>do:</b> yapmak	<b>dollar:</b> dolar
<b>door:</b> kapı	<b>double:</b> çift	<b>doubt:</b> nokta

<b>down:</b> aşağı	<b>draw:</b> çizmek	<b>drawer</b> çizici
<b>dream:</b> rüya	<b>dress:</b> sıra	<b>drink:</b> içmek
<b>drive:</b> sürmek	<b>drop:</b> düşürmek	<b>drug:</b> eczane
<b>drum:</b> davul	<b>drunk:</b> sarhoş	<b>dry:</b> ıslak
<b>duck:</b> ördek	<b>dull:</b> sıkıcı, hafif	<b>during:</b> boyunca
<b>dust:</b> toz	<b>duty:</b> nöbetçi	

## E

<b>each:</b> her	<b>eager:</b> istekli	<b>ear:</b> kulak
<b>early:</b> erken	<b>earn:</b> öğrenmek	<b>earth:</b> dünya
<b>east:</b> doğu	<b>eastern:</b> doğuya ait	<b>easy:</b> kolay
<b>eat:</b> yemek	<b>economic:</b> ekonomik	<b>edge:</b> kenar
<b>educate:</b> eğitmek	<b>educated:</b> eğitilmiş	<b>education:</b> eğitim
<b>effect:</b> etkilemek	<b>effective:</b> etkili	<b>effort:</b> efor harcamak
<b>egg:</b> yumurta	<b>eight:</b> sekiz	<b>either:</b> her iki, ya
<b>elbow:</b> dirsek	<b>elect:</b> seçmek	<b>election:</b> seçili
<b>electric:</b> elektrikli	<b>electricity:</b> elektrik	<b>electronic:</b> elektronik
<b>else:</b> başka	<b>embarrass:</b> rahatsız etmek	<b>embarrassing:</b> rahatsız edici
<b>emotion:</b> his, duygu	<b>emphasize:</b> vurgulamak	<b>employ:</b> işçi çalıştırmak
<b>employer:</b> iş veren	<b>employment:</b> işçi	<b>empty:</b> boş
<b>enclose:</b> etrafını çevirmek	<b>encourage:</b> cesaretlendirmek	<b>end:</b> son
<b>enemy</b> düşman	<b>energy:</b> enerji	<b>engine:</b> motor
<b>engineer:</b> iş adamı	<b>enjoy:</b> eğlenmek	<b>enjoyable:</b> eğlenceli
<b>enjoyment:</b> eğlence	<b>enough:</b> yeterli	<b>enter:</b> giriş
<b>entertain:</b> eğlenceli	<b>entertainment:</b> eğlence	<b>entrance:</b> enterans
<b>envelope:</b> zarf	<b>environment:</b> çevre	<b>equal:</b> eşit
<b>equipment:</b> malzeme	<b>escape:</b> kaçmak	<b>even:</b> hatta, bile
<b>evening:</b> akşam	<b>event:</b> olay	<b>ever:</b> hiç, herhangi bir zaman
<b>every:</b> her	<b>everyone:</b> her biri	<b>everything:</b> her şey
<b>everywhere:</b> her yer	<b>evil:</b> günahkar, kötü	<b>exact:</b> kesin
<b>exactly:</b> kesinlikle	<b>examination:</b> sınav	<b>examine:</b> incelemek
<b>example:</b> örnek	<b>excellent:</b> mükemmel	<b>except:</b> hariç
<b>exchange:</b> değişim	<b>excite:</b> tahrik etmek	<b>exciting:</b> ilginç
<b>excuse:</b> affetmek, özür	<b>exercise:</b> egzersiz	<b>exist:</b> var olmak
<b>existence:</b> var oluş	<b>expect:</b> ummak	<b>expensive:</b> pahalı
<b>experience:</b> deneyim	<b>explain:</b> açıklamak	<b>explanation:</b> açıklama
<b>explode:</b> patlamak	<b>explosion:</b> patlama	<b>explosive:</b> patlayıcı
<b>express:</b> hızlı, açık, ifade	<b>expression:</b> ifade	<b>extreme:</b> aşırı
<b>extremely:</b> aşırıca	<b>eye:</b> göz	

## F

<b>face:</b> yüz, surat	<b>fact:</b> gerçek	<b>factory:</b> fabrika
<b>fail:</b> başaramamak	<b>failure:</b> başarısızlık	<b>fair:</b> dürüst
<b>fairly:</b> dürüstçe	<b>faith:</b> güven	<b>faithful:</b> güvenilir

<b>fall:</b> düşmek	<b>false:</b> yanlış	<b>familiar:</b> aşina
<b>family:</b> aile	<b>famous:</b> ünlü	<b>farmer:</b> çiftçi
<b>far:</b> uzak	<b>farm:</b> çiftlik	<b>fashion:</b> moda
<b>fashionable:</b> modern	<b>fast:</b> hızlı	<b>fasten:</b> bağlamak
<b>fat:</b> kilolu	<b>father:</b> baba	<b>fault:</b> fault
<b>favourable:</b> olumlu	<b>favorite:</b> favori	<b>fear:</b> korku
<b>feather:</b> tüy	<b>feature:</b> özellik	<b>feed:</b> beslemek
<b>feel:</b> hissetmek	<b>feeling:</b> his	<b>female:</b> kız
<b>fence:</b> parmaklık	<b>fever:</b> ateş	<b>few:</b> az
<b>field:</b> tarla	<b>fifth:</b> ellinci	<b>fight:</b> kavga, dövüş
<b>figure:</b> figür	<b>fill:</b> doldurmak	<b>film:</b> film
<b>final:</b> sonuç, final	<b>finally:</b> sonuçta	<b>financial:</b> finansal
<b>find:</b> bulmak	<b>find out:</b> öğrenmek	<b>fine:</b> iyi
<b>finger:</b> parmak	<b>finish:</b> bitiş	<b>fire:</b> yangın, ateş
<b>firm:</b> sabit, şirket	<b>first:</b> ilk	<b>fish:</b> balık
<b>fit:</b> sağlık	<b>five:</b> beş	<b>fix:</b> onarmak, sabitleştirmek
<b>flag:</b> bayrak	<b>flame:</b> alev, ateş	<b>flash:</b> flaş, ani parlak ışık
<b>flat:</b> kat	<b>flesh:</b> insan veya hayvan eti	<b>flight:</b> uçuş
<b>float:</b> su üstünde durmak	<b>food:</b> yiyecek	<b>floor:</b> yer
<b>flour:</b> un	<b>flow:</b> akmak	<b>flower:</b> çiçek
<b>fly:</b> uçmak	<b>fold:</b> kıvrım, katlanmak	<b>follow:</b> takip etmek
<b>fond:</b> düşkün	<b>foot:</b> ayak	<b>football:</b> futbol topu
<b>for:</b> için	<b>force:</b> güç	<b>foreign:</b> yabancı
<b>foreigner:</b> yabancılık çekmek	<b>forest:</b> orman	<b>forget:</b> unutmak
<b>forgive:</b> affetmek	<b>fork:</b> çatal	<b>form:</b> form
<b>formal:</b> resmi	<b>former:</b> önceki	<b>fortunate:</b> talihli
<b>forward:</b> ileri	<b>four:</b> dört	<b>frame:</b> çerçeve
<b>free:</b> serbest	<b>freedom:</b> özgürlük	<b>freeze:</b> buz dolabı
<b>frequent:</b> sık	<b>fresh:</b> taze	<b>friend:</b> arkadaş
<b>friendly:</b> arkadaşça	<b>frighten:</b> korkunç	<b>frightening:</b> korkutucu
<b>from:</b> dan den	<b>full:</b> tam	<b>fun:</b> eğlence
<b>funeral:</b> cenaze töreni	<b>funny:</b> eğlenceli	<b>fur:</b> kürk
<b>furniture:</b> öfke	<b>further:</b> daha uzağa	<b>future:</b> gelecek

## G

<b>gain:</b> kazanmak	<b>game:</b> oyun	<b>garage:</b> garaj
<b>garden:</b> bahçe	<b>gas:</b> gaz	<b>gate:</b> kapı
<b>gather:</b> toplanmak	<b>general:</b> general	<b>generally</b> genellikle
<b>generous:</b> cömert	<b>gentle:</b> nazik	<b>gentlemen:</b> baylar
<b>get:</b> sahip olmak,	<b>gift:</b> hediye	<b>girl:</b> kız
<b>give:</b> vermek	<b>glad:</b> memnun olmak	<b>glass:</b> bardak
<b>glue:</b> yapıştırmak	<b>go:</b> gitmek	<b>goat:</b> keçi
<b>god:</b> tanrı	<b>gold:</b> altın	<b>good:</b> iyi
<b>goodbye:</b> hoşça kal	<b>goods:</b> mal, eşya	<b>govern:</b> hükümet etmek

<b>government:</b> hükümet	<b>graceful:</b> zarif	<b>gradual:</b> kademeli
<b>garin:</b> gösterişli	<b>gram:</b> dil bilgisi	<b>garmmer:</b> gramer
<b>grand:</b> büyük	<b>grandfather:</b> büyükbaba	<b>grandmother:</b> büyükanne
<b>grandparent:</b> büyük aile	<b>grass:</b> çim	<b>grateful:</b> minnettar
<b>grave:</b> mezar, ciddi	<b>great:</b> büyük	<b>green:</b> yeşil
<b>greet:</b> güzel	<b>greeting:</b> selamlama	<b>grey:</b> gri
<b>ground:</b> bahçe	<b>group:</b> grup	<b>grow:</b> yetiştirmek, büyümek
<b>growth:</b> büyüme	<b>guard:</b> korumak	<b>guess:</b> tahmin etmek
<b>guest:</b> konuk	<b>guide:</b> kılavuzluk etmek	<b>guilty:</b> suçlu
<b>gun:</b> silah		

## H

<b>habit:</b> huy, alışkanlık	<b>hair:</b> saç	<b>half:</b> yarı
<b>hall:</b> salon, koridor	<b>hammer:</b> çekiç	<b>hand:</b> el
<b>handle:</b> kol, elle kullanmak	<b>hang:</b> sarkmak	<b>happen:</b> oluşmak
<b>happy:</b> mutlu	<b>hard:</b> zor	<b>hardly:</b> zorca
<b>harm:</b> zarar	<b>harmful:</b> zararlı	<b>hat:</b> şapka
<b>hate:</b> nefret etmek	<b>hatred:</b> nefret	<b>have:</b> sahip olmak
<b>he:</b> o (erkek için)	<b>head:</b> kafa	<b>health:</b> sağlık
<b>healthy:</b> sağlıklı	<b>hear:</b> duymak	<b>heart:</b> kalp
<b>heat:</b> ısı	<b>heaven:</b> cennet	<b>heavy:</b> ağır
<b>heel:</b> topuk	<b>height:</b> yükseklik	<b>hello:</b> merhaba
<b>help:</b> yardım etmek	<b>helpful:</b> yardım sever	<b>herself:</b> kendisi (kız için)
<b>here:</b> bura	<b>hide:</b> tırmanmak	<b>high:</b> yüksek
<b>hill:</b> tepe	<b>him:</b> onu (erkek için)	<b>himself:</b> kendisi (erkek için)
<b>historical:</b> tarihsel	<b>history:</b> tarih	<b>hit:</b> vurmak
<b>hold:</b> kilitlemek, tutmak	<b>hole:</b> delik	<b>holiday:</b> tatil
<b>hollow:</b> delik	<b>holy:</b> kutsal	<b>home:</b> ev
<b>honest:</b> dürüst	<b>honour:</b> onur	<b>hook:</b> çengel
<b>hope:</b> ümit etmek	<b>hopeful:</b> ümitli	<b>horn:</b> korna
<b>horse:</b> at	<b>hospital:</b> hastane	<b>hot:</b> sıcak
<b>hotel:</b> otel	<b>hour:</b> saat	<b>house:</b> ev
<b>how:</b> nasıl	<b>human:</b> insan	<b>humorous:</b> nükteli
<b>humour:</b> espri, mizah	<b>hundred:</b> bin	<b>hungry:</b> aç
<b>hunt:</b> avlamak	<b>hurry:</b> acele etmek	<b>hurt:</b> acı
<b>husband:</b> koca		

## I

<b>ice:</b> buz	<b>idea:</b> düşünce	<b>if:</b> eğer
<b>ignore:</b> önem vermemek	<b>ill:</b> hastalık	<b>illegal:</b> yasa dışı, kanunsuz
<b>illness:</b> hastalık	<b>image:</b> imaj, görüntü	<b>imaginary:</b> hayali
<b>imagination:</b> hayal	<b>imagine:</b> hayal etmek	<b>immediately:</b> hemen
<b>importance:</b> ithalatçı	<b>important:</b> önemli	<b>impressive:</b> etkileyici
<b>improve:</b> gelişmek	<b>improvement:</b> gelişme	<b>in:</b> içinde



<b>include:</b> içine almak	<b>including:</b> dahil	<b>income:</b> gelir
<b>increase:</b> yükselmek	<b>independent:</b> özgürlük	<b>indoor:</b> binanın içinde
<b>industrial:</b> endüstriyel	<b>industry:</b> endüstri	<b>infect:</b> bulaştırmak
<b>infection:</b> bulaşma	<b>infectious:</b> bulaşıcı	<b>influence:</b> etkilemek
<b>inform:</b> bilgi vermek	<b>information:</b> bilgi	<b>injure:</b> incitmek
<b>injury:</b> incinmiş	<b>ink:</b> mürekkep	<b>inner:</b> dahil, iç
<b>insect:</b> böcek	<b>inside:</b> içine	<b>instead:</b> nın yerine
<b>institution:</b> kurum	<b>instruction:</b> talimat	<b>instrument:</b> enstrüman
<b>insult:</b> hakaret etmek	<b>insulting:</b> sigorta	<b>insurance:</b> sigorta
<b>insure:</b> sigorta ettirmek	<b>intelligence:</b> akıl, zeka	<b>intelligent:</b> akıllı
<b>intend:</b> niyet etmek	<b>intention:</b> niyet, maksat	<b>interest:</b> ilgilendirmek
<b>interesting:</b> ilginç	<b>international:</b> uluslar arası	<b>interrupt:</b> sözünü kesmek
<b>into:</b> içine	<b>introduce:</b> tanıştırmak	<b>introduction:</b> başlangıç
<b>invent:</b> icat etmek	<b>invitation:</b> icat	<b>invite:</b> davet etmek
<b>involve:</b> gerektirmek	<b>inwards:</b> kızgın, öfkeli	<b>iron:</b> metal
<b>island:</b> ada	<b>it:</b> o (cansız)	<b>its:</b> onun

## J

<b>jaw:</b> çene	<b>jewel:</b> mücevher	<b>jewelry:</b> kuyumcu
<b>jop:</b> iş	<b>join:</b> katılmak	<b>joint:</b> ortak
<b>joke:</b> şaka yapmak	<b>journey:</b> yolculuk	<b>judge:</b> tenkit etmek
<b>judgement:</b> yargı, karar	<b>juice:</b> meyve suyu	<b>jump:</b> zıplamak
<b>just:</b> sadece	<b>justice:</b> adalet	

## K

<b>keep:</b> saklamak,tutmak,işletmek	<b>keen:</b> istekli	<b>key:</b> anahtar
<b>klick:</b> beceri,hüner	<b>ill:</b> öldürmek	<b>kilo:</b> kilo
<b>kilogram:</b> kilogram	<b>kilometre:</b> kilometre	<b>kind:</b> tür
<b>king</b> kral	<b>kiss:</b> öpmek	<b>kitchen:</b> mutfak
<b>knee:</b> diz	<b>kneel:</b> diz çökmek	<b>knife:</b> bıçak
<b>knock:</b> vurmak	<b>knot:</b> düğümlmek	<b>know:</b> bilmek
<b>knowledge:</b> bilgi		

## L

<b>lack:</b> yoksulluk	<b>lady:</b> bayan	<b>lake:</b> göl
<b>lamb:</b> lamba	<b>lamp:</b> kuzu	<b>land:</b> kara
<b>language:</b> dil	<b>large:</b> geniş	<b>lately:</b> son zamanlarda
<b>laugh:</b> gülmek	<b>laughter:</b> gülünç	<b>law:</b> yasa
<b>lawyer:</b> avukat	<b>lay:</b> yumurtlamak	<b>layer:</b> tabaka
<b>lazy:</b> yavaşak	<b>lead:</b> kılavuzluk etmek,baş rol	<b>leaf:</b> yaprak
<b>lean:</b> yaslanmak,dayanmak	<b>learn:</b> öğrenmek	<b>leather:</b> liste
<b>leave:</b> ayrılmak	<b>left:</b> sol	<b>leg:</b> bacak
<b>legal:</b> yasal	<b>lend</b> borç vermek	<b>lesson:</b> ders

<b>let:</b> izin vermek	<b>letter:</b> harf	<b>level:</b> bölüm
<b>library:</b> kütüphane	<b>lid:</b> kapak	<b>lie:</b> yalan söylemek
<b>lie down:</b> uzanmak	<b>life:</b> yaşam	<b>lift:</b> kaldırmak
<b>light:</b> hafif, ışık	<b>like:</b> hoşlanmak	<b>likely:</b> olası
<b>limit:</b> limit	<b>line:</b> çizgi	<b>lion:</b> kaplan
<b>lip:</b> dudak	<b>liquid:</b> sıvı	<b>list:</b> liste
<b>listen:</b> dinlemek	<b>literature:</b> edebiyat	<b>litre:</b> litre
<b>little:</b> orta	<b>live:</b> yaşamak	<b>load:</b> yüklemek
<b>local:</b> yerli	<b>lock:</b> kilitlemek	<b>lonely:</b> yalnız
<b>long:</b> uzun	<b>look:</b> bakmak	<b>look after:</b> e bakmak
<b>look for:</b> aramak	<b>loose:</b> ayrılmak	<b>lord:</b> efendi
<b>lose:</b> kaybetmek	<b>loss:</b> zarar	<b>lot:</b> hisse, çok
<b>loud:</b> yüksek ses	<b>love:</b> sevgi	<b>low:</b> alçak
<b>lower:</b> azaltmak	<b>loyal:</b> sadık	<b>loyalty:</b> sadakat
<b>luck:</b> şans	<b>lucky:</b> şanslı	<b>lung:</b> akciğer

## M

<b>mimic:</b> taklit etmek (birini)	<b>mind</b> akıl	<b>mind</b> dert etmek
<b>mine</b> 1.benim 2.maden ocağı 3.mayın	<b>minimum</b> enaz	<b>minister</b> bakan ,büyükelçi
<b>minority</b> azınlık	<b>minute</b> 1.dakika 2.çok küçük 3.zabıt	
<b>Maynır</b> önemsiz, ufak, minör	<b>mirror</b> ayna	<b>miss</b> özlemek ,kaçırmak
<b>missile</b> füze, fırlatılan cisim	<b>mission</b> özel bir görev için yolculuk,misyon	
<b>mistake</b> hata	<b>misunderstand</b> yanlış anlamak	<b>mix:</b> karıştırmak, karışmak
<b>model</b> model	<b>moderate</b> ılımlı, ortada	<b>modern</b> modern,
<b>moment</b> an	<b>Monday</b> pazartesi money para	<b>monkey</b> maymun
<b>month</b> ay (takvim ayı)	<b>moon</b> ay	<b>more</b> daha fazla
<b>morning</b> sabah	<b>mosque</b> cami	<b>most</b> en çok
<b>mother</b> anne	<b>motor</b> motor	<b>Mountain</b> dağ
<b>mouse</b> fare	<b>mouth</b> ağız	<b>move</b> hareket etmek
<b>movement</b> hareket	<b>much</b> çok (miktarca)	<b>mud</b> çamur
<b>murder</b> cinayet	<b>music</b> müzik	<b>must</b> zorunluluk

## N

<b>nail:</b> 1.tırnak 2.çivi	<b>name:</b> isim	<b>narrow:</b> dar
<b>nation:</b> ulus	<b>national:</b> ulusal	<b>native:</b> yerli
<b>natural:</b> doğal	<b>nature:</b> doğa,	<b>near:</b> yakın
<b>necessary:</b> gerekli	<b>necessity:</b> gereklilik	<b>neck:</b> boyun, ense
<b>need:</b> gereksinim, ihtiyaç	<b>needle:</b> iğne, şiş	<b>neglect:</b> ihmal etmek
<b>neighbour:</b> komşu	<b>neither:</b> hiçbir	<b>neither...nor...:</b> ne o..ne öbürü
<b>nephew:</b> yeğen (erkek)	<b>nervous:</b> sinirli	<b>nest:</b> yuva, kuş yuvası
<b>net:</b> 1.ağ 2.net (brütün tersi)	<b>never</b> hiçbir zaman ,asla	
<b>nevertheless:</b> buna rağmen, hala, ama	<b>new</b> : yeni	<b>news:</b> haber
<b>newspaper</b> gazete	<b>next:</b> en yakın, bir sonraki, ertesi	
<b>nice</b> hoş	<b>niece:</b> yeğen (kız)	
<b>night:</b> gece	<b>no:</b> hayır	<b>noble:</b> soylu

<b>nobody:</b> hiç kimse	<b>noise:</b> gürültü	<b>None:</b> hiçbirisi
<b>noon:</b> öğle zamanı	<b>normal:</b> normal	<b>North:</b> kuzey
<b>nose:</b> burun	<b>not:</b> değil	<b>note:</b> 1. not 2.kağıt para
<b>nothing:</b> hiçbir şey	<b>notice:</b> duyuru, dikkatini çekmek	
<b>november:</b> kasım	<b>now:</b> şimdi	<b>nowadays:</b> bugünlerde
<b>owhere:</b> hiç biryer	<b>nuisance:</b> sıkıntı, dert	<b>number :</b> sayı,
<b>nurse:</b> hemşire, hastabakıcı	<b>nut</b> 1.kuruyemiş (fındık v.b) 2.somun	

## O

<b>oak:</b> meşe	<b>obey:</b> söz dinlemek, itaat etmek	
<b>object:</b> itiraz etmek	<b>object:</b> nesne, obje, amaç	<b>observation :</b> gözlem
<b>obtain:</b> tedarik etmek, sağlamak	<b>obvious:</b> aşikâr	<b>occasion :</b> vesile
<b>occupation:</b> 1.meslek 2.işgal	<b>occupy:</b> işgal etmek, oturmak, kaplamak, meşgul etmek	
<b>ocean:</b> okyanus	<b>october:</b> ekim (ay)	<b>of:</b> iyelik eki, nın
<b>off:</b> yok olmak, eksilmek	<b>offence:</b> 1.yasadışı iş 2.saldırı,	<b>offend:</b> kızdırmak,
<b>offer:</b> teklif etmek	<b>Office:</b> ofis	<b>officer:</b> subay, memur
<b>official:</b> resmi	<b>often:</b> sık sık	<b>oil</b> yağ, petrol
<b>old:</b> eski, yaşlı	<b>on:</b> üzerinde	<b>once:</b> 1.bir kez 2.bir an nce
<b>one:</b> bir	<b>only:</b> sadece, yalnızca	<b>open:</b> açık, açmak
<b>operate :</b> çalışmak	<b>operation :</b> 1.operasyon 2.ameliyat	
<b>operator:</b> operatör	<b>opinion:</b> düşünce	<b>opportunity:</b> fırsat
<b>opposite:</b> zıt,ters	<b>optimist:</b> iyimser	<b>or</b> veya
<b>orange:</b> 1.portakal 2.turuncu	<b>order</b> 1.emir 2.sipariş 3.düzen, sıra	
<b>ordinary:</b> sıradan, normal	<b>organ</b> 1.org 2.organ 3.organizasyon, kuruluş	
<b>organize:</b> organize etmek	<b>origin</b> köken, orijin	<b>other:</b> diğer
<b>otherwise:</b> yoksa,aksi taktirde	<b>ought</b> meli ..malı eki	<b>our</b> bizim
<b>out-of-date:</b> modası geçmiş, eski	<b>outline</b> ana hat, özetlemek	<b>output:</b> çıktı
<b>outside:</b> dışarı	<b>oven:</b> fırın	<b>over:</b> üstünde2.bitmek
<b>overcome :</b> üstesinden gelmek	<b>owe:</b> borçlu olmak	<b>own:</b> sahip olmak
<b>owner:</b> sahip	<b>ox:</b> boğa	

## P

<b>pack:</b> paketlemek	<b>packet:</b> paket	<b>page:</b> sayfa
<b>pain :</b> acı, ağrı	<b>painful</b> ağrılı	<b>paint:</b> boyamak, boya
<b>painter:</b> 1.ressam 2.boyacı	<b>pair:</b> çift	<b>palace:</b> saray
<b>pale</b> soluk, solgun (renk)	<b>pan:</b> tava	<b>panic:</b> panik
<b>paper:</b> 1.kağıt 2.gazete 3.evrak, kimlik	<b>paradise:</b> cennet	<b>paragraph:</b> paragraf
<b>parcel:</b> parça	<b>pardon:</b> pardon	<b>parent :</b> ana baba
<b>parliament:</b> parlamento	<b>parrot</b> papağan	<b>part:</b> kısım, bölüm ,ayırmak
<b>part-time :</b> yarım gün	<b>particular</b> yalnız, özel, titiz	<b>partner:</b> 1.ortak 2.partner
<b>party:</b> parti	<b>pass:</b> geçmek, geçirmek	<b>passage:</b> pasaj
<b>passenger:</b> yolcu	<b>passport :</b> pasaport	<b>password:</b> parola
<b>past:</b> geçmiş	<b>patience:</b> sabır	<b>patient:</b> 1.sabırlı 2.hasta
<b>pay :</b> ödemek	<b>payment:</b> ödeme	<b>peace:</b> barış
<b>pear:</b> armut	<b>peculiar:</b> garip	<b>pen:</b> 1.ağıl 2.tükenmez kalem

<b>penalty:</b> ceza	<b>pencil:</b> kurşun kalem	<b>people:</b> halk
<b>pepper:</b> biber	<b>perfect:</b> kusursuz, yetkin	<b>perform:</b> uygulamak
<b>performance:</b> performans	<b>perhaps:</b> belki	<b>permission:</b> izin
<b>permit:</b> 1.izin vermek 2.izin kağıdı	<b>person:</b> kişi	<b>personality :</b> kişilik
<b>persuade:</b> ikna etmek	<b>petrol :</b> petrol	<b>phone:</b> telefon
<b>photo:</b> fotoğraf	<b>piano:</b> piyano	<b>pick:</b> toplamak, seçmek
<b>pickpocket:</b> yankesici	<b>picnic :</b> piknik	<b>picture :</b> resim
<b>pie:</b> pasta, börek	<b>piece:</b> parça	<b>pig:</b> domuz
<b>pigeon:</b> güvercin	<b>pile:</b> üst üste koymak	<b>pill :</b> hap
<b>pilot :</b> pilot	<b>pin :</b> toplu iğne	<b>pine:</b> çam
<b>pineapple:</b> ananas	<b>pink :</b> pembe	<b>pipe:</b> 1.boru 2.pipo 3.flüt
<b>pity:</b> acımak (what a pity : ne yazık)	<b>place :</b> yer, yerleştirmek	<b>plain:</b> açık, ortada, düz
<b>plan:</b> plan, planlamak	<b>plane:</b> uçak	<b>plant:</b> 1.bitki, bitki ekmek
<b>plantation:</b> ekili yer	<b>plate</b> tabak	<b>play</b> 1.oyunmak 2.çalmak
<b>player:</b> oyuncu, çalan	<b>pleasant:</b> keyifli, zevkli	<b>please:</b> 1.lütfen
<b>pleasure:</b> zevk	<b>plenty :</b> çok sayıda	<b>plough:</b> toprağı sürmek
<b>plug:</b> fiş, banyo tıkaç	<b>plus :</b> artı	<b>pocket:</b> cep
<b>poem:</b> şiir	<b>poet:</b> şair, ozan	<b>poetry :</b> şiirler, şairlik
<b>point:</b> nokta, uç	<b>poison:</b> zehir	<b>police:</b> polis
<b>policy :</b> poliçe , politika	<b>polish:</b> parlatmak	<b>polite:</b> kibar
<b>political:</b> politik	<b>politician:</b> politikacı	<b>politics:</b> politik
<b>pool:</b> havuz	<b>poor:</b> 1.yoksul 2.zavallı	<b>population:</b> nüfus
<b>port:</b> liman	<b>position:</b> durum, konum	<b>positive:</b> 1.emin, kesin
<b>possess:</b> sahip olmak	<b>possession:</b> sahiplik	<b>possibility:</b> olasılık
<b>possible:</b> olası, mümkün	<b>post:</b> 1.posta 2.işaret	<b>postpone:</b> ertelemek
<b>pot</b> tencere	<b>potato:</b> patates	<b>pour:</b> dökmek, akıtmak
<b>powder:</b> toz, pudra	<b>power:</b> güç	<b>powerful:</b> güçlü
<b>practical</b> pratik	<b>practice:</b> alıştırma	<b>practise:</b> alıştırma yapmak
<b>praise :</b> övmek	<b>pray:</b> dua etmek	<b>preach:</b> vaaz vermek
<b>predict</b> tahmin etmek	<b>prefer:</b> yeğlemek, tercih etmek	<b>pregnant:</b> hamile
<b>prejudice:</b> önyargı	<b>preparation:</b> hazırlık	<b>prepare:</b> hazırlamak
<b>presence:</b> varlık(bir yerde varlığı )	<b>present:</b> burada, mevcut,	<b>present :</b> sunmak
<b>president:</b> başkan	<b>press:</b> 1.baskı 2.basın	<b>pres:</b> baskı yapmak, basmak
<b>pressure:</b> basınç, baskı	<b>pretend:</b> gibi gözükme, taklit yapmak	
<b>pretty:</b> 1.sevimli 2.oldukça	<b>prevent:</b> korumak	<b>previous:</b> önceki
<b>price:</b> fiyat	<b>pride:</b> onur, gurur	<b>priest:</b> rahip
<b>prince :</b> prens	<b>principal:</b> 1.en önemli 2.prensip 3.ana para (borçta)	
<b>print:</b> 1.basmak(harfler vs.) 2.iz	<b>prison:</b> hapis	<b>prisoner :</b> 1.mahkum 2.esir
<b>private:</b> özel	<b>prize:</b> ödül	<b>probable:</b> olası
<b>problem:</b> sorun, problem	<b>produce:</b> üretmek	<b>product:</b> ürün
<b>production:</b> üretim	<b>profession:</b> meslek	<b>profit:</b> kâr
<b>programme:</b> program	<b>progress:</b> gelişme	<b>promise</b> söz vermek
<b>pronounce:</b> telaffuz etmek	<b>prof:</b> kanıt	<b>proper:</b> uygun, doğru
<b>property:</b> mal, mülk (bir işinin sahip olduğu), eşya		<b>proposal:</b> plan, öneri
<b>propose:</b> 1.planını açıklamak	<b>protect:</b> korumak	<b>protest:</b> protesto

<b>proud:</b> gururlu	<b>prove:</b> kanıtlamak	<b>pub:</b> pab, birahane
<b>public:</b> halk	<b>publish:</b> basım (bir yayını)	<b>pull:</b> çekmek
<b>pullover:</b> 1.kazak 2.arabayı durdurmak	<b>pump:</b> pompa	<b>punch:</b> delmek
<b>punish:</b> cezalandırmak	<b>pupil:</b> 1.öğrenci 2.gözbebeği	<b>puppet:</b> kukla
<b>puppy:</b> genç köpek	<b>purchase:</b> satın almak	<b>purple:</b> mor
<b>purpose:</b> amaç	<b>push:</b> itmek	<b>put:</b> koymak
<b>puzzle:</b> bulmaca, problem	<b>pyjamas:</b> pijama	

## Q

<b>quality:</b> nitelik, kalite	<b>quantity:</b> miktar	<b>quarrel:</b> tartışmak, atışmak
<b>quarter:</b> çeyrek	<b>queen:</b> kraliçe	<b>question:</b> soru, sormak
<b>queue:</b> sıra, kuyruk	<b>quick :</b> çabuk	<b>quiet:</b> sessiz, sakin, huzurlu
<b>quite:</b> yaklaşık olarak	<b>quiz:</b> küçük test	

## R

<b>rabbit:</b> tavşan	<b>race.</b> ırk	<b>race</b> yarışmak
<b>radiator:</b> radyatör	<b>radio:</b> radyo	<b>rail:</b> ray
<b>railway:</b> tren yolu	<b>rain:</b> yağmur	<b>raincoat.</b> yağmurluk
<b>raise:</b> yükseltmek	<b>range:</b> aralık, alan	<b>rank:</b> 1.sıra 2.rütbe ,sınıf
<b>rapid:</b> çabuk, hızlı	<b>rare :</b> nadir	<b>rate:</b> 1.hız 2. Oran
<b>rather:</b> epey, çok değil	<b>raw :</b> 1.ham 2.çiğ	<b>razor:</b> ustura, traş makinesi
<b>reach:</b> erişmek	<b>read:</b> okumak	<b>ready:</b> hazır
<b>realize:</b> fark etmek (idrak etmek )	<b>really :</b> gerçekten	<b>reason:</b> 1.neden 2.akıl
<b>reasonable:</b> makul	<b>recall:</b> anımsamak	<b>receipt:</b> makbuz
<b>receive:</b> 1.almak 2.karşılama	<b>recent.</b> yakın zamanda olan	<b>reception:</b> resepsiyon
<b>recognize:</b> tanımak	<b>recommend:</b> tavsiye etmek	<b>record:</b> 1.kayıt 2.plak 3.rekor
<b>recover :</b> 1.iyileşmek 2 bulmak	<b>red:</b> kırmızı, kızıl	<b>reduce:</b> azaltmak
<b>reflect:</b> yansıtmak	<b>refuge:</b> refüj, güvenli yer	<b>refugee:</b> kazazede
<b>refuse:</b> reddetmek	<b>regard:</b> 1.dikkat 2.düşünce	<b>regret:</b> pişman olmak
<b>regular:</b> düzenli, olağan	<b>reject:</b> kabul etmemek	<b>relation:</b> 1.ilişki 2.akrabalık
<b>relationship:</b> ilişki, iletişim	<b>relative:</b> 1.akraba 2.göreceli	<b>relax:</b> rahatlatmak, gevşemek
<b>release:</b> serbest bırakmak, gevşetmek	<b>relief:</b> rahatlama	<b>relieve:</b> uzaklaştırmak
<b>religion:</b> din	<b>remain:</b> 1.geriye kalmak	<b>remark:</b> belirtmek, açıklama
<b>remarkable:</b> dikkate değer	<b>remember:</b> hatırlamak	<b>remind:</b> anımsatmak
<b>remote:</b> uzak	<b>remove:</b> uzaklaştırmak	<b>rent:</b> kiralamak
<b>repair:</b> onarmak	<b>repay:</b> geri ödemek	<b>repeat:</b> tekrarlamak
<b>replace:</b> yeniden yerleştirmek	<b>replacement:</b> yerleştirme	<b>reply:</b> yanıtlamak, yanıt
<b>report:</b> rapor, rapor etmek	<b>represent:</b> temsil etmek	<b>representative:</b> temsilci
<b>republic:</b> cumhuriyet	<b>request:</b> rica etmek, rica	<b>require:</b> gereksinmek
<b>rescue:</b> kurtarmak	<b>reserve:</b> yaptırmak	<b>resign:</b> istifa etmek
<b>resist:</b> karşı koymak	<b>respect:</b> saygı duymak	<b>respectable:</b> saygıdeğer
<b>responsible:</b> sorumlu	<b>rest:</b> dinlenmek	<b>rest:</b> geriye kalan
<b>restaurant:</b> restoran, lokanta	<b>result:</b> sonuç	<b>retire:</b> emekli olmak
<b>return:</b> geri dönmek	<b>revenge:</b> öç almak, intikam	<b>reward:</b> ödül
<b>rib:</b> kaburga	<b>ribbon:</b> kurdela, şerit	<b>rice:</b> pirinç

<b>rich:</b> zengin	<b>ride:</b> ata,bisiklete binmek	<b>ridiculous:</b> gülünç, saçma
<b>right:</b> 1.hak 2.doğru,haklı 3.sağ taraf	<b>ring:</b> yüzük, halka	<b>ring:</b> çalmak(zil çalması),
<b>ripe:</b> olgun, ham değil	<b>rise:</b> yükselmek	<b>risk:</b> risk
<b>risky:</b> riskli	<b>river:</b> nehir	<b>road:</b> yol
<b>roar:</b> kükreme	<b>roast:</b> rosto, fırında pişirmek	<b>rob:</b> 1.soygun yapmak
<b>rock:</b> 1.kaya 2.sallanmak	<b>role:</b> rol	<b>roll:</b> yuvarlanmak
<b>roof:</b> çatı	<b>room:</b> oda	<b>root:</b> kök
<b>rope:</b> halat, ip	<b>rose:</b> 1.gül 2.pembe	<b>rough:</b> kaba
<b>round:</b> yuvarlak	<b>row:</b> 1.sıra 2.gürültü	<b>row:</b> kürek çekmek
<b>royal:</b> kraliyete ait	<b>rub:</b> sürmek, sürtmek, ovmak	<b>rubbish:</b> 1.çöp 2.saçma
<b>rude:</b> kaba	<b>rule:</b> 1.yönetmek 2.kural	<b>ruler:</b> kural. yönetici 2.cetvel
<b>rumble:</b> gürlemek	<b>run:</b> koşmak	<b>runaway:</b> 1.kaçak 2.kontrol
<b>rush:</b> çabuk davranmak		

## S

<b>sabotage:</b> sabotaj	<b>sack:</b> çuval	<b>sack:</b> kovmak,
<b>sad</b> üzgün, mutsuz	<b>saddle:</b> eğer	<b>safe:</b> 1.güvenli, emin 2.kasa
<b>sail:</b> deniz yolculuğu	<b>sailor:</b> denizci	<b>sake:</b> hatır, uğruna
<b>salad:</b> salata	<b>salary:</b> maaş	<b>sale:</b> satış
<b>salt</b> tuz	<b>same:</b> aynı, farksız	<b>sand:</b> kum
<b>sandal:</b> sandalet	<b>sandwich:</b> sandviç	<b>satisfy:</b> tatmin etmek
<b>saturday:</b> cumartesi	<b>save:</b> tasarruf etmek	<b>say:</b> demek, söylemek
<b>scale:</b> 1.ölçek 2.tart	<b>scarce:</b> kıt	<b>school:</b> okul
<b>science:</b> bilim	<b>scissors:</b> makas	<b>score:</b> skor
<b>scrape:</b> kazımak, sürtmek, artık, pislik	<b>scratch:</b> 1.tırmalamak 2.kaşımak	<b>scream:</b> çığlık
<b>screen:</b> 1.ekran 2.perde, perdelemek	<b>screw:</b> vidalamak, vida	<b>sea:</b> deniz
<b>search:</b> araştırmak	<b>seashore:</b> deniz kıyısı	<b>season:</b> mevsim, sezon
<b>seat:</b> oturulacak yer	<b>second:</b> 1.saniye 2.ikinci	<b>secret:</b> giz, sır
<b>secretary</b> sekreter	<b>section:</b> kısım, bölüm	<b>see:</b> 1.görmek 2. anlamak
<b>seed</b> : 1.tohum 2.çekirdek	<b>seek:</b> aramak, soruşturmak	<b>seem:</b> görünmek
<b>seize:</b> kapmak	<b>seldom:</b> ara sıra, sık değil	<b>select:</b> seçmek
<b>selection:</b> seçim	<b>selfish:</b> bencil	<b>sell:</b> satmak
<b>semi:</b> yarı	<b>send:</b> göndermek	<b>sense:</b> duyu
<b>senseless:</b> 1.aptalca 2.bilinçsiz	<b>sensible:</b> akıllı	<b>sensitive:</b> duyarlı, alıngan
<b>sentence:</b> 1.cümle 2.hüküm giyme	<b>separate:</b> ayrı, ayırmak	<b>september:</b> eylül
<b>serial:</b> seri (t.v ,radyo,hikaye v.b )	<b>serious:</b> ciddi	<b>sermon:</b> vaaz
<b>servant:</b> hizmetçi	<b>serve:</b> hizmet,,servis yapmak	<b>service:</b> servis
<b>set:</b> ayarlamak, yerleştirmek,	<b>settle:</b> alışmak ,yerleşmek	<b>settlement:</b> anlaşma
<b>several:</b> birkaç	<b>severe:</b> sert, ciddi	<b>sew:</b> dikiş dikmek
<b>shade:</b> gölge, gölgelemek	<b>shadow:</b> haranlık, gölge	<b>shadow:</b> izlemek (gizlice)
<b>shake:</b> sarsmak	<b>shame:</b> utanç	<b>shape:</b> şekil, form
<b>share:</b> paylaştırmak, paylaşmak, pay	<b>sharp:</b> keskin	<b>sheep:</b> koyun, koyunlar
<b>sheet:</b> 1.çarşaf 2.ince tabaka	<b>shell:</b> 1.kabuk 2.bombalamak	<b>shelter:</b> sığınmak
<b>shine:</b> parlamak, parlatmak	<b>ship:</b> gemi, gemiyle yollamak	<b>shirt:</b> gömlek
<b>shock.</b> şok, şok etmek	<b>shoe:</b> ayakkabı	<b>shoot:</b> ateş etme,şut atma

<b>shop:</b> dükkan, alışveriş yapmak	<b>shopping:</b> alışveriş	<b>shore:</b> kıyı
<b>short:</b> 1.kısa 2.aniden	<b>shortly :</b> kısaca	<b>shot:</b> atış
<b>shoulder:</b> omuz	<b>shout:</b> bağırarak	<b>show:</b> göstermek, gösteri
<b>shower:</b> duş, duş almak	<b>shut:</b> kapatmak	<b>shy:</b> utangaç
<b>sick:</b> hasta	<b>sigh:</b> derin nefes almak	<b>sight:</b> görüş
<b>sign:</b> 1.işaret 2.imzalamak	<b>signal:</b> sinyal vermek, sinyal	<b>signature:</b> imza
<b>silence:</b> 1.sessizlik 2.susturmak	<b>silent:</b> sessiz, sakın	<b>silk:</b> ipek
<b>simplify:</b> basitleştirmek	<b>sin:</b> günah	<b>since:</b> şimdiye kadar
<b>since:</b> 1.'...den beri 2.çünkü	<b>sing:</b> şarkı söylemek	<b>single:</b> 1.tek 2.bekâr
<b>sink :</b> 1.batmak 2.evye	<b>sir:</b> efendi	<b>sister:</b> 1.kız kardeş 2.hemşire
<b>sit:</b> oturmak	<b>situation:</b> durum	<b>size:</b> büyüklük
<b>skate:</b> buz pateni, paten ayakkabısı	<b>skateboard:</b> kay kay	<b>skeleton:</b> iskelet
<b>ski:</b> kayak, kayak yapmak	<b>skill:</b> yetenek	<b>skin:</b> deri
<b>skirt:</b> etek	<b>sky:</b> gökyüzü	<b>slang:</b> argo
<b>slave:</b> köle	<b>sleep:</b> uyumak, uyku	<b>sleepy:</b> uykulu, sakın
<b>sleeve:</b> elbise kolu	<b>slide:</b> kaydırak, kaydırmak	<b>slide:</b> dia, slayt
<b>slight:</b> önemsiz, küçük	<b>slim:</b> ince, zayıf	<b>slim:</b> zayıflamaya çalışmak
<b>slip:</b> yuvarlanmak, kaymak düşmek	<b>slope:</b> eğim	<b>slow:</b> yavaş, yavaşlamak
<b>small:</b> küçük, ufak	<b>smash:</b> çarpıp kırmak	<b>smell:</b> koku, koklamak
<b>smile:</b> gülümsemek	<b>smoke:</b> tütün içmek ,duman	<b>smooth.</b> düzgün, yumuşak
<b>snail:</b> sümüklüböcek	<b>snake:</b> yılan	<b>sneeze:</b> hapşirmek
<b>sniff:</b> burnunu çekmek	<b>snore:</b> horlamak	<b>snow:</b> kar
<b>so:</b> 1.öyleyse, bu yüzden 2.bu şekilde	<b>soap:</b> sabun	<b>society:</b> sosyete, çevre
<b>socket:</b> soket, priz	<b>sofa:</b> divan , sofa	<b>soft:</b> yumuşak
<b>soil:</b> toprak	<b>soldier:</b> asker	<b>solemn:</b> 1.ciddi 2.bayıltıcı
<b>solid:</b> katı, sert	<b>solve:</b> çözüm bulmak, çözmek	<b>some:</b> 1.bazı, birkaç 2.yaklaşık
<b>somebody:</b> birisi	<b>someone:</b> biri	<b>sometimes:</b> bazen
<b>somewhere:</b> bir yer	<b>son:</b> erkek çocuk, oğul	<b>song:</b> şarkı
<b>soon:</b> yakında (zaman açısından)	<b>sore:</b> ağrı verici	<b>sorrow:</b> üzüntü
<b>sorry:</b> üzgün	<b>sort:</b> çeşit	<b>sort:</b> sıralamak
<b>soul:</b> ruh	<b>sound:</b> 1.ses 2.mantıklı	<b>sound:</b> gibi gelmek
<b>soup:</b> çorba	<b>sour:</b> ekşi	<b>source:</b> kaynak
<b>south:</b> güney	<b>sow:</b> toprağa ekmek	<b>space:</b> 1.uzay 2.boşluk 3.yer
<b>spade:</b> kürek	<b>spare</b> ekstra, fazla, boş, yedek	<b>speak:</b> konuşmak
<b>special:</b> 1.özel 2.en iyi	<b>speech:</b> konuşma	<b>speed:</b> hız, hızlı gitmek
<b>spell:</b> harfleri söylemek	<b>spend:</b> para harcamak, harcamak	
<b>spirit:</b> 1.ruh, ruhsal durum 2.alkollü içki 3.ispirto		
<b>spite:</b> rağmen	<b>splendid:</b> nefis, harika	
<b>Split:</b> ikiye bölmek	<b>spoil:</b> zarar vermek	<b>spoon:</b> kaşık
<b>sport:</b> spor	<b>spot :</b> işaret ,.ben,.leke	<b>spot:</b> 1.lekelemek 2.tanımak
<b>spread:</b> yayılmak, yaymak	<b>spring:</b> ilkbahar,pınar	<b>spy:</b> casus
<b>square:</b> kare	<b>staff:</b> eleman, memur	<b>stage:</b> 1.evre sahra 2.sahne
<b>stain:</b> lekelemek	<b>stair:</b> merdiven	<b>stamp:</b> pul, damga
<b>stamp:</b> ayakla basmak, ezmek	<b>stand:</b> ayakta durmak	<b>Standard:</b> standart
<b>star:</b> yıldız	<b>stare:</b> uzun süre bakmak	<b>start:</b> başlamak, başlangıç



<b>state:</b> 1.devlet 2.durum	<b>state:</b> söylemek veya yazmak	<b>station:</b> istasyon, durak
<b>stay:</b> kalmak	<b>steady:</b> sabit	<b>steal:</b> çalmak
<b>steam:</b> buhar	<b>steer:</b> yönlendirmek	<b>step:</b> adım, adım atmak 2.üvey
<b>stick:</b> sopa, baston	<b>stick:</b> yapıştırmak, değdirmek	<b>stiff:</b> kolay bükülmeyen, sert
<b>stil:</b> 1.hareketsiz, sakın 2.hala	<b>stir:</b> 1.karıştırmak (çay v.b)	<b>stock:</b> .stok, stok yapmak
<b>stocking:</b> kadın çorabı	<b>stomach:</b> mide	<b>Stone:</b> 1.taş 2.meyve çekirdeği
<b>stop:</b> stop, durmak, nokta, durak	<b>store:</b> dükkân, depolamak	<b>story:</b> öykü ,hikaye
<b>stove:</b> soba	<b>straight:</b> düzgün, en kısa yoldan	<b>strange:</b> garip, tuhaf
<b>straw:</b> 1.saman 2.kamış 3.hasır	<b>strawberry:</b> çilek	<b>stream:</b> ırmak
<b>street:</b> cadde	<b>strength:</b> güç, kuvvet	<b>stres:</b> bastırmak , stres
<b>stretch:</b> gerinmek,germek	<b>strict:</b> katı (katı kuralları olan)	<b>strike:</b> grev yapmak, grev
<b>string:</b> ip,tel	<b>strip:</b> soyamak, soyunmak	<b>stripe:</b> 1.şerit,çizgi
<b>stroke:</b> 1.çarpış 2.felç 3.okşamak	<b>strong:</b> güçlü	<b>struggle:</b> kavga etmek
<b>student:</b> öğrenci	<b>study:</b> çalışmak	<b>stuff :</b> cisim , şey
<b>stupid:</b> aptal	<b>subject:</b> 1.konu 2.özne	<b>submarine:</b> denizaltı
<b>suburb:</b> banliyö	<b>subway:</b> alt geçit , alt yol	<b>succeed:</b> başarmak
<b>success:</b> başarı	<b>succession:</b> ardarda ,devamlı	<b>such:</b> 1.bunun gibi 2.bu kadar
<b>suck:</b> emmek	<b>sudden:</b> ani	<b>suffer:</b> acı çekmek
<b>sugar:</b> şeker	<b>suggest:</b> önermek	<b>suggestion:</b> öneri
<b>suit:</b> 1.yakışmak 2.takım elbise	<b>sum:</b> toplam	<b>summer:</b> yaz
<b>sun:</b> güneş	<b>Sunday:</b> pazar (günü )	<b>sunshine:</b> güneş ışığı
<b>suntan:</b> bronz rengi (ciltte)	<b>super:</b> süper	<b>superb:</b> harika, çok güzel
<b>superstition:</b> batıl inanç	<b>supper:</b> yemek	<b>supply:</b> sağlamak, miktar
<b>support:</b> taşımak, yardım etmek	<b>suppose:</b> sanmak	<b>sure:</b> emin, kesin
<b>surface:</b> yüzey	<b>surname:</b> soyadı	<b>surprise:</b> 1.şaşırtmak 2.sürpriz
<b>surround:</b> çevrelemek	<b>suspect:</b> şüphelenmek	<b>swallow:</b> 1.yutmak 2. Kırlangıç
<b>swear:</b> yemin etmek ,küfretmek	<b>sweep:</b> süpürmek	<b>sweet:</b> tatlı
<b>swell:</b> şişmek, kalınlaşmak	<b>swim:</b> yüzmek	<b>swing:</b> sallanmak
<b>switch:</b> açmak, kapatmak	<b>sword:</b> kılıç	<b>symbol:</b> sembol
<b>system:</b> sistem		

## T

<b>table:</b> 1.masa 2.tablo,liste	<b>tail:</b> kuyruk (kedi,uçak v.b)	<b>tailor:</b> terzi
<b>take:</b> tutmak,almak, elbise çıkarmak.	<b>talk:</b> konuşma, konuşmak	<b>talkative:</b> konuşkan
<b>tall:</b> uzun	<b>tame:</b> evcil, evcilleştirmek	<b>tank:</b> 1.tank (depo) 2.tank (silah)
<b>tap:</b> 1.musluk 2.tıklatma	<b>tape:</b> bant, seloteyp	<b>task:</b> görev
<b>taste:</b> tatmak, tad	<b>tax:</b> vergi	<b>taxi:</b> taksi
<b>tea:</b> çay	<b>teach:</b> öğretmek	<b>teacher:</b> öğretmen
<b>team:</b> takım, grup	<b>tear:</b> 1.gözyaşı 2.delik 3.yırtmak	<b>telegram:</b> telgraf



<b>telephone:</b> telefon	<b>telescope:</b> teleskop	<b>television:</b> televizyon
<b>tell:</b> anlatmak, söylemek	<b>temper:</b> 1.ruhsal durum 2.kızgın	<b>temperature:</b> sıcaklık
<b>tender:</b> 1.kolay çignenebilen	<b>term:</b> 1.zaman dilimi 2.sözcükler	<b>terrible:</b> korkunç, kötü
<b>terrific:</b> 1.kocaman 2.çok güzel	<b>terror:</b> 1.büyük korku 2.terör	<b>test:</b> test, sınamak, denemek
<b>than:</b> ...den ...dan eki	<b>thank:</b> teşekkür etmek	<b>that:</b> o
<b>theatre:</b> tiyatro	<b>their:</b> onların	<b>them:</b> onları
<b>then:</b> ondan sonra,daha sonra	<b>there:</b> 1.orada 2.var olmak	<b>therefore:</b> dolayısıyla
<b>these:</b> bunlar	<b>they:</b> onlar	<b>thick:</b> 1.kalın 2.sık
<b>thief:</b> hırsız	<b>thin:</b> ince	<b>thing:</b> şey
<b>think:</b> düşünmek	<b>thirsty:</b> susamışlık, susatan	<b>this:</b> bu
<b>thorough:</b> 1.tümüyle 2.dikkatli	<b>those:</b> onlar	<b>though:</b> nedense
<b>thought:</b> düşünce	<b>thread:</b> ip, ipi iğneye takmak	<b>threat:</b> tehdit
<b>threaten:</b> tehdit etmek	<b>throat:</b> gırtlak, yemek borusu	<b>through:</b> içinden, baştan sona
<b>throw:</b> fırlatmak	<b>thunder:</b> gök gürültüsü	<b>thunderstorm:</b> fırtına
<b>thursday:</b> perşembe	<b>thus:</b> böyle, böylece	<b>ticket:</b> bilet
<b>tidy:</b> düzenli, derli toplu	<b>tie:</b> 1.bağ, bağlamak kravat	<b>tight:</b> sıkı, kolay açılmaz
<b>till:</b> 1.kadar 2.yazar kasa	<b>time:</b> 1.zaman 2.kere	<b>timetable:</b> (zaman) tarifi
<b>tin:</b> 1.teneke 2.konserve	<b>tip:</b> 1.bahşiş, bahşiş vermek	<b>tire:</b> yormak
<b>tired:</b> yorgun	<b>tissue:</b> kağıt mendil	<b>title:</b> 1.başlık 2.unvan
<b>to:</b> ..e kadar	<b>toast:</b> tost, tost yapmak	<b>tobacco:</b> tütün
<b>today:</b> bugün	<b>toe:</b> ayak baş parmağı	<b>together:</b> birlikte
<b>tomorrow:</b> yarın	<b>tongue:</b> dil	<b>tonight:</b> bu gece
<b>too:</b> 1.çok 2....de ...da eki	<b>tooth:</b> diş	<b>top:</b> en yüksek, en iyi, üst, kapak
<b>topic:</b> konu	<b>total:</b> toplam	<b>totally:</b> bütünüyle
<b>touch:</b> dokunmak	<b>tour:</b> tur	<b>towards:</b> doğru ,ona doğru,
<b>towel:</b> havlu	<b>tower:</b> kule	<b>town:</b> kasaba
<b>toy:</b> oyuncak	<b>trace:</b> iz, iz sürmek	<b>track:</b> iz sürmek, takip etmek
<b>trade:</b> 1.ticaret 2.iş	<b>traffic:</b> trafik	<b>train:</b> eğitmek ,tren
<b>training:</b> eğitim,öğretim	<b>transfer:</b> transfer	<b>translate:</b> çeviri , tercüme
<b>transport:</b> taşımacılık	<b>travel:</b> yolculuk yapmak	<b>tray:</b> tepsi
<b>treasure:</b> hazine	<b>treat:</b> 1.davranmak,muamele	<b>treatment:</b> 1.davranış 2.tedavi
<b>tree:</b> ağaç	<b>trial:</b> deneme,teşebbüs	<b>tribe:</b> kabile
<b>trick:</b> 1.hile,hile yapmak 2.oyun	<b>trip:</b> 1.gezi 2.çelme takmak	<b>triumph:</b> zafer, utku
<b>trouble:</b> dert, dert etmek	<b>trousers:</b> pantolon	<b>true:</b> doğru, gerçek
<b>trunk:</b> 1.ağaç gövdesi 2.sandık	<b>trust:</b> güvenmek	<b>truth:</b> gerçek
<b>try:</b> denemek, deneme	<b>tube:</b> tüp	<b>tuesday:</b> salı
<b>tune:</b> 1.akord etmek, ayarlamak	<b>tunnel:</b> tünel	<b>turkey:</b> 1.hindi 2 türkiye
<b>turn:</b> dönmek, dönüş	<b>twice:</b> iki kez	<b>twist:</b> çevirmek,burkulmak
<b>type:</b> 1.çeşit, tip 2.daktiloyla yaz.	<b>typical:</b> tipik	

## U

<b>ugly:</b> çirkin	<b>umbrella:</b> şemsiye	<b>unable:</b> muktedir olmamak
<b>uncle:</b> dayı, amca	<b>unconscious:</b> bilinçsizlik	<b>under:</b> altta, alta
<b>underclothes:</b> iç çamaşırı	<b>understand:</b> anlamak	<b>unemployment:</b> işsizlik

<b>unfair:</b> adaletsiz	<b>unfavourable:</b> hoş gitmeyen	<b>unhappy:</b> mutsuz
<b>unhealthy:</b> sağlıksız	<b>uniform:</b> 1.üniforma 2.tek tip	<b>union:</b> 1.sendika 2.birleşme
<b>unite:</b> birleşmek	<b>university:</b> üniversite	<b>unknown:</b> bilinmeyen
<b>unless:</b> olmadıkça	<b>unlikely:</b> az ihtimalle	<b>unload:</b> boşaltmak
<b>unlock:</b> kilidi açmak	<b>until:</b> kadar (bir zamana kadar)	<b>up:</b> 1.yukarı 2.dikine 3.tümüyle
<b>up-to-date:</b> bugüne kadar	<b>upper:</b> üst	<b>upset:</b> endişelendirmek
<b>upstairs:</b> üst kat, yukarısı	<b>upward:</b> yukarıya doğru	<b>urge:</b> dürtme
<b>urgent:</b> acil	<b>us:</b> bize	<b>use:</b> 1.kullanım 2.fonksiyon
<b>use:</b> kullanmak	<b>useful:</b> kullanışlı	<b>usual:</b> olağan

## V

<b>vacant:</b> 1.boş 2.açık (bir iş yerinde)	<b>vain:</b> gereksiz, boşuna	<b>valley:</b> vadi
<b>valuable:</b> değerli	<b>value:</b> değer	<b>variety:</b> 1.fark 2.çeşitlilik, çeşit
<b>various:</b> değişik, çeşitli	<b>vegetable:</b> sebze	<b>vehicle:</b> taşıt aracı
<b>very:</b> çok, tam	<b>veto:</b> veto, veto etmek	<b>victim:</b> kurban, kazazede
<b>victor:</b> galip	<b>victory:</b> utku, zafer, yengi	<b>view :</b> görünüm, manzara
<b>villa:</b> villa	<b>village:</b> köy	<b>vine:</b> bağ
<b>violent:</b> kaba kuvvet kullanan, şiddet	<b>visa:</b> vize	<b>visible:</b> görünen
<b>vision:</b> görüş, imge	<b>visit:</b> ziyaret etmek	<b>visitor:</b> ziyaretçi, konuk
<b>vocabulary:</b> kelime dağarcığı	<b>voice:</b> ses	<b>volume:</b> hâkim
<b>vote:</b> oy vermek, oy	<b>voyage:</b> deniz yolculuğu	<b>vulgar:</b> kaba, ilkel

## W

<b>wage:</b> saat ücreti	<b>wait:</b> beklemek	<b>waiter:</b> garson
<b>wake:</b> uyanmak, uyandırmak	<b>walk:</b> yürümek, yürüyüş	<b>wall:</b> duvar
<b>wander:</b> dolaşmak	<b>want:</b> istemek, istek	<b>war:</b> savaş
<b>warm:</b> 1.ılık, ılındırmak 2.sevecen	<b>warn:</b> uyarmak	<b>wash:</b> 1.yıkamak 2.kirli çamaşır
<b>waste:</b> 1.artık, 2.boşa harcamak	<b>watch:</b> 1.izlemek, seyretmek	<b>water:</b> su, sulamak
<b>waterfall:</b> şelale	<b>wave:</b> 1.dalga 2.el sallamak	<b>way:</b> yol, rota, yön
<b>we:</b> biz	<b>weak:</b> zayıf,erksiz	<b>wealth:</b> servet
<b>weapon:</b> silah	<b>wear:</b> giymek	<b>weather:</b> hava;iklim
<b>wednesday:</b> çarşamba	<b>week:</b> hafta	<b>weigh:</b> ağırlık, tartmak
<b>welcome:</b> 1.ağırlamak, hoş geldin	<b>well:</b> 1.iyi 2.kuyu	<b>well-known:</b> ünlü, bilinen
<b>west:</b> batı	<b>wet:</b> nemli	<b>what:</b> ne
<b>whatever:</b> herneyle	<b>when:</b> ne zaman	<b>whenever:</b> herhangi bir zaman
<b>where:</b> nereye, nerede	<b>while:</b> bu arada	<b>whip:</b> kırbaç
<b>whistle:</b> ısı, ıslık çalmak, düdüğü	<b>white:</b> beyaz, ak, beyaz tenli	<b>who:</b> kim
<b>whoever:</b> herkimse	<b>whole:</b> tüm, bütün	<b>wholesales :</b> toptan satış
<b>whose:</b> kimin	<b>why:</b> neden, niçin	<b>wide:</b> 1.geniş 2.kenardan kenara
<b>widow :</b> dul	<b>wife:</b> karı (eş)	<b>wig:</b> peruk
<b>wild:</b> vahşi	<b>will:</b> gelecek zaman eki	<b>win:</b> kazanmak
<b>windwaynd:</b> sarmak, kurmak	<b>wind:</b> rüzgâr	<b>window:</b> pencere
<b>wine:</b> şarap	<b>winter:</b> kış	<b>wipe:</b> silmek, kurulamak
<b>wire:</b> 1.tel 2.telgraf	<b>wireless:</b> telsiz	<b>wise:</b> zeki, akıllı

<b>wish:</b> istek, istemek	<b>with:</b> ile	<b>withdraw:</b> 1.çekmek 2. Çekilmek
<b>within:</b> içinde	<b>without:</b> sahip olmayarak	<b>witness:</b> tanık, tanıklık etmek
<b>wolf:</b> kurt	<b>woman:</b> kadın	<b>wonder:</b> merak etmek
<b>wonderful:</b> şaşırtıcı, harika	<b>wood:</b> odun	<b>wool:</b> yün
<b>word:</b> sözcük, kelime	<b>work:</b> çalışmak, iş	<b>worker:</b> işçi
<b>world:</b> dünya	<b>worm:</b> solucan	<b>worry:</b> endişelenmek
<b>worse:</b> daha kötü	<b>worst:</b> en kötü	<b>worth:</b> değerinde olmak, değerde
<b>wound:</b> yaralamak, yara	<b>wrap:</b> paketlemek, sarmak	<b>wreck:</b> hurda, enkaz ,çarpışma
<b>write:</b> yazmak	<b>wrong:</b> yanlış	

#### X –Y- Z

<b>yacht:</b> yat (deniz taşıtı )	<b>yard:</b> avlu	<b>year:</b> yıl
<b>yellow:</b> sarı	<b>yes:</b> evet	<b>yesterday:</b> dün
<b>yet:</b> hâlâ, şimdiye kadar, henüz	<b>yield:</b> ürün vermek	<b>yoghurt:</b> yoğurt
<b>yolk:</b> yumurtanın sarısı	<b>young:</b> genç	<b>your:</b> senin, sizing
<b>youth:</b> gençlik	<b>x-ray:</b> röntgen ışını, x ışını	
<b>Zero:</b> sıfır	<b>zip:</b> fermuar	<b>zone:</b> bölge